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(English Version)

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

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 12, 2008/Agrahayana 21, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

REFERENCE BY THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

[English]

Seventh anniversary of the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13th December, 2001

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to make an announcement.

Hon. Members, as you are aware the seventh anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Parliament House will be observed on 13 December, 2008, that is, tomorrow.

On this occasion we remember, the supreme sacrifice made by the five security personnel of Delhi Police; one *mahila* Constable of the Central Reserve Police force; and two Security Assistants of Parliament Watch and Ward. A Gardener of CPWD also lost his life in the attack. A journalist representing the electronic media, succumbed later due to injuries sustained in the attack.

The threat of terrorism still looms large as can be seen in the recent terrorist attacks in Assam and Mumbai.

Our security forces have time and again, by their acts of bravery, foiled the attempts of terrorists to spread terror even at the cost of paying a heavy price in the process.

The House salutes the dedication and sacrifices made by our security forces to protect the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country.

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

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

[English]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. It is regarding a most important matter and an issue of public importance. Maharashtra Government is constructing illegally by violating the Bachawat Award...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will accommodate you afterwards.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: By violating the Bachawat Award, Maharashtra Government is constructing

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I have read your notice. I will accommodate you in the Zero Hour.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: One crore and 20 lakh people are affected...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will accommodate you in the Zero Hour.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Hon Prime Minister should intervene in the matter. We are demanding the Prime Minister to send an Expert Committee to Maharashtra to investigate the matter...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. I have requested you that I will accommodate you in the Zero Hour. This is what I can do now.

Now, we would take up Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Anirudh Prasad Alias Sadhu Yadav-not present.

Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down. I have seen your adjournment motion notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already requested you that I will accommodate you in the Zero Hour. Please sit down, Shri Yerrannaidu.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Q. No. 201, Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad.

[English]

Reforms in Power Sector

+
*201. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALLIAS SADHU
YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various flagship power sector reforms programmes are increasingly falling short of their targets;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has signed any agreement with any private company in this regard; and

(e) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement?

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

(a) to (c) Government of India has launched a number of important programmes like the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Capacity Addition Programme, Development of National Grid and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programme, etc.

The APDRP was launched in 2002-03 with the objective of encouraging state level reforms, reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improving the quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction. Under the programme, 571 projects were sanctioned covering approximately 906 towns in the country. At the town level, AT&C losses have been brought below 20 percent in 215 APDRP towns in the country, of which 163 towns have brought AT&C losses below 15 percent. The reasons for shortfall in the remaining towns were slow implementation of the programme by the States, reduced project cycle, inadequate project management skills of the implementing agencies, delays in transfer of funds by State Governments to the utilities and wrong prioritization of works.

The Ministry of Power took up a comprehensive evaluation of the APDRP programme. A Task Force headed by Shri P. Abraham, former Secretary, Government of India was formed for this purpose and the State Power Utilities, the Planning Commission, independent evaluators and various other stakeholders also evaluated the same and proposed certain modifications in the programme.

Keeping in mind these suggestions the focus of recently approved restructured APDRP in XI Plan is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. In the project areas, the State Power Utilities are expected to reduce AT&C losses to 15%. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT&C loss reduction for the utility as a whole:

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

Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and use of information technology (IT) applications for energy accounting/auditing and setting up of IT based consumer service centers. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects.

An important programme of Capacity Addition in the generation sector has been worked out by Ministry of Power. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the setting up of generation capacity has been substantially liberalized. The Ministry has in consultation with the Planning Commission fixed a target of adding 78,760 MW in the XI Plan. Based

*Not recorded.

on the present status of ongoing generation projects, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has estimated that a larger generation capacity of 79790 MW could be feasible from conventional sources during the 11th Plan. A capacity of 11322 MW has already been added and 68468 MW is under construction.

Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), as on date, 558 projects have been sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 25,679.64 crore for providing electricity to 1,16,124 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,49,853 already electrified villages, releasing electricity connections to 4.09 crore rural households including 2.43 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. The cumulative achievement is the electrification of 53,048 hitherto un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 66,808 already electrified villages and provision of electricity connections to 48.18 lakh rural households including 40.76 lakh BPL households.

Another major program of the Ministry of Power is the development of the national grid, nearly 17,000 W inter-regional power transfer capacity has been established to transmit bulk power at extra high voltage from resource rich areas to deficit areas across the country.

In order to manage and boost energy efficiency the Ministry is implementing a programme to encourage greater energy efficiency in the use of electricity laying down standards for minimum energy performance for electrical equipment and new commercial buildings, to promote agricultural and municipal demand side management, promote energy efficiency in small and medium enterprises and operationalise the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 by strengthening state designated agencies. The targeted reduction in demand by these interventions has been kept at 5% of the total capacity at the end of XI Plan, which translates into an avoided capacity addition of 10000 MW.

Setting up of Independent Regulatory Commissions was a major reform initiative for tariff fixation and improving services. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) along with 28 States ERCs have been constituted. A majority of the SERCs have issued tariff orders and open access regulations. 14 States have unbundled/corporatised their State Electricity Boards. Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum and Ombudsmen have been constituted/appointed in 22 States.

(d) and (e) Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of

Power has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for operationalising the APDRP in the Eleventh Plan Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Power is the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY. The programme on energy efficiency is being implemented through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the National Grid by the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

[Translation]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Sir, Ministry of Power and Planning Commission also have evaluated APDRP Programme. After evaluation, they have suggested several amendments. I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister as to what are those suggestions?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The APDRP scheme was launched officially in September of this year. It is a Rs. 50,000 crore scheme to reform the power distribution system in towns and cities with a population of more than 30,000 in non-special category States; and with a population of more than 10,000 in the special category States. A total of 1,808 towns and cities will benefit from this scheme. The benefit of this programme was launched two months ago. In the next couple of weeks, the programme will actually be unveiled in different States and the objective of this programme is to reduce the aggregate technical and commercial losses in the country in the distribution of power which today is about 34 per cent to 15 per cent by the end of the 11th Plan period.

[Translation]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEVO GAIKWAD: Sir, there is huge gap between demand and supply. What steps are being taken by the Government to bridge this gap?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The question relates to the larger question of meeting the power demand and the deficit. I would be pleased to answer this question if the hon. Deputy-Speaker so desires. The main challenge in the country today is to increase the capacity generation year after year. The best that this country has ever been able to achieve 4,500 mw per year during the 7th Plan period, during which a total of 22,000 mw was added. The 8th Plan, the 9th Plan and the 10th Plan were not

very good from the point of view of power generation capacity. Less than 20,000 mw was added in each of the Plan periods but I am pleased to inform the House that in the 11th Plan period, the target for achievement is 78,000 mw of capacity. So, in the 11th Plan we would accomplish more than what was accomplished in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Plans combined. In the first two years of the 11th Plan, we would have achieved about 18,000 to 19,000 mw of capacity. The important thing is, out of this 78,000 mw of capacity, orders for about 72,000 mw have actually been placed. This is what gives me the confidence to tell the House that we would reach the capacity target for addition in the 11th Plan. If this country is able to add every year, year after year, in the 11th, 12th and 13th Plans, about 14,000 to 15,000 mw of power capacity per year then, we would have eliminated the power shortages, which the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since the price of naphtha has sharply declined, what are the steps initiated by the Ministry to maximize and expand electricity production at NTPC, Kayamkulam. Till recently, the feedstock preferred for expansion at Kayamkulam was LNG. Now, naphtha is more viable because of the price difference.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I want to say right at the beginning that naphtha is not the preferred fuel for power generation. It is either gas or it is coal. Naphtha can only be used in gas turbines in emergency situations. I agree that the hon. Member has said that the price of naphtha has dropped in recent months. That is why this Government has very recently, just a few days ago, reduced the import duty on naphtha to zero. We hope that this would make a difference to the use of naphtha but let me categorically say once again that the use of naphtha for power generation is not the best use of this feedstock.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Minister of Power has stated that there is a proposal to increase 78 thousand Megawatt power generation capacity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and wind energy has lot of importance particularly in Rajasthan. Earlier, the Government used to provide subsidy for it due to which adequate electricity was generated at several places in our state through wind

energy. Through you, I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister, that in Rajasthan, where transmission losses are as high as 42%, what assistance is being provided by Government in this regard? Whether there is any provision in the Eleventh Plan to provide subsidy for the generation of wind energy.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: As far as *pawan urja* is concerned, the hon. Minister Shri Vilas Muttemwar is here and he will answer that question.

Before I answer the next part of his question, I want to say one thing about Kayankulam, just to inform the other hon. Member.

The capacity of Kayankulam plant today is 360 MW. One gas turbine is down for maintenance. By the 23rd of December, the second gas turbine will come back, and we hope to get the Kayankulam plant back to its full capacity of 360 MW by the 23rd of December. This should substantially benefit Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

As far as Rajasthan is concerned, as I mentioned in my earlier statement, the objective of the APDRP is to reduce these losses which are in excess of 34-35 per cent in many North Indian States to 15 per cent by the end of the 11th Plan period. This programme has just been unveiled, as I mentioned, in September. All the towns and cities in Rajasthan with a population of more than 30,000 will be covered.

If the hon. Member wishes to know, in the State of Rajasthan, there are 84 cities and towns with a population of more than 30,000 that will be covered under this programme.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the Eleventh Plan generation of power is less as compared to the demand; hence, supply is falling short. I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister that the Government have implemented Rajiv Gandhi Rural Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana all over the country, but if there is shortage of electricity then what was the sense of implementing this scheme? What are the achievements of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana so far and what are your targets?

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The objective of RGGVY was to electrify 1.15,000 villages, which had not seen electricity in the last 60 years through commercial electrification and to electrify 9,000 villages through non-commercial sources, making a total of 1,25,000.

The other objective was that we will bring household electricity connection to about 2.34 crore families living below the poverty line, who are called the BPL families. Up to now, out of this 1,16,000 villages, we have actually electrified 53,000 villages and out of these 53,000 villages— I am pleased to say this—for the first time, we have put the names of 44,000 villages on the website. It is available for social audit; it is available for the Members of Parliament to see; we have actually not just given the numbers; we have given the names of the villages where electricity has been supplied.

Now, the other important point about the RGGVY is that a new definition of rural electrification has been adopted. In the past, if you put up a pole in a village, it is considered to be electrified. But under the revised definition, only if ten per cent of the households have electricity connection, only if the Dalit *bastis* and the tribal habitations have electricity connections, only if there is rural electrification distribution backbone and only if there is a franchisee responsible for distributing power, will a village be considered as electrified.

So, the answer to the question of the hon. Member is that out of 1,15,000 villages, so far we have electrified 53,000 villages and out of 2.34 crore BPL households, 40 lakh households have got electricity connection.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Deputy Speaker Sir, the target of the Government is to provide electricity in rural areas in certain time limit. I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister that whether Bihar has been included in that list? He has just told that they have a list of 40 lakh villages. He has stated that the names of these villages have been posted on website under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Whether villages of Bihar have also been included in the list. Secondly, I want to know whether the Government have any scheme to make special arrangements of electricity in flood affected areas in case flood or cyclone hit any State and particularly Bihar? I would like to know

from Hon'ble Minister hit any State and particularly Bihar? I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister that if farmers, labourers or small traders of that area are ruined by flood, whether there is any scheme of Government under which especially, electricity bills of farmers of that areas could be waived off and the beautification of that area could be done on war footing by implementing that scheme.?

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can answer the question on Bihar. Out of 53,000 villages that have been electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana, 14,300 villages are in Bihar alone. The names of all these 14,300 villages are on the website. The hon. Member can visit the website, look at the names of the villages and convince himself that the information that has been put on the website is reliable or not. All 14,300 names are available district-wise, block-wise on the website.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second installment of funds under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Uttar Pradesh was supposed to be released in April, but due to non-release of this installment the set targets are not being achieved. Second installment has been released in few districts in a discriminatory manner, while, second installments has not been released at all in Deoria, Balia, Kushinagar and some other districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. If second installment is not released, then the target of rural electrification and to provide light to the people will not be achieved. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister as to when, second installment under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana will be released?

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: First of all I would like to say that for all districts in Uttar Pradesh, the projects have been sanctioned. They are being implemented both the Central Public Sector Companies and by the State Distribution Companies. First of all, as far as U.P. is concerned, out of 53,000 villages that have actually been electrified almost 27,500 villages are in Uttar Pradesh alone. As I explained in the case of Bihar, the names of these villages, district-wise, block-wise are available on the same website.

Sir, the objective of the Yojana is to provide the infrastructure for rural electrification and the connectivity. The supply of power has to come from the State utilities. If there is an overall shortage of power in the State distribution network, I agree with the hon. Member that we would have provided the connection, the transformer and the connectivity but there would not be any power supply. So, I would request the hon. Member to please see this programme in its entirety. It provides the infrastructure and the connectivity but ultimately, Sir, the responsibility for ensuring electricity supply is that of the State utility...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Hon'ble Minister please state as to when the second installment will be released...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given you time earlier.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir The Minister has repeatedly stated about the target of one lakh fifty thousand villages to be covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana out of which 53 thousand villages have been electrified. Has the ever conducted any enquiry in this regard? The present situation is that the contractors appointed under this scheme for tribal dominant districts of Maharashtra or the other districts, where number of BPL families is very low and the remote areas of the villages where number of houses are 4-8 or 10, have withdrawn now. I would like to make reference of Amravati district in this regard, are you aware of that? Secondly, I want to know the name of the website which you are repeatedly mentioning here, please inform the house about it.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the web site is well known and it was publicised when it was launched. I would be glad to share all the details once again with the hon. Member and everybody else. On Maharashtra, there were 3000 predominantly tribal villages which have been electrified as part of this 53,000. As a part of the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, there is a three-tier monitoring system which is inbuilt. The first tier is by the person who is actually implementing the works. The Rural Electrification Corporation is second tier and the third tier is an independent evaluating agency. I agree with the

hon. Member that the work of providing electricity connection to BPL households has not been impressive as electrification of villages. We have achieved 50 per cent of the target for villages but we have achieved only 20 per cent of the target for BPL households. I agree with the statement of the hon. Member and if there are complaints on this, I am sure this three-tier monitoring system will examine it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, power is very much required for the development of the country, but power is not being generated according to requirement. The Government are making efforts in this regard since long time. Whether it is Maharashtra or any other State the percentage of load shedding there is very high 14 to 16 hours load shedding is being done. My question is how many megawatts of electricity are required to make the country self sufficient in power sector and how much time it will take to achieve this target?

Sir, there is huge load shedding in Maharashtra. Power Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde also belongs to Maharashtra, whether he will give more packages to Maharashtra since elections are forthcoming. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Than you.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: What is being done to ensure that Maharashtra gets more power? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Please sit down. He has already given the reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Q. 202—Shri Ajit Jogi—Not present.

[Translation]

External and Internal Debt

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*202. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita foreign and domestic debt burden of the country at present;

(b) whether India's external and internal debt has witnessed a rapid increase during the recent times;

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

(d) the extent to which it has upset the Gross Domestic Product—Debt ratio of the country;

(e) whether any positive impact is felt in the position of debt due to the recent falling crude oil prices;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to reduce the external and internal debt?

[English]

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

(a) to (d) Details of quantum of External Debt and Internal Liabilities, its relation to GDP and corresponding per capita values for the last five years is given in the table below:

Table: Details of External Debt and Internal Liabilities

Year (End- March)	Total External Debt (US \$ billion)	Per Capita External Debt (US\$)	External Debt GDP Ratio (Per cent)	Internal Liabilities (Rupees crore)	Per Capita Internal liabilities (Rupees)	Internal Liabilities GDP Ratio (Per cent)
2003-04	111.6	104.2	17.8	1690554	15770.1	61.4
2004-05	133.0	122.1	18.6	1933544	17755.2	61.4
2005-06	138.1	124.9	17.2	2165902	19583.2	60.5
2006-07	169.7	151.2	17.8	2435880	21710.2	58.8
2007-08 (RE)	220.7	194.0	18.7	2784351	24467.1	59.1
2008-09 (upto end- June 2008)	221.3			2939237 (BE)		

Central Government's public debt (internal and external) has been increasing in absolute terms on account of persistent fiscal deficit. The Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) is financed by borrowings, internal or external, resulting in buildup of debt. The increase in internal liabilities is also due to issue of dated securities under the Market Stabilisation Scheme (MMS) since 2004-05. In respect of external debt, commercial borrowings and NRI deposits have contributed to the increase in the long-term debt category—besides a rise in short-term debt.

(e) and (f) The fall in the price of crude oil has resulted in a decrease in value of imports of crude and products since August 2008. This moderates trade credit which forms a part of the short-term debt.

(g) Prudent external debt management policies pursued by the Government have helped in maintaining a comfortable external debt position. These include emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring of short-term debt, prepaying high cost loans and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows.

Increased issue of securities under MSS in the past to sterilize large capital inflows also resulted in an increase in internal debt. With a decrease in capital inflows, there may not be an increase in internal liabilities due to issuance under MSS.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, due to lack of prudent external debt management, India's external debt has gone up by over 50 billion dollars for the financial year ended March 2008 and has recorded highest rise in the last 18 years. In the last financial year, the external debt both Government and non-Government has reached to 221.3 billion dollars representing an increase of about 30.4 per cent and the debt service ratio has increased to a level which is 5.4 per cent higher over the previous year. Sir, borrowing through treasury bills route is also amounted to Rs. 1,77,270 crore during April to October, 2008. As a result both short term and long term borrowings have reached Rs. 2,83,270 crore during April—October of this financial year which amounts to 8.6 per cent higher than the corresponding period of the last year. Sir, because of economic recession, the Government has recently announced a financial package of Rs. 20,000 crore which includes mostly tax concession which will further add to the fiscal deficit of this Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to meet this deficit whether the Government will depend on further borrowing which is already in an alarming situation?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, firstly referring to the observation made by the hon. Member, I would like to say that going by any indicator whatever, our position is comfortable. The increase in the external debt is primarily because of the increase in the external commercial borrowings as also the NRI deposits which is a good sign and, therefore, there is no reason whatsoever to worry about that. Going by the international standards also, India, in fact, out of 57 countries is placed at number one when it comes to ratio of the debt to GDP.

Then the second part what he referred to was internal debt. About internal debt also I would like to submit that it is because of the revenue deficit over the years a significant proportion of the liability, that is about 45 per cent, were contracted to meet the current expenditure. But the Government is committed to adhere to the FRRBM stipulations. We have till this date followed that and in this year's Budget, it was announced that our fiscal deficit instead of 3 per cent as per the stipulation

would be fixed at 2.5 per cent with a head room for 0.5 per cent. Even taking into account the debt waiver and various other measures, I would like to submit that we have sought by another Rs. One lakh crores in the supplementary demands. Still the Government's assets would be equal to 55 per cent of the outstanding liability and there is no reason whatsoever to worry. The Government's response to any situation depends upon the emerging situation. Presently, there is no cause of concern. Despite the melt down, the world over, the situation in India is comfortable. We are weathering that storm and going by any indicator whatever whether the external debt or the internal borrowings of the Government, the internal liabilities which is primarily the marketing borrowings etc. the position is comfortable and therefore there is no cause of undue worry at all.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Minister's reply is not so much satisfactory. However, financial and fiscal deficit is increasing. The Ministry itself is saying that and I am not telling something from outside. I would also like to know whether the Government is also planning to borrow further by issuing dated securities which will aggravate the liquidity condition.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the Government borrows to meet its expenditure and at the time of presenting the Budget we indicate what the borrowing from here will be. That is the fiscal deficit number. As my colleague said, we had left for ourselves a head room but since then, of course, the Government has decided to announce a fiscal stimulus package. I came to this House with a supplementary and the House was pleased to vote a supplementary which involved about Rs. 1,05,000 crore of additional cash expenditure. Since then, the Prime Minister has announced another fiscal package. We would have to see how the revenues behave but if it requires some more borrowings, I do not think that is a cause for concern. If the fiscal deficit say crosses 3 per cent of GDP, it is not a cause for concern in the current year because in this year we should not worry too much about the fiscal deficit. This Government has brought down the fiscal deficit from 4.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent as per Budget papers. Suppose it crosses this year three per cent, it is not a matter for worry and I have always said remember what Paul Krugman, Noble Laureate said: 'This is not a year for any country to worry about the fiscal deficit. We have to stimulate the economy.'

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, this question has something to do with external affairs. It may not be relating to finance but our hon. Prime Minister is present here and he is the most responsible person to answer my question. Kindly allow me to record the question. Fierce fighting is going on in Sri Lanka in which Tamilians of India origin are being killed...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. It is not allowed. Nothing will be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not going to be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Krishnan, nothing is going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Sir, how is it relevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree with you. This is not relevant.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not going on record. I have already said that this is not being recorded. Dr. Krishnan, you are wasting your time. Whatever you have said is not on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the fact is that the fiscal stimulus already announced is considered to be too inadequate both by the industrial lobby as well as by the common people who are at the receiving end. In the backdrop of the severe sufferings of the common people and the artificial FRBM Act which is standing in the way for more public expenditure both at the Centre and at the State level, I would like to know from the hon. Minister—because the Government is considering a situation in regard to the level of debt etc. both, external and internal, to be at comfortable level and also considered to be at number one position amongst 57 large economies—if the Government is considering

amendment of the FRBM Act to enable the Central and the State Governments to facilitate more public expenditure to alleviate the sufferings of the common people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with great respect to the hon. Member, I would like to submit that this is not a very wise suggestion. The FRBM Act was passed by Parliament. It was notified by the UPA Government shortly after we took office. It is the FRBM Act which has brought about a great degree of discipline in public expenditure. Without discipline in public expenditure this country's economy could not be placed and cannot be placed on a sound footing. This year if we breach the FRBM target, we will report to the Parliament. That does not mean that the FRBM Act requires an amendment or a repeal. I think, the FRBM Act is a long-term measure. It is in the interest of the country. If we breach the FRBM target we will come back and report to Parliament.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the statement of the former Finance Minister that the ratio of the total debt with the GDP is comfortable is not actually so. This question addressed to the PMO, is being answered by the Finance Ministry and is being explained by the Home Minister. I do not have any objection to this because this is a collective functioning by the Council of Ministers.

Sir, My question is regarding the external debt. The fact is that it is increasing. But in the recent past, the value of the dollar has depreciated and we believe that the rate must be coming down because of this. So, what are the steps that the Government is taking in this regard?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think, the hon. Member is referring to a number of issues which are not quite related to each other. My friend mentioned that amongst 57 countries, India ranks number one. I will give you the numbers. Gross External Debt position by original maturity country comparison—57 large economies have been considered. India's external debt as a proportion of GDP is 18.9 per cent. Now, the 57th country is Ireland with 995.8 per cent. A country as large as the United States is 100 per cent; the United Kingdom is 420 per cent. Therefore, in terms of external debt as a proportion of GDP amongst 57 large economies, we are the best placed. That is because our economy was not quite fully integrated with the global economy and only recently over the last 15-16 years we have opened up. Therefore, our external debt as a proportion to GDP places us in a very comfortable position.

*Not recorded.

What the hon. Member is asking about is the External Commercial Borrowing Policy. The External Commercial Borrowing Policy is decided by the Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. There are times when we need to put a cap on external borrowings. There are times when we have to be liberal. For example, last year in 2007 we put certain tight cap on external commercial borrowings because the capital flows were abundant.

This year because of the global meltdown, capital flows have slowed down and in order to allow Indian companies to access capital at a low cost, we have liberalised the external commercial borrowing rules. But this will depend upon the state of the economy and the state of the world's economy.

State Financial Corporations

*203. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind the setting up of the State Financial Corporations (SFCs);

(b) whether the package for restructuring the liabilities of SFCs has been worked out by the Union Government in association with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), State Governments and the SFCs; and

(c) if so, the details of SFCs benefited therefrom?

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

Statement

(a) State Financial Corporations (SFCs) were set up under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the prime objective of providing medium and long term credit to small and medium scale industries.

(b) and (c) GOI in consultation with SIDBI had formulated a restructuring package for SFCs in August 2003. The effective implementation of these relief and concessions necessitated commensurate measures by State Governments and SFCs. The salient features of the package were:

(i) Interest on all outstanding loans of SFCs would be reduced by 2%.

(ii) A rebate of 2% in rate of interest would be provided by SIDBI for all future refinance.

(iii) A moratorium of one year should be given for repayment of existing dues.

(iv) To defer payment of all interest by SIDBI, on SIDBI bonds, amounting to Rs. 174 crore per annum for a period of 10 years.

In addition, SFCs were advised to bring down their NPAs to less than 10% and to also downsize.

In line with the above package announced by the GOI, 11 SFCs [in Andhra Pradesh (APSFC), Delhi (DFC), Haryana (HFC), Himachal Pradesh (HPFC), Kerala (KFC), Karnataka (KSFC), Madhya Pradesh (MPFC), Rajasthan (RFC), Tamil Nadu (TIIC), Uttar Pradesh (UPFC) and West Bengal (WBFC)] entered into tripartite agreement with SIDBI and the respective State Governments.

Dr. K.S. MANOJ: Sir, State Financial Corporations (SFCs) were set up under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the prime objective of providing medium and long term credit to small and medium scale enterprises.

Sir, in our country, the Ministry of SME is the nodal Ministry dealing with the micro, small and medium enterprises. Actually, SIDBI is the nodal financing agency. Some of the guidelines put forward by SIDBI are not favourable to the functioning of the State Financial Corporations.

Sir, recently Rs. 7,000 crore restructuring package was announced by the Government of India, by the SME Ministry. In that restructuring package, only short term loans were available to the SMEs. As far as financial corporations are concerned, they are providing medium and long-term credit to small and medium scale enterprises. The short term loan is only for 90 days and within 90 days no small scale entrepreneur can raise a small scale industry.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would considering to provide medium and long-term credit to the State Financial Corporations so that they can provide loan to the medium and small scale enterprises.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir the present question relates to the State Financial Corporations and the steps taken by the Government along with the SIDBI to revive those and to enable them to serve the purpose for which they were set up. The recent package is

different from the initiatives or the steps taken by the Government to see that the State Financial Corporations are able to play the role which was assigned to them under the State Financial Corporations Act.

Sir, out of these 17 State Financial Corporation—and for that matter 18 with the splitting of the Madhya Pradesh into Madhya Pradesh and the Chhattisgarh—11 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the SIDBI. None of them, for that matter, has complained about this. The net worth of most of them has increased after the intervention of the SIDBI in this matter. The first phase of five years, in most of them is about to be completed in March, 2009 and thereafter the question as to on what terms you would review the Memorandum of Understanding with them would arise.

DR. K.S. MANOJ: The State Financial Corporations were not allowed to mobilize funds. The Kerala State Financial Corporation has put forward a proposal for mobilizing funds from NRIs in the foreign countries so that when they return to India, they can start some small scale industries.

So, I would like to know whether the Government would consider this proposal from the State Financial Corporation of Kerala.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir I would like to make one point clear with utmost humility that the State Financial Corporations are not banks as they are understood. These were created to provide refinance. The SIDBI would provide refinance to the State Financial Corporations which lend to the small scale industries. The Government is committed to that. In view of the role that the small scale, the medium and micro enterprises, for that matter, also have played in the economy of the country, the Government is committed to see that these enterprises continue to thrive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Raghuveer Singh Koshal-not present.

NREGS

*204. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned and released during the current year under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), State-wise;

(b) the details of the works completed by the various States under the scheme during the current year; and

(c) the assessment of the Government about the overall implementation of the Scheme so far during the year?

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

Statement

(a) State-wise details of funds released so far during the current financial year are given in Annexure I.

(b) State-wise details of number of completed works so far during the current year are given in Annexure II.

(c) NREGA has been proved to be an historic and revolutionary Act by legally guaranteeing employment opportunities to rural households across the country. So far, during the current year (up to October, 2008) 3.11 crore households have been provided employment 119.96 crore persondays of employment has been generated which includes 30% for SCs, 25% for STs and 50% for women. The Act provides that minimum 60% of the expenditure should be towards wages to the unskilled workers. However, during the current year, so far 70% of the total expenditure has been towards wages to the unskilled workers. The Act accords high priority to works relating to water conservation and water harvesting. So far, around 50% of the total works have been taken up under water conservation and water harvesting sector.

NREGA has been leveraged for financial inclusion as wages are to be paid to the NREGA workers through Post Office and Bank accounts. So far, 4.92 crore accounts of NREGA workers in Post Offices/Banks have been opened. Payment of wages through Postal/Bank accounts has inculcated a habit of savings amongst the NREGA workers. Insurance of NREGA workers has become a part of Janshree Bima Yojana with effect from 15.7.2008.

NREGA has induced transparency and accountability in governance. A Web based MIS www.nrega.nic.in has been implemented which places all the data relating to financial and programme performance in public domain. 95.48 lakh muster rolls have been verified. Field verification of 2.29 lakh works has been completed at the district level and 14.07 lakh works have been inspected at block level. Social Audit has been held in 1.59 lakh Gram Panchayats.

NREGA has strengthened Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). PRIs are principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Scheme. At least, 50% of works in terms of its costs under a scheme is required to be implemented through Gram Panchayats (GP). Dedicated staff has been placed for implementation of NREGA.

NREGA has also resulted in capacity building of field functionaries and grass root institutions. So far 1.92 lakh Gram Rozgar Sahayaks have been appointed in the GPs out of which 163832 have been trained under NREGA. At the Block level, 5454 Programme Officers have been appointed and 5067 have been trained; 23196 technical staff has been appointed out of which 19687 have been trained. Besides, 12325 non-technical staff has also been appointed and 11238 have been trained. Further, 7.19 lakh PRI functionaries and 6.17 lakh Vigilance and Monitoring Committees members have also been trained under NREGA.

Reports indicate that implementation of NREGA has resulted in increase in wage negotiation capacity of wage earners and has reduced distress migration of labourers to big cities. Implementation of NREGA has had a positive impact on agricultural productivity, improved irrigation facilities and recharging of water tables.

Annexure I

Central funds released to NREGA districts during 2008-09

Sl.No.	States	Rs. in lakh
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241745.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1715.89
3.	Assam	50087.39

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	86344.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	101691.46
6.	Gujarat	7513.5
7.	Haryana	7607.71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20134.34
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8035.36
10.	Jharkhand	112267.1
11.	Karnataka	25275.1
12.	Kerala	11646.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	260263.32
14.	Maharashtra	10495.81
15.	Manipur	19011.08
16.	Meghalaya	3780.87
17.	Mizoram	11009.47
18.	Nagaland	8500.47
19.	Orissa	42622.97
20.	Punjab	4819.19
21.	Rajasthan	404035.63
22.	Sikkim	1299.29
23.	Tamil Nadu	92869
24.	Tripura	30405.5
25.	Uttaranchal	6613.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	190914.23
27.	West Bengal	55684.72
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702.75
29.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	45.1
30.	Daman and Diu	21.86
31.	Lakshadweep	34.26
32.	Pondicherry	419.44
33.	Chandigarh	20
34.	Goa	139.21
Total		1817771.99

Annexure II*Details of completed works during 2008-09 (up to October, 2008)*

States	Rural Connectivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to land Owned by SC/ST/BPL/ IAY/Land Reform beneficiaries	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Development	Any Other Activity Approved by MRD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4326	1109	50175	4387	15782	8834	9966	55762	0
Arunachal Pradesh	37	14	7	30	24	0	0	4	0
Assam	1364	623	242	119	195	41	169	329	2
Bihar	11937	2595	6239	642	3377	470	3430	1201	21
Chhattisgarh	6732	214	2797	715	685	7965	3792	10726	0
Gujarat	896	671	11560	4242	44	1383	574	169	324
Haryana	440	43	233	379	79	4	120	146	0
Himachal Pradesh	4705	811	909	62	726	174	385	227	109
Jammu and Kashmir	431	403	110	3	77	22	68	86	3
Jharkhand	9282	263	14606	512	604	8753	1967	4429	0
Karnataka	1109	673	4952	1007	275	5415	1274	6899	8
Kerala	652	6390	1865	297	1529	167	2085	1455	0
Madhya Pradesh	7477	260	11105	6549	1031	54658	2191	24736	0
Maharashtra	77	1	4492	168	3	109	277	1217	20
Manipur	329	1690	47	277	49	3	4	34	0
Meghalaya	310	26	502	273	49	4	91	123	0
Mizoram	673	83	35	3	2	1	12	351	0
Nagaland	78	57	784	273	102	0	31	442	0
Orissa	1258	7	1589	33	63	97	473	7	16
Punjab	49	15	8	99	0	0	15	0	0
Rajasthan	5104	294	7718	712	1192	27975	3041	752	5
Sikkim	63	59	2	12	18	1	2	7	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tamil Nadu	1279	46	791	0	1059	0	2976	2	0
Tripura	3168	1002	1280	945	3271	2162	3368	6045	6783
Uttar Pradesh	16123	2687	5935	8525	1248	5297	5566	3255	881
Uttanchal	81	560	1419	331	319	21	97	69	49
West Bengal	8928	2626	4611	3713	1628	757	3770	1554	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondichery	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	86908	23222	134013	34308	33431	124113	46058	120028	8194

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, the NREGS is a noble project that we have implemented in our country. In my constituency, I visited many of the places. The workforce that we see is women-folk who account for 90 to 95 percent. Of course, it is a very positive step. The norms prescribed for the implementation of the Scheme is uniform. Uniformity is good. But, at the same time, the needs and demands of each State differ. The Government of Kerala has submitted some representations in view of the creation of more jobs and also the creation of assets. More items can be included. The suggestion of the Government of Kerala was to include the watershed function, which is most important with regard to the agricultural sector, marginal farmers, paddy cultivation, etc. If we can include these items in the norms, they would create more employment opportunities. I think the Government has suggested that more employment opportunities could be created and also agricultural productivity could be increased. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has gone through these suggestions. If so, what is the approach of the Government to these suggestions?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, hon. Member has just now mentioned about watershed, provision for which is already there in it. It has been provided in the laws and work is already in progress in the lands of the beneficiary farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and IAY, who grow paddy on their private land. Land development and irrigation work has already been completed on 17 per cent land. Irrigation facilities have been provided for the land of people belonging to Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every kind of work may be done there. It has been provided that new things could also be added in it, in consultation with the State Government. When a proposal comes from the State Government we consider it.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKRAN: In the Statement given by the hon. Minister, it is found that the performance of many of the States is not satisfactory. It is not only that. They have not made any accounts or submitted any accounts. What are the reasons for these lapses? What are the measures that the Government has taken for

scrutiny or monitoring? Has the Government any report in respect of the States which have made poor performance?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is applicable on 2 lakhs 78 thousands panchayats and 614 districts but the implementation of the programme varies state-wise, district-wise and panchayat-wise in some cases. Hence, it is difficult to state that the position of one State is good or bad; but over all it is a revolutionary and poverty-oriented programme, through which 3 crore 11 lakh families have got employment. Under this programme money is being deposited in the account of poor through the provision of Rs. 10000 crore and they are getting money and they have been provided food security. Poor people have got a solid mean to face the poverty. Therefore, we are making holistic approach for all places. Wherever leniency of State or districts is noticed, we keep constant contact with the State Government. All efforts, such as people's awareness, generation, people's participation, strict vigilance, monitoring, and transparency are important part of it. The provision of Right to Information Act already exists in National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Therefore, Right to Information is being used. There is provision of social audit. The attention of civil (National Legal Service Authority) society and judges has also drawn towards NALSA.

Hon'ble Judges and Advocates in the entire country have organized meetings for National Rural Employment Guarantee. It has drawn the attention of intellectuals, economists, sociologists from all over the world. It is being studied and it is going to be very successful. Its objective is being achieved. We have made efforts to overcome the bottlencks wherever these exists. We are getting co-operation from hon. Members also. We need more co-operation from them to implement this revolutionary and poverty-oriented programme properly, so as to eradicate poverty and unemployment from the nation.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir the way hon. Minister speaks fluently and gives clarification, that does not replicate in reality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you get answer of your quation or not?

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: If you go to the villages, then reality could be known.

Sir, as per the data for the year 2008-09 i.e. current fiscal year presented by hon. Minister, Rs. 190914.23 lakh have been allocated to Uttar Pradesh. The fact is that the condition of Uttar Pradesh is pathetic. if you conduct survey particularly in four districts i.e. Kaushambi, Allahabad, Pratappgarh and Fatehpur through you own agency, you will come to know the factual position. The funds provided for National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme there are embezzled in full by the local representative. The entire funds are being accumulated in their accounts and the schemes framed by Gram Sabha are not being implemented at all. I would like to ask through you as to whether he has any action plan to take it to the village level and implement the proposals given by Gram Sabha.?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, there is provision for the same under Employment Guarantee Scheme itself. As per powers conferred to Gram Sabha, i.e. Village Assembly, under Article 243 of Constitution of India, all the schemes would be passed by it only. Programme is placed before it and there is a provision to provide all the informations to Gram Sabha. There are loopholes in some cases in the implementation of the Act. Whenever any hon. Member draws the attention towards that, we get it enquired, but there is provision in the law itself and all the powers have been conferred to Gram Sabha. Panchayatiraj institutions have been strengthened, their capacity building is in process. There is provision of dedicated technical, non-technical staff in each Panchayat. All the states have implemented it, there are loopholes at some places I do accept it. It is not that we are conceding the shortcomings, rather we are making efforts with the co-operation of all to remove the some. I believe that the shortcomings being mentioned by hon. Members are going to be removed shortly.

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given details of completed works during 2008-09 up to October, 2008. In the States of Tamil Nadu, on rural connectivity, the number of works completed is 1,279. On flood control and irrigation the number is 46; on water conservation and water harvesting 79 works have been completed; on minor irrigation 1,050 works have been completed, on renovation of traditional water bodies the number of works taken up is 2,976; on land development, the number of works completed is 2.

I would like to submit that there is a provision for irrigation facility to be provided to land owned by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL, IAY and land reform beneficiaries, but the number of works taken up under this category is 'Zero'. I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the Government of Tamil Nadu has not selected or has not implemented any programmes for these categories of people. If so, I would like to know whether the Government will instruct the Government of Tamil Nadu to select beneficiaries among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL, IAY and land reform beneficiaries by giving them financial assistance for providing irrigation facility to land owned by these people.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, there are already provisions for irrigation and minor irrigation and wherever needed panchayat-wise plans are made by the people. Therefore, we have given state-wise details, as per the demand of the hon. member. Peak period for third phase has just started, demand is maximum during the months of December to June and accordingly more work is done. It has just started. When hon. Member says that less irrigation projects have been taken up we repeatedly say to the State Government that our top priorities are water conservation, irrigation, plantation, land development and Panchayati Raj institutions should be instructed to give priority to these kinds of schemes so that common farmers are benefited. Farmers of all the categories i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or general will be benefited by water conservation and when irrigation facilities are available in villages all farmers will be benefited.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister had constituted a committee of Members of Parliament to investigate the irregularities in this scheme, but even today there is loot every where in 'NREGA'. Hon. Minister gives very detailed answers. Whether he is aware of the fact that the amount allocated to the states reaches the right place or not. Hon. Minister himself represents Bihar. Minimum funds are being allocated to that state. I would like to ask from hon. Minister as to whether he has formulated any special scheme to give relief to the people of such flood affected areas in Bihar, completely ruined due to flood.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has said that I give long reply.

I do not give detailed answer, but give appropriate answer. I answer according to the question. He said that less funds are being allocated to Bihar. I would like to tell him that this is demand driven scheme.

Whereas other states are spending rupees 100 crores per district, Bihar has been allocated Rs. 400-500 crore. Even then, they have not been able to distribute Rs. 400-500 crore in 38 districts. Even job cards have not been distributed as per the requirement there. Hence I would like to request all the honourable Members to encourage their respective state governments for this. Honourable Member Sahanawaj Hussain Ji should also encourage the state government to implement this programme with full vigour. I write three letters in a month to the Chief Minister and ask him why the state of Bihar is lagging behind. A lot of incentives can be given there to benefit the poor and check the distress migration. But I can not do anything other than writing to Chief Minister. We have a right to hold the release of funds, but we are not holding it. We want that the state government should itself spend money in the flood-affected areas. The Prime Minister held a meeting in order to provide relief to the flood-affected areas and a delegation of representatives of all parties also called on him. At that time, the Ministry of Rural Development made a separate provision for the flood-affected areas. We got a provision particularly for the flood-affected areas by making an amendment in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in order to cleanse the sand which were filled in the fields there. Besides this, 58,000 houses were sanctioned under the Indira Awas Yozana but the state government did not utilize this scheme and even a single house was not constructed. I have written dozens of letters in this regard...*(Interruptions)*. They should listen to it, I am replying...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: No relief is being given anywhere. All the funds are being diverted...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is replying, please listen to it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He has raised the question, therefore, he should listen to the reply...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The question is not about the Indira Awas Yozana.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He had raised the issue of flood-affected areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any way, Mr. Minister the question was not related to the Indira Awas Yozana.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Honourable Member raised the question about flood-affected areas. While replying to him I told that the Government has made separate provision in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for the Flood-affected areas. We are repeatedly asking the state government for this. Till now there is a provision in the law that the people belonging to the respective panchayat will only get employment, but we suggested that the people who had become displaced in the flood-affected areas, and are staying in any camp or mega camp, if any poor persons wants to work there, he can do so and we have made such kind of provision after making an amendment in the legislation. He has raised question about the flood-affected areas, so, we have allotted 58,000 houses for the displaced people there under the Indira Awas Yojana, but not a single house has come into use. In the same manner, Rs. 800 crore have been provided for the roads damaged due to floods. But till now we have not received even a single reply regarding the repairing of the road...(*Interruptions*). When he has asked the question, its appropriate reply will be given and he must listen to that...(*Interruptions*).

*SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON: Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir. When the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was launched by the Government, it was claimed that this scheme will prove to be a boon for the country. Tall claims were made at that time regarding providing employment to a large number of people. However, in Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Moga, Kapurthala and other districts of Punjab, not a single person has been provided employment under this scheme. The facts speak for themselves. The Government website will corroborate what I have said. If benefit is to be provided to the people under this scheme, separate surveys should be conducted under this scheme in all the states. Different states have different set of problems. The problems of Punjab are different from Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. hence, state-specific surveys should be conducted to provide relief to people under this scheme. If this scheme is continued in its present form, no state will benefit out of it.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, there is no necessity to answer.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, their programme of providing employment for 100 days is very good, but I had received an information in my state after the result of the panchayat election that West Bengal government of the state have not been providing any work to the panchayats for the last 6 months. The whole work has been locked in the computer. 100 days work, once locked in the computer, has not been started as yet, he should start it. It is said in Delhi that we have locked it in the computer and it will not be opened before January. Recently, there was movement of tribals, even they are not able to get 100 days/work. He has worked for the tribals, minorities, women and the poor. In my state, there was tribal movement for so many days but even today they do not get 100 days' work. So he should instruct his department to open the lock of computer for the state of West Bengal. In Midnapur district (East) our members of the Zila Parishad met the DM, but the DM there is not allowing to excute any work. He says that the work has been locked and 100 days' work will not be accomplished. So, could he please instruct to open the lock.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir as regards the question raised the Kumari Mamata Banerjee, we will ask state government of West Bengal about the status of that district.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please get the lock opened.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Whether the lock is there is not, presently I do not know about it.

SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON: I have not got my reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not asked any question.

[*English*]

What is your question?

[*Translation*]

What is your Question?

[English]

*SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON: Sir, there is an urgent need to change the way in which this scheme is working, otherwise people of Punjab and other states will not gain anything from this scheme.

[Translation]

Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Employment is given only on the basis of demand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to say that the situation in different there, the situation there in different from other parts of the country. Could you please adopt such a formula so that the people there could also get employment.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I understand that situation of districts there is different as compared to other states. If there is demand of labour there only then the work will be given. There is an Employment Guarantee Programme to avoid migration but if the labourers get more wages elsewhere in comparison to that of the Employment Guarantee Programme, they will not prefer work under this scheme and we are happy that the poverty is being alleviated. The Employment Guarantee Programme is going to provide work at a time when there is no work elsewhere. The people who come within the purview of that programme, get work. But the workers of my state i.e. Bihar work in the state of Punjab. Then how can we find labourers there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to next Question-Q. No. 205.

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya—not present.

Shri Vijoy Krishna—not present.

Q. No. 206. Shri Mahavir Bhagora.

[Translation]

Wind Energy Generation

*206. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the number of wind energy plants functioning in the country as on date the quantum of power being generated therefrom, State-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to each State for setting up of these plants during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for setting up of such plants in their States;

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

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

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

Statement

Wind Power Projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 9522 MW have been set up in the country till 30th September, 2008. These projects have generated a total of 52.424 billion units of electricity. State-wise details are given in Annexure.

Grid interactive wind energy projects are being set up in the country commercially with private sector investment without any direct financial assistance or capital subsidy from the Government. The proposals for setting up such commercial private sector wind power projects do not require any clearance from Government of India.

The Government, however, encourages setting up of wind power projects in the country by providing fiscal incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generator, excise duty exemption, ten years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, benefit of accelerated depreciation and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for wind power by potential States.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

State-wise wind power installed capacity and cumulative generation (upto 30.9.2008)

Sl.No.	State	Cumulative Installed capacity (MW)	Cumulative Generation (billion units)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122.5	1.336
2.	Gujarat	1414.7	4.413
3.	Karnataka	1166.4	5.661
4.	Kerala	18.0	0.047
5.	Madhya Pradesh	187.7	0.469
6.	Maharashtra	1823.9	7.358
7.	Rajasthan	673.0	2.320
8.	Tamil Nadu	4115.8	30.820
Total		9522.0	52.424

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Sir, is there any difference between the cost of setting up wind power projects and Hydro power projects and will you implement these wind power projects more in states having huge potential of it? I would like to know whether the production cost of wind power project is more or less.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Sir, the cost of both the Micro hydro and the Wind power projects is equal, but the wind power project includes concessions to like accelerate depreciation etc., due to which comparatively more investment takes place in it. Investment is made only in the private sector for both of the projects.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power

*205. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the total demand and supply of power from various sources for agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors separately in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any action plan to meet the growing requirement of power of these sectors in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) The state-wise and sector-wise forecast for electricity consumption in the terminal year of 11th Plan (2011-12), according to the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), is given at Statement I. The forecast of electricity requirement at the bus-bars of power stations to meet the forecasted consumption in various States/UTs is given at Statement II.

The National Electricity Policy envisages "Power for all by 2012" and per capita availability of power to be increased to over 1000 units by 2011-12. To achieve this objective, a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set by the Planning Commission during the 11th Plan. On the basis of the latest assessment, capacity addition of 79,790 MW is feasible during the 11th Plan, out of which 11,322 MW has been commissioned till 30th November, 2008 and balance capacity of 68,468 MW is under construction. With this capacity addition, demand for power on all India basis is likely to be fully met by the terminal year of the 11th Plan. The State-wise and Sector-wise details of capacity addition during the 11th Plan are given at Statement III.

The strategies adopted to meet the requirement of electricity in the country are given below:

- (i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources and 15,000 MW from new and renewable sources has been set for the 11th Plan.
- (ii) Development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- (iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan.
- (iv) Development of approximately 10,000 MW capacity through the merchant power plant initiative.

- (v) Launching of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country. The preliminary feasibility reports of 162 projects totaling 48,000 MW were prepared, out of which 77 projects with total capacity of about 37,000 MW for which first year tariff was expected to be less than Rs. 2.50 per unit, were selected for execution. These projects are to be allotted for execution by the host State Governments.
- (vi) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going power generation projects.
- (vii) Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plan equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plants, Water Treatment Plant, etc., by organizing international conclaves, regional workshops, etc. Other areas like advance procurement of critical materials and tie up of necessary funds before construction are also being addressed.
- (viii) Development of an extensive network of high voltage transmission commensurate with the capacity addition programme and new inter-regional transmission capacities through the development of a National Grid.
- (ix) Energy Conservation and energy efficiency through Demand Side Management (DSM) and end user initiatives. DSM is being encouraged through energy labeling and star rating for promoting energy efficient appliances as well as consumer guidance.
- (x) Bachat Lamp Yojana has been launched to avail of CDM benefits and promote the use of CFL in lieu of incandescent bulbs.
- (xi) Energy Conservation Building Code has been formulated and released for encouraging the construction of energy efficient buildings and use of appropriate materials.
- (xii) Ensuring availability of funds through Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) so that viable projects are not hampered.

Statement I

All India and State/UT wise Electrical Energy Consumption During 2011-12

In Million Unit

State	Domestic	Commercial Consumers	Public Lighting	Public Water Works State	Irrigation- Pumpsets/ Tubewells/ Irrigation Scheme	LT Industries	HT Industries	Railway Traction	Non-Industrial Consumers (HT Bulk Supply)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	14096	6730	314	439	72	3021	1217	774	544
Haryana	6064	1805	64	680	10955	1877	5955	293	946
Himachal Pradesh	1139	502	19	606	93	627	4305	0	326
Jammu and Kashmir	3497	916	92	538	306	454	1208	0	1069
Punjab	10392	3552	179	513	15699	3821	12453	171	649
Rajasthan	9657	2948	357	1526	10081	3241	8219	393	0
Uttar Pradesh	23339	4304	604	994	9474	4724	9063	2018	4388

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttaranchal	2297	1135	67	250	836	196	1760	0	0
Chandigarh	766	485	20	49	4	207	251	0	46
Sub Total (NR)	71246	22377	1716	5594	47519	18168	44430	3649	7967
Goa	818	396	78	354	34	169	1896	0	0
Gujarat	11285	5140	341	1478	16683	11445	17972	766	315
Chhattisgarh	3996	604	63	142	2024	744	8570	948	0
Madhya Pradesh	10976	2162	307	967	10134	1403	8022	2160	0
Maharashtra	23526	9133	1621	2783	15764	9299	28683	2929	0
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	80	81	13	7	13	638	3494	0	0
Daman and Diu	73	59	12	3	5	325	2104	0	0
Sub Total (WR)	50754	17574	2435	5732	44657	24023	70742	6803	315
Andhra Pradesh	16035	5024	1644	940	26049	5755	15223	1900	196
Karnataka	6532	4348	1201	3211	16099	5957	7606	57	229
Kerala	7251	2832	358	406	384	1092	3813	75	135
Tamil Nadu	25495	7399	957	1768	14082	9489	13158	835	518
Lakshadweep	22	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Pondicherry	657	164	21	38	146	175	2469	0	7
Sub Total (SR)	55971	19766	4181	6363	56761	22468	42270	2867	1086
Bihar	9940	540	42	313	1871	360	1323	540	0
Jharkhand	5512	382	87	100	123	381	10663	1116	0
Orissa	9182	841	81	258	530	528	7962	515	485
West Bengal	11663	3109	326	575	1227	1509	13484	1423	312
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	169	58	12	2	0	8	0	0	29
Sikkim	96	46	51	4	0	31	9	0	4
Sub Total (ER)	36373	4918	586	1250	3751	2809	33441	3593	800
Assam	3801	480	23	103	88	426	862	0	324
Manipur	352	25	6	25	6	52	38	0	102
Meghalaya	564	263	5	55	1	20	698	0	180
Nagaland	242	30	12	7	0	51	130	0	73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura	528	66	13	101	142	90	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	150	86	30	10	0	11	0	0	0
Mizoram	201	13	22	38	6	6	4	0	17
Sub Total (NER)	5836	964	109	340	243	657	1731	0	696
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	169	58	12	2	0	8	0	0	29
Lakshadweep	22	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total (All India)	220372	65666	9043	19281	152931	68135	192614	16913	10893

NR—Northern Region,

WR—Western Region

SR—Southern Region,

ER—Eastern Region

NER—North-Eastern Region.

Statement II

All India and State/UT-wise Forecast of Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Load at Power Station Bus Bars during 2011-12 (Utilities only)

State/UT	Energy Requirement (MU)	Peak Load (MW)
1	2	3
Delhi	36293	6092
Haryana	38417	6839
Himachal Pradesh	9504	1611
Jammu and Kashmir	11202	2063
Punjab	60489	11000
Rajasthan	48916	8482
Uttar Pradesh	79268	13947
Uttaranchal	8445	1533
Chandigarh	2308	420
Sub Total (NR)	294841	48137
Goa	4583	721
Gujarat	85445	14374

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	21785	3565
Madhya Pradesh	49338	8462
Maharashtra	125661	21954
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	5042	778
Daman and Diu	3005	552
Sub Total (WR)	294860	47108
Andhra Pradesh	89032	14721
Karnataka	53540	8826
Kerala	19230	3528
Tamil Nadu	87222	14224
Pondicherry	4419	683
Sub Total (SR)	253443	40367
Bihar	19905	3607
Jharkhand	23408	4296
Orissa	27149	4459
West Bengal	41020	7407

1	2	3
Sikkim	320	83
Sub Total (ER)	111802	9088
Assam	7585	1443
Manipur	932	203
Meghalaya	2101	428
Nagaland	698	152
Tripura	1229	282
Arunachal Pradesh	386	116

1	2	3
Mizoram	398	115
Sub Total (NER)	13329	2537
Islands	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar	344	77
Lakshadweep	40	11
Total (All India)	968659	152746

NR-Northern Region, WR-Western Region, SR-Southern Region,
ER-Eastern Region,
NER-North-Eastern Region.

Statement II

Summary of Capacity Addition for Likely Benefits During 11th Plan

(Figures in MW)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central	State Sector Sector	Private	Total Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	0	1500	108	1608
2.	Haryana	1500	1800	0	3300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2763	210	1462	4435
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	449	450	0	899
5.	Punjab	0	500	540	1040
6.	Rajasthan	690	1790	1080	3560
7.	Uttar Pradesh	980	2000	2200	5180
8.	Uttarakhand	1520	304	330	2154
9.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Northern Region	7902	8554	5720	22176
10.	Chhattisgarh	3980	1250	1600	6830
11.	Gujarat	0	2782	5368	8150
12.	Maharashtra	740	2500	1450	4690
13.	Madhya Pradesh	520	1210	1720	3450

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Goa	0	0	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Western Region	5240	7742	10138	23120
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	2444	1275	4719
18.	Karantaka	440	1480	1615	3535
19.	Kerala	0	160	0	160
20.	Tamil Nadu	4000	1952	0	5950
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Southern Region	5440	6036	2890	14366
22.	Bihar	3070	0	0	3070
23.	Jharkhand	3050	0	0	3050
24.	Orissa	0	150	600	750
25.	Sikkim	510	0	1299	1809
26.	West Bengal	4242	2720	250	7212
	Sub Total Eastern Region	10872	2870	2149	15891
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2600	0	0	2600
28.	Assam	750	37	0	787
29.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	124	0	124
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	726	0	0	726
	Sub Total North Eastern Region	4076	161	0	4237
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
	Total	33530	25363	20897	79790

Note: The capacity of Central Generating Stations is allocated to the beneficiary States/Union Territories in accordance with the prevailing guidelines for allocation of power.

*[English]***Total Clean Villages/Districts under TSC**

207. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTHCA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared many villages/districts in the country as total clean villages/districts under total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government about the level of performance of the Scheme so far, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To add vigour to the sanitation campaign, an incentive for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, and Districts called the 'Nirmal Gram

Puraskar' (NGP) has been approved as a component of Total Sanitation Campaign. Gram Panchayats, Intermediate (Block) Panchayats and Districts Panchayats, which have achieved 100% sanitation coverage are considered for the incentive, if the following conditions are fulfilled;

- All households in the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) area must have access to individual toilets or to community complexes.
- All schools and Anganwadis must have toilets. All coeducational schools above primary level must have separate urinals and toilet blocks for boys and girls.
- Complete elimination of open defecation within the boundaries of the PRI. Nobody, including floating population, defecates in the open and child faeces are disposed of in toilets.
- All water sources to have proper platforms and drainages around them.
- Proper mechanism for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). No garbage dumping and water logging within the boundaries of the PRI.

The award money is given to the PRIs, based on a population criterion, which is as follows:

Particulars	Gram Panchayat					Intermediate		District Panchayat Panchayat	
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999	5000 to above	10,000 and above	Upto 50000	50001 and 10,00,000	Upto 10,00,000	More than
Population as per census 2001									
Award Money (Rs. in lakh)	0.50	1.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00

The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has received tremendous response in the field. First NGP award was distributed in 2004-05, in which 38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Intermediate Panchayat were found eligible and were awarded the NGP. In 2005-06, this number increased to 760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Intermediate Panchayats. In 2006-07, 4,945 Gram panchayats and 14 Intermediate Panchayats were given the Nirmal Gram Puraskar. In 2007-08, 12,075 Gram Panchayats and 105 Intermediate Panchayats have been given the Nirmal Gram Puraskar. The State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Mid term review of Total Sanitation Campaign was conducted by Agriculture Finance Corporation in 2004. Among other things, it pointed out that adoption of toilets was only 61.5% and it was felt that there was need to revise the unit cost and some other parameters of the programme. It also mentioned that there was need to improve IEC activities including mass media campaign. It was felt that there was need to encourage those involved in the programme at the grass root level and efforts should be made to increase their capacity to deliver. It also recommended provisions of super structure for individual households and extending financial incentives therefore.

Based upon the recommendations, the unit cost of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) was revised upwards and is presently at Rs. 2500 per unit and Rs. 3000 for difficult and hilly areas. A new component of Solid & Liquid Waste Management was introduced as part of TSC and a concept of revolving fund was introduced to encourage APL families to build toilets.

A study was commissioned through UNICEF in 2008, to assess whether the spirit, principles and quality of the NGP are maintained during the scale up of the TSC. The main objectives of the impact assessment study includes whether the principles of NGP have been sustained in existing awarded PRIs including the open defecation free environment and whether the process was socially inclusive and how the NGP award has influenced other sanitation related activities and overall social development in the awardee PRIs. The study was carried out in 162 NGP awarded Gram Panchayats across six study States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These included 37 NGP awarded GPs from 2004-05 and 125 NGP awarded GPs from 2005-06 selected on a random basis.

This Report shows that 85 percent households have access to individual, community or shared toilets. The main reasons for non use of toilets includes unfinished installations and lack of a super structure. It also shows

that with introduction of NGP, there has been a good achievement in most states with respect to Total Sanitation Campaign which leads to almost 70 percent people using toilets. A majority of schools (96 percent) have toilets and 89 percent have urinals, with separate urinals for girls and boys in 84 percent of schools. The emphasis on solid and liquid waste disposal were lacking in more than half the GPs and households visited and this requires further improvements through creating adequate infrastructure such as drains and waste bins, and creating awareness through social mobilisation. The analysis of primary data suggests that there is a positive linkage between social mobilisation and performance of various sanitation indicators. The NGP award has helped in scaling up the TSC to a great extent and helped in improving sanitation practices. There is, however a need for better monitoring and verification process.

Based on this report, all six States have been asked to take corrective action to ensure sustainability of NGP status in the awarded villages. Also, the verification process for NGP has been strengthened to include a sample re-verification process by members of earlier awarded NGP villages. The award money is also now released in installments, after ascertaining the sustainability of the normal status. As part of the ongoing process of monitoring and evaluation of schemes, a further evaluation of NGP has been initiated.

Statement

State-wise Number of Panchayats awarded the Nirmal Gram Puraskar

State	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		
	Gram Panchayat	Intermediate Panchayat	District Panchayat						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh			10		143		660	1	
Arunachal Pradesh					2		4		
Assam			1		3		14		
Bihar			4		39	1	156		
Chhattisgarh			13	90			288		
Gujarat	1		4		576		739		
Haryana					60		798		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh					22		245		
Jammu and Kashmir							12		
Jharkhand					12		142		
Karnataka					121		453	1	
Kerala	1		6		220	6	600	81	4
Madhya Pradesh			1		190		520		
Maharashtra	13		381	1	1974		4301	2	
Manipur							1		
Meghalaya							11		
Mizoram					3		8		
Nagaland							8		
Orissa			8		33		94		
Punjab							22		
Rajasthan					23		141		
Sikkim					27		137		4
Tamil Nadu	12	1	119		296		1474	5	
Tripura	1		36		46		30		
Uttar Pradesh			40		488		729		
Uttarakhand			13		109		160		
West Bengal	10	1	134	8	468	7	328	14	
Total	38	2	760	9	4945	14	12075	105	8

Waiving-Off Debt of Farmers by Banks

*208. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan waived-off so far under the debt waiver scheme, bank-wise;

(b) whether the banks are still attaching the properties of farmers covered under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has provided funds to the banks under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to increase the debt relief amount from Rs. 60,000 crores; and

(g) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The bank-wise amount of loan waived, including the amount of relief to other farmers, under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No case of attachment of properties of farmers covered under the ADWDR Scheme by the banks has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) Out of Rs. 25,000 crore to be reimbursed to the lending institutions in 2008-09 as the first instalment, so far Government has released Rs. 15,000 crore. The balance Rs. 10,000 crore will be released shortly.

(f) and (g) As per the provisional bank-wise data received from the lending institutions, the total amount of debt waiver and debt relief is Rs. 66,569.22 crore against the initial estimate of Rs. 60,000 crore in February, 2008. The final figures will be available only after the Statutory Audit of the lending institutions.

Statement

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 Bank-wise figures (provisional)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Total eligible waiver/ Relief
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	1520.54
2.	Andhra Bank	1014.16
3.	Bank of Baroda	921.69
4.	Bank of India	1342
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	574.45
6.	Canara Bank	1631.17
7.	Central Bank	2135.61
8.	Corporation Bank	183.18
9.	Dena Bank	156.57

1	2	3
10.	Indian Bank	709.51
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	791.47
12.	OBC	537.07
13.	PNB	2033
14.	PSB	152.19
15.	Syndicate Bank	1060.34
16.	Union Bank	979.49
17.	United Bank	262.22
18.	UCO Bank	667.81
19.	Vijaya Bank	227.12
20.	State Bank of India	10341
21.	State Bank of BJ	797.24
22.	State Bank of Patiala	319.89
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	878.09
24.	State Bank of Mysore	414.09
25.	State Bank of Travancore	358.41
26.	State Bank of Indore	427.33
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	176.45
28.	IDBI	60.02
	Total	30672.11
29.	RRB & Cooperatives	35368.31
30.	Urban Cooperative Bank	5.06
31.	Private Sector Banks	522.57
32.	Local Area Bank	1.17
	Grand Total	66569.22

[Translation]

Self-Help Groups under SGSY

209. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) constituted under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether financial assistance is provided to the above Groups by the Government;

(c) if so, the total financial assistance provided to these Groups during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness about the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The total number

of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) constituted under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) State-wise, during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and the current financial year 2008-09 (upto October, 2008), is given in enclosed Statement I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The financial assistance provided to the swarogaries, including the members of SGHSs, under SGSY during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and the current financial year 2008-09 (upto October, 2008) is given in enclosed statement II.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development makes continuous efforts to create awareness about the Schemes through print, electronic and outdoor publicity using various modes of communication.

Statement I

No. of SHGs Formed during 2005-06 to 2008-09 (upto Oct, 08) under SGSY

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2005-06 No. of SHGs formed during the year	2006-07 No. of SHGs formed during the year	2007-08 No. SHGs formed during the year	2008-09 (upto Oct'08) No. of SHGs formed during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30633	19921	71926	86717
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	110	65	6
3.	Assam	21066	15511	14333	13568
4.	Bihar	20692	17977	14005	10530
5.	Chhattisgarh	3171	2819	3934	3029
6.	Goa	156	145	103	60
7.	Gujarat	5065	4051	4901	2790
8.	Haryana	2303	2120	2261	1594
9.	Himachal Pradesh	523	497	965	476
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	635	518	918	229
11.	Jharkhand	6851	8881	14668	4389
12.	Karnataka	4019	7271	7226	4047
13.	Kerala	5581	6549	1789	615

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7262	21600	23141	12748
15.	Maharashtra	19608	20765	29678	18339
16.	Manipur	705	767	627	123
17.	Meghalaya	1000	1660	1428	465
18.	Mizoram	131	146	229	129
19.	Nagaland	307	334	383	282
20.	Orissa	18741	16032	16403	5102
21.	Punjab	1052	509	757	391
22.	Rajasthan	3218	5076	7952	89537
23.	Sikkim	377	444	379	203
24.	Tamil Nadu	70830	37475	19061	6354
25.	Tripura	1918	1396	2410	3243
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13573	16884	29351	18239
27.	Uttaranchal	540	66	27	85
28.	West Bengal	35953	36590	37423	14818
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	28	68	2
30.	Daman and Diu				
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli				0
32.	Lakshadweep		4	8	
33.	Pondicherry	261	163	269	113
	Total	276414	246309	306688	298221.46

Statement II*Financial progress under SGSY during 2005-06 to 2008-09 (upto Oct, 08)*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2005-06				2006-07			
		Total Release (Centre+ State)	Total Credit Disbursed	Total Subsidy disbursed	Total Investment (Credit + Subsidy)	Total Release (Centre + State)	Total Credit Disbursed	Total Subsidy Disbursed	Total investment (Credit + Subsidy)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6994.81	15054.18	5556.52	20610.7	8453.19	47173.34	7133.47	54306.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	183.89	140.15	142.61	282.76	220.00	173.92	141.27	315.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	7036.97	6000.59	3812.98	9813.57	8716.08	8852.49	5115.20	13967.69
4.	Bihar	16378.94	20959.12	11087.01	32046.128	15213.93	17823.578	10746.14	28569.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	3494.12	4983.545	3008.87	7972.415	4127.78	7149.576	3726.05	10875.622
6.	Goa	39.14	95.11	37.24	132.35	58.33	103.33	41.99	145.32
7.	Gujarat	2861.43	5351.85	2312.40	7664.05	2939.97	4863.48	2117.93	6981.41
8.	Haryana	1529.98	3544.966	1427.26	4972.23	1739.90	3829.74	1350.22	5179.963
9.	Himachal Pradesh	584.49	2324.57	555.34	2879.91	625.17	1625.66	427.91	2053.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	681.99	2048.6	532.90	2581.5	909.82	2247.03	582.86	2829.89
11.	Jharkhand	4863.35	7522.912	4789.88	12312.787	6021.33	6613.374	4425.84	11039.24
12.	Karnataka	4770.77	7944.018	4055.90	11999.914	5486.64	8499.589	3921.08	12420.671
13.	Kerala	2397.09	3479.49	1808.98	5288.47	2649.95	3929.92	1985.79	5915.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7604.65	14242.41	5900.85	20143.26	8750.47	14973.87	6408.53	21382.4
15.	Maharashtra	9965.02	11744.66	6906.10	18650.76	11655.34	1442.78	8109.20	22551.98
16.	Manipur	184.34	212.98	81.18	294.16	307.35	289.25	293.98	583.23
17.	Meghalaya	387.90	135.88	110.85	246.73	360.00	165.39	173.30	338.69
18.	Mizoram	166.31	58.98	116.09	175.07	155.25	66.85	73.51	140.36
19.	Nagaland	215.90	114.95	125.10	240.05	314.97	74.4	153.53	227.93
20.	Orissa	8199.34	10697.45	5948.07	16645.52	8984.68	14006.77	6219.98	20226.75
21.	Punjab	864.65	1315.06	550.34	1865.4	838.20	2485.71	986.13	3471.84
22.	Rajasthan	3549.49	10302.804	2839.78	13142.586	4309.02	12560.492	3489.12	16049.613
23.	Sikkim	198.45	179.35	134.64	313.99	201.22	165.15	131.63	296.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	6255.53	7181.371	2380.47	9561.842	6939.21	8911.07	3442.24	12353.306
25.	Tripura	1246.97	1498.116	915.41	2413.527	1433.49	1555.536	729.45	2284.986
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22744.62	39606.84	22041.43	61648.27	28549.70	41121.15	21743.27	62864.42
27.	Uttaranchal	2008.67	3197.1	1609.37	4806.47	1414.69	2005.84	1042.99	3048.83
28.	West Bengal	7478.84	2252.39	1614.98	3867.37	8368.96	3161.11	2254.15	5415.26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.25	0	6.90	6.9	0.00	0	6.10	6.1
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	12.50	4.34	1.99	6.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	3.9	1.55	5.45	0.00	8.9	4.45	13.35
33.	Pondicherry	100.00	142.93	71.98	214.91	150.00	237.79	125.77	363.56
Total		122593.91	182316.07	90482.98	272799.05	137907.12	229121.43	97105.10	368226.52

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2005-06				2006-07			
		Total Release (Centre+ State)	Total Credit Disbursed	Total Subsidy - disbursed	Total Investment (Credit + Subsidy)	Total Release (Centre + State)	Total Credit Disbursed	Total Subsidy Disbursed	Total investment (Credit + Subsidy)
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12034.53	27763.26	5337.21	33100.47	7328.46	17816.49	3885.53	21702.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	336.82	127.55	412.87	540.42	186.94	8.75	8.85	17.6
3.	Assam	16155.80	13207.21	8074.07	21281.28	7335.52	18159.768	5299.17	23458.935
4.	Bihar	14283.84	1584.45	9681.32	24765.77	10300.34	10817.533	8408.36	19225.893
5.	Chhattisgarh	6252.53	10028.494	4883.66	14912.154	4726.63	5024.468	2209.28	7233.745
6.	Goa	80.78	121.98	38.09	160.07	73.90	57.65	18.40	76.05
7.	Gujarat	4458.95	6326.54	3061.59	9388.13	2850.01	3406.92	1656.71	5063.63
8.	Haryana	2573.77	5399.063	2042.62	7441.683	1880.43	1866.378	635.10	2501.481
9.	Himachal Pradesh	985.82	2168.046	503.73	2669.78	664.63	1218.655	311.87	1530.522
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1070.58	2435.358	616.40	3051.755	585.01	628.962	137.37	766.333
11.	Jharkhand	9912.28	8858.61	5442.61	14301.22	6262.25	4752.215	3322.84	8075.059
12.	Karnataka	8878.10	15447.1	6704.19	22151.29	5330.03	6264.288	2498.20	8762.488
13.	Kerala	3980.49	6536.41	2851.32	9387.73	2614.96	3189.97	1311.01	4500.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12998.44	26557.7105	15322.03	41879.741	8332.85	8910.68	3730.08	12640.763
15.	Maharashtra	17271.04	21599.63	11285.02	32884.65	10613.39	8669.66	4658.74	13328.4
16.	Manipur	208.32	155.7	141.90	297.6	297.66	1.5	5.58	7.08
17.	Meghalaya	548.52	186.96	237.90	424.86	251.08	45.59	83.03	128.615
18.	Mizoram	293.31	87.93	122.07	209.996	206.39	37.35	53.60	91.15
19.	Nagaland	431.78	32.97	76.13	109.1	247.71	58.17	95.52	153.69
20.	Orissa	13002.89	17738.54	7856.81	25595.35	83.59.67	926.43	450.02	1376.45

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21.	Punjab	12434.30	3156.56	1175.91	4332.47	626.78	823.64	364.89	1188.33
22.	Rajasthan	6763.57	13605.953	3881.65	17487.602	4599.33	5417.01	1613.82	7030.83
23.	Sikkim	303.93	203.35	163.51	366.86	171.64	153.77	104.28	258.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	10587.26	14510.032	5827.21	20337.238	11915.99	3874.548	1911.98	5786.24
25.	Tripura	2346.60	1473.826	1341.69	2815.512	1143.21	747.4294	469.77	1217.1968
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39196.55	55552.52	27642.31	83194.83	27825.40	46469.17	23985.61	70454.778
27.	Uttaranchal	2158.12	3140.45	1362.58	4503.03	1672.07	1469.606	660.18	2129.786
28.	West Bengal	13091.33	4310.56	2736.04	7046.6	9361.22	3858.4738	3163.05	7021.51911
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.25	0	5.38	5.38	0.00	0	1.13	1.13
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	41.47	15.80	57.27	12.50	0	0.00	0
33.	Pondicherry	150.00	174.57	66.73	241.3	100.00	23.19	7.87	31.06
Total		201596.48	276030.80	128910.34	404941.14	135875.98	154698.26	71061.83	225760.09

Fake Companies Listed in Stock Exchanges

*210. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many fake companies are listed in the various Stock Exchange in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such companies detected during last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to help investors in recovering their investment made in such companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India is not aware of any "fake" companies which are listed on Stock Exchanges. Stock Exchanges have in place eligibility criteria and detailed procedure for listing of companies. However, there are some companies fail, inter-alia, to comply with the listing/filing requirements of the Stock Exchanges and Registrar of Companies (ROC) for a period of two years and are not found at their registered office address at the time of inspection done by the Stock Exchange. These companies are categorized as "vanishing companies" as per the criteria identified by the Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC), a joint mechanism of SEBI and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). SEBI has reported that, during the last three years, eight companies have been included in the list of "vanishing companies". All these companies belong to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Action is not possible under the provisions of the SEBI Act 1992 and under the provisions of the sections of the Companies Act 1956, delegated to SEBI, for recovery of investment in equity of companies. However, as a part of penal actions, SEBI has so far

passed orders against 102 vanishing companies and 391 promoters/directors debarring them from accessing the capital market for a period of five years.

[English]

BSUP and IHSDP

*211. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the housing and infrastructural facilities created under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

(IHSDP) during 2006-07 and 2007-08;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target/ deadline for the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government has sanctioned 265 projects under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and 419 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) covering housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor during 2006-07 and 2007-08 with the details as under:

Year	Scheme			
	BSUP		IHSDP	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
No. of projects	151	114	194	225
Total Project Cost (Rs. Crore)	8796.16	7926.02	1938.00	2062.87
Central Share approved (Rs. crore)	4435.87	3975.84	1404.56	1459.48
No. of Dwelling Units approved	435788	296559	144415	114649

(b) and (c) It is estimated that by the end of the Mission period, i.e. 2011-2012, about 12 lakh houses for the urban poor would be constructed under BSUP and IHSDP. By 30.09.2009 (mid-term) it is expected that 3 lakh houses would be completed and another 2 lakh houses would be in progress.

NCRPB

*212. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) so far, sector wise;

(b) the difficulties faced by the Board in realising its objectives;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any integrated scheme for NCR in regard to transportation, water sharing etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per functions stipulated under Section 7 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has prepared the following plans:

- Regional Plan-2001
- Functional Plan on Transport, Power, Telecommunications, and Industry.
- Regional Plan 2021

Participating States of U.P. and Rajasthan have prepared Sub-Regional Plans for their respective sub-regions. In addition Master Plans for 25 towns were prepared by the participating States.

As per the provisions of the NCRPB Act, 1985 the policies and proposals of the Regional Plan, Sub-Regional Plan, Functional Plans and Project Plans are to be implemented by the participating States and Union Territory.

Project Financing by the NCRPB:

— NCRPB has provided interest bearing loan for 214 projects with a total estimated cost of Rs. 13942 crores to the participating States and their agencies. A loan amount of Rs. 5299 crores has been approved and Rs. 3490 crores has been released. States have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5302 Crores upto September, 2008.

* Work on 154 projects has been completed and work on 60 projects is in progress.

Sector-wise projects sanctioned are as follows:

- Water supply-32 Nos.
- Sewerage/Solid waste management—28 Nos.
- Transport-37 Nos.
- Power-14 Nos.
- Land development-97 Nos.
- Others-6 Nos.

(b) One of the major difficulties is the shortage of financial resources. The provision of infrastructure (availability and upgradation) requires huge investments.

*The reply to point (ii) under heading 'Project Financing by the NCRPB.....of part (a) of the question was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 19.12.2008 and it has been corrected as under:-

For	Read
Work on 154 projects has been completed and work on 60 projects is in progress	Loan release by NCRPB in 154 Projects has been completed and on remaining 60 projects, loan releases are under progress, as per the requirements of the implementing agencies based on progress of expenditure.

As per Regional Plan-2021, Rs. 1,94,903 Crores (Year 2001 prices) are required for development of core infrastructure in NCR. This does not include the cost of construction of three dams for water supply for the region and second phase of transport network development proposed in the Regional Plan-2021. These investments have to be made by the participating State Governments and concerned Central Ministries and their agencies/ departments.

The allocation for the 11th Plan to the NCR Planning Board is Rs. 900 Crore and during 2007-08, Rs. 100 crore was released and during 2008-09, an allocation of Rs. 50 crore has been made and Rs. 37 crore stands released to the Board so far.

(c) and (d) NCR Planning Board has prepared Regional Plan-2021 which inter alia provides detailed policies and proposals for the development of integrated schemes for transport and water sectors. The detailed schemes and projects are to be prepared by the participating State Governments, concerned Ministries and their agencies.

Anganwadi Centres

*213. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi centres functioning in each State as on date;

(b) the details of the facilities being provided in these Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi centres;

(c) the details of funds spent on the centres during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments for setting up of additional Anganwadi Centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) State-wise details of number

of Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centres functioning are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) An Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centre is the focal point for the delivery of services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The following services are currently being provided in the Anganwadi Centres:

- i. Supplementary Nutrition to children (0-6 years), pregnant and nursing women.
- ii. Non-Formal Pre-school education to children (3-6 years).
- iii. Nutrition and Health Education to pregnant & lactating women.
- iv. Health Check-up of children and women in convergence with health department.
- v. Immunization of children and pregnant women in convergence with health department.
- vi. Referral services by Health Department.

(c) The funds released under ICDS Scheme (General)

and for supplementary nutrition during the last three years viz. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amount Released by Government of India Under ICDS (General)	Amount Released by Government of India for Supplementary Nutrition
2005-06	229940.10	97458.55
2006-07	26938.48	151920.57
2007-08	310803.24	206231.05

(d) and (e) Based on the requirements furnished by the State Government/UT Administration, Government of India has approved the proposal for 3rd Phase expansion of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for additional 213859 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 77102 Mini-AWCs.

State-wise details of requirements of additional Anganwadi centres and Mini-Anganwadi received from the States/UTs. and approved by the Government is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of Anganwadis (AWCs) and Mini-AWCs Sanctioned and operational as on 30.06.2008

Sl.No.	Month of report	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi & Mini-Anganwadi		No. of additional AWC and Mini-AWC approved by GOI
			Sanctioned as on (as on month 31.6.2008)	Operational during 2008-09* Indicated in col. 2)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	06/08	Andhra Pradesh	81564	71420	9743
2.	06/08	Arunachal Pradesh	4277	4277	1751
3.	06/08	Assam	37082	36849	44477
4.	04/07	Bihar	81088	80211	10880
5.	04/08	Chhattisgarh	37256	29550	27134
6.	06/08	Goa	1112	1112	100
7.	06/08	Gujarat	44179	43444	4438
8.	06/08	Haryana	17444	17444	8255

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	06/08	Himachal Pradesh	18248	18248	677
10.	05/07	Jammu and Kashmir	25483	16409	3094
11.	06/08	Jharkhand	32097	319778	6089
12.	06/08	Karnataka	54665	54665	8712
13.	06/08	Kerala	32115	32267	1000
14.	04/08	Madhya Pradesh	711488	68685	19511
15.	06/08	Maharashtra	94238	78222	16248
16.	03/08	Manipur	7621	7621	3889
17.	06/08	Meghalaya	4622	3305	493
18.	06/08	Mizoram	1682	1682	298
19.	06/08	Nagaland	3194	3194	261
20.	06/08	Orissa	4657	4169	2652
21.	05/08	Punjab	20169	20169	7117
22.	06/08	Rajasthan	51053	50972	10066
23.	06/08	Sikkim	988	988	245
24.	06/08	Tamil Nadu	50433	50433	4006
25.	06/08	Tripura	7351	7351	2527
26.	05/08	Uttar Pradesh	150727	149386	36790
27.	06/08	Uttarakhand	12340	9065	10819
28.	06/08	West Bengal	92152	88416	25018
29.	06/08	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	672	672	48
30.	05/08	Chandigarh	370	370	130
31.	08/08	Delhi	6106	6106	500
32.	12/07	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253	219	0
33.	03/08	Daman and Diu	107	102	0
34.	03/08	Lakshadweep	87	87	20
35.	06/08	Puducherry	688	688	100
All India			1089467	1027284	290961

*State-wise details of the requirements of additional AWCs and mini-AWCs received from the States/UTs and approved by the Government.

[Translation]

Displacement of Tribals

*214. SMT. KIRAN MAHESHWARI:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of displacement of forest dwellers and tribal communities from their native places have been reported during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such cases have been reported to the Ministry during the last three years. However, complaints received alleging eviction of tribal communities from forest lands have been sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for necessary action.

[English]

Customs Duty on Natural Rubber

*215. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing rate of customs duty on natural rubber;

(b) whether rubber farmers in States like Kerala are facing difficulties because of the fall in prices of natural rubber in the recent past due to the prevailing customs duty structure; and

(c) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Natural rubber attracts basic customs duty of 20% and *valorem*. It is also chargeable to special additional duty of 4% *ad valorem* and education and secondary and higher education cess of 3%. The aggregate duty works out to 25.424%.

(b) Government has received representations on behalf of rubber growers in Kerala to increase the import duty on natural rubber from 20% to 80% in view of the steep fall in its domestic prices in recent months which has affected farmers in Kerala adversely.

(c) The current rate of basic customs duty of 20% *ad valorem* has been fixed taking into account the interest of domestic growers, user industries, WTO bindings and other relevant factors and provides adequate protection to rubber growers. At present there is no proposal under consideration of the government to revise the customs duty on natural rubber.

Appointment of Notaries

*216. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Notary Public in the country;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase the number of Notary Public in their respective States;

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

(d) the number of Notary Public appointed by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has found any irregularities in the functioning of Notaries;

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

(g) whether States have also been empowered to appoint Notaries; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, Notaries strength is increased in the States as and when such requests are received by the Central Government.

(c) The Notaries strength has been increased in the following States on their request by amending the Scheduled to the Notaries Rules, 1956:-

1. Andhra Pradesh	from 575 to 863
2. Gujarat	from 625 to 1407
3. Kerala	from 375 to 845
4. Madhya Pradesh	from 1125 to 1688
5. Tamil Nadu	from 725 to 1088
6. Maharashtra	from 875 to 1313
7. Karnataka	from 675 to 1013
8. Rajasthan	from 800 to 1200
9. Uttar Pradesh	from 1750 to 2625

10. Jammu and Kashmir	from 350 to 525
11. Goa	from 50 to 250
12. Chhattisgarh	from 400 to 600
13. Himachal Pradesh	from 300 to 450

(d) State-wise statement showing number of Notaries appointed by the Central Government during the last three years is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. action is taken under the provisions of the Notaries Act, 1952 and the Notaries Rules, 1956 against the Notaries, as and when complaints about their irregularities are received against them. Action has been taken against the following Notaries in the recent past:-

1.	Shri Zaki Ahmad Khan	Supreme Court	Removed
2.	.Shri Sanjeev Jain	New Delhi	Warning issued
3.	Shri P.J. Deshmukh	Pune	Suspended for 5 years.
4.	Shri A.P. Maroo	Goregaon, Mumbai	Removed
5.	Shri B.S. Randhawa	Delhi	Renewal of Certificate of Practice rejected

(g) and (h) The State Governments are also empowered to appoint Notaries in their respective states under section 3 of the Notaries Act, 1952.

Statement

State/Union Territories-wise List of Notaries appointed by the Central Government during the last three years

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Notaries appointed
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	157
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	11

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	32
7.	Chhattisgarh	3
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—
10.	Delhi	86
11.	Goa	3
12.	Gujarat	416
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4
14.	Haryana	307
15.	Jharkhand	5
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
17.	Kerala	381

1	2	3
18.	Karnataka	268
19.	Lakshadweep	—
20.	Meghalaya	—
21.	Maharashtra	925
22.	Manipur	—
23.	Madhya Pradesh	31
24.	Mizoram	—
25.	Nagaland	—
26.	Orissa	5
27.	Punjab	270
28.	Pondicherry	61
29.	Rajasthan	178
30.	Sikkim	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	316
32.	Tripura	—

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	534
34.	Uttaranchal	4
35.	West Bengal	21

Trends in Tax Collection

*217. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set by Government to mobilise resources through direct and indirect taxes during the current year;

(b) the break-up taxes collected during the current financial year so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets during the remaining period of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Targets [Budget Estimate (BE)] to mobilise resources through direct taxes and indirect taxes and the collections during the F.Y. 2008-09 are as under

Direct Taxes

(Rs. In crore)

Head of Tax	BE 2008-09	Net Collection upto November, 2008
Corporate Income Tax	2,26,361	1,09,735
Personal Income Tax (including FBT, STI, BCTT)	1,38,314	67,215
Other Taxes	325	301
Total	3,65,000	1,77,251

Indirect Taxes

(Rs. in crore)

Indirect Tax head	BE 2008-09	Revenue realised during April-October, 2008 (Provisional)
Custom Duties	1,18,930	66,621
Central Excise Duty	1,36,610*	65,322**
Service Tax	64,460	30,592\$
Total Indirect Taxes	3,20,000	1,62,535

*Central Excise revenue target is exclusive of cesses not administered by D/o Revenue amounting to Rs. 1264 crores.

**Central Excise figures are exclusive of cesses administered by other than Department of Revenue.

\$Service Tax figures are during April-September, 2008 only.

(c) Government has initiated the following steps to facilitate achievement of the collection targets during the remaining period of the current year:-

1. Close monitoring of advance tax payments of top taxpayers.
2. Emphasis on collection out of arrear demand and monitoring of the cases of top defaulters.
3. Selection of cases under scrutiny based on objective financial parameters.
4. Computerization of the Departmental business processes and databases for linking of information and reporting of high value transactions
5. Strengthening the Tax deduction at source/Tax Collection at source set up by creating 13 Commissioner level posts & conducting effective surveys to unearth non-payment of TDS/TCS on the Direct Taxes side.
6. Encouragement to voluntary tax-compliance through better taxpayer's service.
7. Multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws.
8. Increase in efforts for widening of the tax base.
9. Strengthening of the Audit & Anti Evasion set up to increase the tax compliance level;
10. Close monitoring of region wise, commodity/service wise monthly revenue realization and in depth examining of cases where the revenue collection is lower than expectations;
11. Directions have been issued that senior officers should meet the high revenue tax payers to ascertain reasons of low revenue realization where necessary;
12. Developing 'third party sources' to measure the tax compliance level;
13. Simplification of procedures so as to reduce tax compliance costs;
14. Developing a scientific system of scrutiny of returns filed by tax payers to detect any short payment of tax/duty.

Economic Offences

*218. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of economic offences including money laundering which came to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate during the last three years;

(b) the present status of these cases; and

(c) the steps being taken for expeditious finalisation of cases involving economic crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) 56 cases have been taken up for investigations under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) by the Directorate of Enforcement during the last three years.

(b) Investigations have been completed in two cases and prosecution complaints have been filed before the designated Special Courts. Investigations are in progress in respect of the remaining 54 cases. As an outcome of investigations conducted so far, tainted/proceeds of crime worth Rs. 40 crore have been attached in 8 cases.

(c) Important measures that have been taken for expeditious finalization of cases include:

(i) training of officers and other staff of the Enforcement Directorate including preparation and distribution of a manual of procedures related to the PMLA; and

(ii) State Governments have been sensitized to the provision of the PMLA by conducting seven meetings of senior officers in various state capitals.

Internet Banking Frauds

*219. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of fraudulent withdrawal of money through internet/online banking;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against the culprits;

(d) whether the RBI has issued any guidelines to the banks in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of account holders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there have been cases of fraudulent withdrawal of money through internet/on line banking. The state-wise details of such incidents reported by banks to RBI during the last three years and current year (upto September 2008) given in the enclosed statement.

(c) As per guidelines issued by RBI, banks are required to report the matter to Police/CBI and further appropriate action is taken against the culprits.

(d) and (e) RBI as a part of its supervisory responsibility has taken various measures to prevent bank fraud and in particular had issued guidelines on internet banking to all commercial banks vide circular dated June

14, 2001 covering technology and security standards, legal issues and regulatory/supervisory issues with regard to internet banking in India. RBI had also issued a caution circular on February 26, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks (i.e. creating fake website of banks and collecting customer details such as user ID, password etc. and thereby fraudulently withdrawing money from the customer's account using fake credit card). The circular contains details of the *modus operandi* on such attacks and minimum set of prevent ve/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

(f) RBI has also issued detailed guidelines to banks on adherence of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms and opening/operating of accounts of genuine customers only. The guidelines issued by RBI include developing customer acceptance policy, customer identification procedures, monitoring of transactions and for customer education etc. Also, as fake and stolen cheques/demand drafts are encashed through bank accounts opened in false/fictitious names/addresses, banks have been advised to adhere strictly to KYC guidelines with a view to plug loopholes. Further, in the past, RBI has issued a number of guidelines/modus operandi circulars to all commercial banks so that adequate safeguards could be taken by them to prevent fraudulent encashment of fake/forged/stolen instruments.

Statement

State wise information-Number of incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money from banks through internet/online banking as reported by banks, during the last three years and current year (upto September 2008)

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	April 2005- March 2006		April 2006- March 2007		April 2007- March 2008		April 2008 to Sept. 2008	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2	4.32	5	11.50	7	14.77	8	13.63
Assam	0	0	0	0	1	5.00	1	1.00
Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	1.00	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.65
Delhi	1	1.00	6	10.72	18	24.55	8	10.90
Goa	0	0	0	0	1	2.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	0	0	1	1.00	3	23.00	4	5.51
Haryana	1	30.87	1	1.00	1	1.02	1	1.00
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1.50	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	2.40	5	12.76	5	6.59	4	5.90
Kerala	0	0	1	1.06	3	3.67	2	17.60
Madhya Pradesh	2	4.33	3	3.31	8	11.52	1	1.00
Maharashtra	4	6.03	18	30.04	44	88.57	19	40.91
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	89.93
Orissa	1	5.55	0	0	2	5.63	1	1.96
Tamil Nadu	2	3.79	2	3.00	16	43.56	7	209.74
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	8	19.53	2	4.00
West Bengal	1	2.98	2	3.56	12	28.70	4	12.48
#Incidents where amount involved is less than Rs. 1.00 lakh each.	198	35.51	102	28.38	244	279.11	46	17.43

#State wise details of incidents, where amount involved is less than Rs. 1.00 lakh each, is currently not available with RBI.

ICDS Projects

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

(a) the funds sanctioned for various projects under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) during the year 2008-09, State-wise;

(b) the utilisation of funds under the scheme so far;

(c) whether the Government has decided to increase the number of Projects under ICDS in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (I.C.D.S.) Scheme, a 100%

Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented through the States. Under the I.C.D.S. Scheme, funds are released to States/Union Territories on the basis of number of operational Projects and number of operational Anganwadi Centres and the pace of expenditure reported by the States in their Statement of Expenditure.

Statements I to IV showing details of funds sanctioned for ICDS (General), Supplementary Nutrition, ICDS Training and Kishori Shakti Yojana to the States/UTs so far and the expenditure reported are enclosed.

(c) and (d) Government of India has approved the third phase of expansion of the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme sanctioning 792 additional Projects, 2.13 lakh additional Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 77, 102 Mini-AWCs.

State-wise details of the additional ICDS Projects, AWCs and Mini-AWCs sanctioned are enclosed as Statement V.

Statement I*State-wise Funds Released/Utilised Under ICDS (General) Scheme in 2008-09 (As on 30.11.2008)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Total Release	Exp. reported	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17399.86	6138.92	30.06.2008
2.	Bihar	9094.13	3329.40	30.06.2008
3.	Chhattisgarh	6397.66	1563.84	30.06.2008
4.	Goa	358.02	—	—
5.	Gujarat	8514.36	4959.59	30.06.2008
6.	Haryana	3743.60	1523.45	30.06.2008
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6202.08	1150.29	30.06.2008
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3080.98		
9.	Jharkhand	6436.43	5325.02	30.06.2008
10.	Karnataka	12146.53	—	—
11.	Kerala	6173.00	5520.14	30.06.2008
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10233.82	8812.36	30.06.2008
13.	Maharashtra	14684.06	19692.00	30.06.2008
14.	Orissa	8845.95	3244.13	30.06.2008
15.	Punjab	4236.39	1406.96	30.06.2008
16.	Rajasthan	7550.02	7977.03	30.06.2008
17.	Tamil Nadu	10429.82	—	—
18.	Uttarakhand	2079.74	1247.38	30.06.2008
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30534.00	16011.53	30.06.2008
20.	West Bengal	23766.66	4681.12	30.06.2008
21.	Delhi	1579.44	104.16	30.06.2008
22.	Pondicherry	206.19	—	—
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	268.86	—	—
24.	Chandigarh	150.44	87.68	30.06.2008

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	76.07	35.86	30.06.2008
26.	Daman and Diu	42.13	20.67	30.06.2008
27.	Lakshadweep	28.95	19.82	30.06.2008
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1308.69	1116.22	30.06.2008
29.	Assam	7339.27	6357.33	30.06.2008
30.	Manipur	1483.21	—	—
31.	Meghalaya	819.68	577.65	30.06.2008
32.	Mizoram	547.75	690.19	30.06.2008
33.	Nagaland	887.69	425.03	30.06.2008
34.	Sikkim	333.48	100.97	30.06.2008
35.	Tripura	1496.59	1115.27	30.06.2008
Total		208475.55	103233.81	

Statement II

Funds released by the Government of India and expenditure including State share reported by the States for Supplementary Nutrition during the years 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09 (as on 08.12.2008)		
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Expenditure reported upto
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12835.56	6175.10	30.6.08
2.	Bihar	10876.12		Not reported
3.	Chhattisgarh	3463.10	6808.20	30.9.08
4.	Goa	123.83		Not reported
5.	Gujarat	5949.31	6197.62	30.9.08
6.	Haryana	3019.00	5196.26	30.9.08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	807.80	2107.70	30.9.08
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	697.98		Not reported

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	3238.96	6545.80	30.9.08
10.	Karnataka	6047.05	9491.77	30.9.08
11.	Kerala	3369.07	2578.80	30.6.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8290.06	7350.00	30.9.08
13.	Maharashtra	13837.15	10283.03	30.9.08
14.	Orissa	8268.49	11145.00	30.9.08
15.	Punjab	1674.76	0	30.6.08
16.	Rajasthan	5624.36	9810.90	30.9.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	2223.56	1078.00	30.6.08
18.	Uttarakhand	43747.38	47543.63	30.9.08
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1202.36	240.11	30.9.08
20.	West Bengal	11914.56	6930.75	30.6.08
21.	Delhi	55.78		Not reported
22.	Pondicherry	87.73	70.28	30.9.08
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47.33		Not reported
24.	Chandigarh		2.96	30.6.08
25.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	32.98		Not reported
26.	Daman and Diu	1129.94		Not reported
27.	Lakshadweep	82.97	0	30.6.08
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	326.68		Not reported
29.	Assam	4872.55	12177.16	30.9.08
30.	Manipur	566.30		Not reported
31.	Meghalaya	932.96	1261.78	30.9.08
32.	Mizoram	392.78	1018.76	30.9.08
33.	Nagaland	603.18	301.59	30.6.08
34.	Sikkim	95.53		Not reported
35.	Tripura	575.68	670.86	30.9.08
Total		157012.85	154986.06	

Statement III*State-wise funds released/utilised under KSY in 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released in 2008-09 (till date)	Funds utilised (as reported by States)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.8	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.45	NR
3.	Assam	120.45	NR
4.	Bihar	216.15	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	83.6	NR
6.	Goa	6.05	3.74
7.	Gujarat	139.15	NR
8.	Haryana	70.4	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41.25	8.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77	NR
11.	Jharkhand	112.2	NR
12.	Karnataka	101.75	NR
13.	Kerala	154.64	89.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201.85	NR
15.	Maharashtra	381.24	115.02
16.	Manipur	18.7	NR
17.	Meghalaya	21.45	NR
18.	Mizoram	11.55	NR
19.	Nagaland	29.7	NR
20.	Orissa	179.3	NR
21.	Punjab	81.4	1.23
22.	Rajasthan	150.7	NR
23.	Sikkim	6.05	NR

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamilnadu	272.62	NR
25.	Tripura	28.5	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	918.5	NR
27.	Uttaranchal	98.76	NR
28.	West Bengal	199.65	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.75	NR
30.	Chandigarh	1.65	NR
31.	Delhi	15.95	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.55	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	1.1	NR
34.	Lakshdweep	0.55	NR
35.	Pondicherry	2.75	NR
Total		3998.16	218.55

NR—Not Reported

Statement IV*ICDS Training Programme**Release and Expenditure during 2008-09*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds released till date (5.12.08)	Expenditure reported in QPR (30.9.08)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.30	342.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	260.03	188.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	77.69
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	202.10	43.30	23.	Sikkim	5.72	76.45
8.	Haryana	80.99	48.37	24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	13.71	25.	Tripura	27.30	20.73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	203.64
11.	Jharkhand	63.00	0.00	27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	66.17	92.32	28.	West Bengal	181.70	163.05
13.	Kerala	24.58	13.28	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	366.67	0.00	30.	Chandigarh	0.76	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	138.14	158.63	31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	
16.	Manipur	0.00	34.22	32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	4.99	33.	Delhi	31.16	24.09
18.	Mizoram	0.00	4.16	34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	
19.	Nagaland	12.70	3.47	35.	Pondicherry	0.00	
20.	Orissa	109.80	25.89	Total		1782.12	1553.49
21.	Punjab	0.00	4.16	Expenditure in excess of release or where expenditure is reported against nil release in 2008-09, is due to unspent balances of the previous financial year.			
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00				

Statement IV*Mini-Anganwadi Centres for 3rd Phase of Expansion of ICDS Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Projects				Anganwadi Centres/Mini-AWCs			
		R	T	U	Total	Addl. ADCS in New Projects	Addl. AWCs existing Projects	Total No. required	No. of AWCs required
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2	2	358	6179	6537	3206
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	8	293	1458	1751	0
3.	Assam	1	0	4	5	584	40926	41510	2967
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	5440	5440	
5.	Chhattisgarh	72	105	3	180	11096	9676	20772	6362
6.	Delhi	0	0	5	5	0	500	500	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0
8.	Gujarat	41	27	8	76	1542	1770	3312	1126
9.	Haryana	10	0	1	11	560	7435	7995	260
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	539
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	3094	3094	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	3538	3538	2551
13.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	5786	5786	2926
14.	Kerala	95	0	0	95	0	871	871	129
15.	Madhya Pradesh	61	6	19	86	0	9691	9691	9820
16.	Maharashtra	67	19	16	102	2075	10533	12608	3640
17.	Manipur	0	4	0	4	175	2162	2337	1552
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	493	493	0
19.	Mizoram	4	0	0	4	121	177	298	0
20.	Nagaland	0	3	0	3	0	261	261	0
21.	Orissa	0	0	3	3	0	21128	21128	5397
22.	Punjab	4	0	2	6	630	5267	5897	1220
23.	Rajasthan	17	8	1	26	2205	4338	6543	3523
24.	Sikkim	1	1	0	2	45	200	245	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	2234	2234	1772
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	2527	2527	0
27.	Uttarakhand	3	0	3	6	446	7929	8375	2444
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	14604	14604	22186
29.	West Bengal	117	39	4	160	9030	15988	25018	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	31
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	8	0	8	8	1	9	11
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0
Total		497	220	75	792	29168	184691	213859	77102

The expansion of Projects, AWCs and Mini-AWCs in the third phase of expansion has been in accordance with the proposals received from the States.

Attaching Properties of Tax Evaders

1993. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tax evasion detected during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to attach the properties of big tax evaders; and

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

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.

Cess From Petrol and Diesel

1994. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the fund collected from Cess on Petrol and High Speed Diesel (HSD) during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to set apart any amount from this fund for Road Safety; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount of Additional Excise Duty collected on petrol and diesel (HSD) during the current financial year (Upto October, 2008) is Rs. 2108.45 crore and 6714.25 Crore respectively.

(b) and (c) The Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sunder, former Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport to deliberate and make recommendations on creation of a dedicated agency for road safety and traffic management. Besides recommending creation of National Road Safety & Traffic Management Board (NRSTMB), the Committee has also recommended creation of National Road Safety Fund (NRSF) by way of earmarking 1% of total proceeds of the cess on petrol and diesel.

Navratna Status to REC

1995. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to confer navratna status to Rural Electrification Corporation (REC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new status is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Government has already conferred Navaratna Status to Rural Electrification Corporation Limited on 5th May, 2008.

Research Institute for Renewable Energy Sources

1996. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any research institute for Bio-gas, Bio-diesel and Solar energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked and sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has already established the Solar Energy Centre at Gwal Pahari, Gurgaon which is engaged in activities of testing, standardization and development of Solar energy technologies. Another institute—the National Institute of Renewable Energy—is coming up at Kapurthala in Punjab to carry out similar activities in the area of bio-energy including bio-gas and bio-diesel. The total amount sanctioned for the same is Rs. 37.69 crore.

[Translation]

Assistance to The Municipalities in Rajasthan

1997. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided any assistance to the municipalities in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether any proposal sent by the Government of Rajasthan in this regard during the last three years are pending for approval with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which such proposals would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of funds sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) under JNNURM during the last three years is as follows:-

UIG

(Rs. in crore)

Year	No. of project sanctioned	ACA committed	ACA released
2005-06	0	0	0
2006-07	5	256.29	41.47
2007-08	5	275.61	106.54

UIDSSMT

(Rs. in crore)

Year	No. of project sanctioned	ACA committed	ACA released
2005-06	12	26.67	13.84
2006-07	10	88.66	43.00
2007-08	4	58.45	35.56

(c) to (e) Under UIG, two Detail Project Reports (DPRs) namely BRTS Package III for Jaipur for Rs. 293.46 crore and Storm water Drainage for Ajmer-Pushkar for Rs. 86.81 crore in Rajasthan have been received. However, the balance of fund available for the State of Rajasthan is only Rs. 30 lakh (out of 7 years allocation of Rs. 598.69 crore), which is inadequate to fund any of these projects.

Under UIDSSMT, three project proposals pertaining to Sewerage Treatment Plan at Jhunjhunu, Sardarshahar and Kota are pending for central assistance. These projects could not be considered for release as the balance available allocation for the State of Rajasthan is in-sufficient to sanction any of these projects.

[*Translation*]

Welfare Scheme for Rural Women by NABARD

1998. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) has initiated any welfare scheme for development of rural women in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beneficiaries for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the fund allocated under this scheme during the above period, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) In order to give more focus to women in various welfare and developmental activities and to increase their access to institutional credit, National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated the following schemes in the country, including Gujarat:-

- Women Development Cells (WDC)-Under this scheme financial assistance is extended by way of grant to WDCs established in Regional Rural Banks/Cooperative for taking up activities to promote increased credit flow for women.
- Assistance to Rural Women for Rural Non Farm Development (ARWIND)-ARWIND, a single window scheme comprising credit as well as promotional components, has been formulated with the objective of entrepreneurial development among rural women.

- Assistance for Marketing of Non Farm Products of Rural Women (MAHIMA)-It aims at supporting various initiatives for promoting marketing of items produced by rural women.
- Self Help Groups (SHGs)-Bank Linkage Programme-to promote financial access of rural poor to the formal rural banking system by forming SHGs. The majority of SHGs (around 80% of the total number of SHGs credit linked) are women groups. As on 31st March, 2008,

34.77 lakh (figures provisional) SHGs have been credit linked to the banking system.

The State-wise details of beneficiaries under ARWIND and MAHIMA for the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 30 September, 2008) are given in the enclosed Statement I while State-wise details of beneficiaries under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme for the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 30 September, 2008) are given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement I

State-wise details of beneficiaries under ARWIND and MAHIMA for the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 30 September, 2008)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Region/State	ARWIND								MAHIMA							
		2005-06		2006-07*		2007-08*		2008-09*		2005-06		2006-07*		2007-08*		2008-09**	
		No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned	No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4.68							3	5.53						
2.	Assam	1	7.21														
3.	Bihar	1	0.89														
4.	Chhattisgarh	6	10.76														
5.	Delhi									3	0.97						
6.	Gujarat	17	96.57	1	1					2	15.73	1	5.24				
7.	Goa	1	0.19														
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17	24.51							1	0.53						
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	8.98							11	4.49						
10.	Karnataka	14	40.56							3	8.36						
11.	Kerala	8	23.65							1	6.38						
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1.17							1	6.38						
13.	Maharashtra	5	9.49							2	10.24						
14.	Manipur	1	0.79							2	2.07						
15.	Orissa	30	38.38														
16.	Punjab and Haryana	4	3.90							1	0.55						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
17.	Rajasthan	4	4.22								1	1.55						
18.	Tamil Nadu	3	6.32					1	4.72							1	2.5	
19.	Tripura	2	5.08															
20.	Uttar Pradesh	9	16.85		0.54	1	0.95				1	0.98	1	0.67	1	0.50		
21.	Uttarakhand	2	3.60			1	1.00				2	5.23					1	2.5
22.	West Bengal	2	4.64			1	0.95								1	0.38		
Total		141	312.44	2	1.54	3	2.90	1.00	4.72	33	62.74	2	5.91	2	0.88	2	5.00	

Statement II*State-wise Details of SHGS Credit Linked for Three Years (2005-06-2006-07, 2007-08)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Region/State	005-06		2006-07		2007-08**		2008-09**	
		New SHGs provided with bank loan during the year	Bank Loan disbursed during the year	New SHGs provided with bank loan during the year	Bank Loan disbursed during the year	New SHGs provided with bank loan during the year	Bank Loan disbursed during the year	New SHGs provided with bank loan during the year	Bank Loan disbursed during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Northern Region									
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5,122	2,289.59	4879	3882.7	4,100	1370.77	0	0
2.	Rajasthan	38,165	10,338.98	39668	14474	35,355	12542.43	3534	1364
3.	Haryana	1,516	1,153.88	1966	1833.1	5,821	5971.21	245	111
4.	Punjab	1,470	930.96	1893	1177.4	2,511	2638.56	154	77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	707	438.98	405	442.5	770	584.43	0	0
6.	New Delhi	99	54.44	112	86.5	165	279.38	54	30
	Sub Total	47,079	15,906.83	48921	21896.2	48,722	23386.78	3987	1582
B. North Eastern Region									
7.	Assam	25,215	4,821.71	25005	7944	25,644	5746.53	4661	1017
8.	Meghalaya	486	84.10	478	174			0	0
9.	Tripura	481	120.46	910	184	1,442	242.26	0	0
10.	Sikkim	85	5.05	33	11.2	177	186.41	0	0
11.	Manipur	672	417.53	1215	408			0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Nagaland	328	296.94	101	57.2	70	29.30	0	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	15.18	576	335	202	NA	0	0
14.	Mizoram	946	613.00	921	705.6	568	328.33	0	0
	Sub Total	28,279	6,373.97	29237	9818.9	28,103	6532.89	4661	1017
C.	Eastern Region								
15.	Orissa	57,640	22,367.11	53555	32742.7	73,140	39193.45	0	0
16.	Bihar	8,206	3,703.36	26118	9602.8	21,071	10388.39	0	0
17.	Jharkhand	9,268	3,996.74	6498	3919.6	5,288	4241.78	0	0
18.	West Bengal	45,553	11,617.54	45312	20806.4	46,832	22662.59	0	0
19.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	24.69	47	45.8	77	62.98	166	65
	Sub Total	1,28,723	41,711.44	131530	66917.2	1,46,408	76549.19	166	65
D.	Central Region								
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12,020	5,560.95	13787	4982.3	12,424	8737.10	234	105
21.	Chhattisgarh	12,722	1,658.57	10412	2184.4	19,080	8588.25	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	42,263	19,977.47	36676	17784.8	38,342	19805.31	0	0
23.	Uttaranchal	3,545	3,158.10	3939	3826.9	3,152	3670.03	0	0
	Sub-Total	70,550	30,355.09	64814	28788.4	72,978	40781.69	234	108
E.	Western Region								
24.	Gujarat	9,448	5,580.65	9412	8854.6	2,954	1664.81	0	0
25.	Maharashtra	60,324	17,175.63	94386	29838.6	1,00,569	37950.48	5900	6682
26.	Goa	216	249.94	395	282.8	591	493.10	35	38
	Sub-Total	69,988	23,006.22	104193	38876	1,04,114	40558.39	5935	6719
F.	Southern Region								
27.	Andhra Pradesh	94,311	1,59,942.52	96381	277545.5	40,098	124004.36	14714	59902
28.	Karnataka	61,730	44,260.02	92708	81638.9	29,000	40810.26	6344	12688
29.	Kerala	26,179	23,259.53	30925	28894	29,071	23165.62	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	92,080	1,03,428.70	87699	109844.8	54,498	46969.26	0	0
31.	UT of Pondicherry	1,190	1,664.30		0			0	0
	Sub-Total	2,75,490	3,32,555.07	307713	497923.2	1,52,667	234949.50	21058	72590
	Grand Total	6,20,109	4,49,908.82	6,86,408	664319.9	5,52,992	422758.44	36041	82078

*Figure as reported by SLBC sources, figures reported directly by banks stood at Rs. 6570 crores

**Provisional figures

Schemes by NGOs in HUPA

1999. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether NGOs are being associated in the scheme of Housing and Urban poverty Alleviation (HUPA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, with fund allotted and utilised by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) (i) As per the guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme of this

(b)

Sl.No.	Scheme(s) Implemented through NGOs	State	Actual Expenditure (2007-08) (Rs. in Lakh)	Fund utilised by NGO (2007-08) (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Fund was released under 1% JNNURM Fund for conduction Seminars/Workshops:			
	1. Gujarat Mahila Housing SEWA Trust	Gujarat	1.26	1.26
	2. Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities (AMDA)	Delhi	2.00	UC awiated
3.	Centre for Environment Education (CEE)	Ahmedabad	2.00	UC awiated

Slum Free Orissa

2000. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government received some proposals from the Government of Orissa to make the State slum-free during the last three years;

Ministry, the States may select NGOs having adequate experience and may be funded maximum to the extent of 15% over and above the total project cost, to be borne by the Centre and States based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation. No funds are released directly to NGOs;

(ii) As per the guidelines of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), States/UTs can utilise the services of NGOs for beneficiaries identification, skill training and other community empowerment activities. However, Ministry of HUPA does not release funds to NGOs directly, under SJSRY;

(iii) Under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), fund was released to 3 NGOs for conduction of Seminar/Workshops.

(b) if so, the funds allotted and the work undertaken during the above period; and

(c) the number of persons rehabilitated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) 5 projects under Basic

Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and 15 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been approved so far for Orissa. Year-wise details of projects approved in Orissa are given in the enclosed statement.

The number of Dwelling units approved for Orissa are:

BSUP	2316
IHSDP	4884
Total	7200

Statement

*Details of Projects Approved in Orissa
(Rupees in crore)*

Scheme/Year	BSUP (Sub-Mission-II)			ISHDP		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
No. of projects approved	0	0	5	0	0	15
Total Projects cost approved	0	0.00	67.17	0.00	0.00	83.63
Total Central Share approved	0	0.00	48.77	0.00	0.00	59.13
Additional Central Assistance released	0	0.00	12.19	0.00	0.00	14.92
Total No. of Dwelling Units approved	0	0	2316	0	0	4884

[English]

Value of Rupee

2001. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present value of the rupee in comparison to its value in 1990-91;

(b) the details of depreciation against US dollar of the rupee during the last three financial years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stabilise the value of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) In nominal terms, the Rupee depreciated against the US dollar from Rupees 19.64 as on end-March 1991 to Rupees 46.94 as on end-September 2008.

(b) Details of appreciation/depreciation of the rupee against US dollar are given below:

	2006-07 (April-March)	2007-08 (April-March)	2008-09 (April to Dec. 8, 2008)
Appreciation (+)/ Depreciation (-) of the Rupee at the end of period over beginning of period (in per cent)	(+) 2.3	(+) 9.1	(-) 18.7

(c) The exchange rate of the rupee is largely determined by demand and supply conditions in the market except that the RBI intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage excess volatility to ensure orderly conditions. There is, however, no fixed target or a pre-announced target or band. Taking note of the turmoil in international financial markets on the domestic forex market, RBI has taken a number of measures beginning mid-September 2008, which include the following:—

- The Reserve Bank announced that it would continue to sell foreign exchange (US dollars) through agent banks to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market or intervene directly to meet any demand-supply gaps.
- The Reserve Bank announced that it would resume special market operations to meet the foreign exchange requirements of public sector oil marketing companies against oil bonds when they become available.
- The interest rate ceilings on FCNR (B) and NR (E) RA term deposits were increased in stages by a cumulative 175 basis points each.
- External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) up to US\$500 million per borrower per financial year were permitted for rupee expenditure and/or foreign currency expenditure for permissible end-uses under the automatic route.
- The all-in-cost ceiling for ECBs for average maturity period of three years and up to five years was enhanced to 300 basis points above LIBOR and to 500 basis points above LIBOR for ECBs over five years.
- The all-in-cost ceiling for trade credit less than 3 years was enhanced to 6 months LIBOR plus 200 basis points.
- Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking NBFCs have been temporarily permitted to raise short-term foreign currency borrowings under the approval route, subject to their complying with the prudential requirements of capital adequacy and exposure norms. Housing finance companies (HFCs) registered with the National Housing Bank (NHB) have also been permitted to raise short-term foreign currency borrowings under the approval route, subject to their complying with prudential norms laid down by the NHB.
- The Reserve Bank has also institute a rupee-dollar swap facility for banks with overseas

branches to give them comfort in managing their short-term funding requirements.

- RBI announced a scheme for buy-back of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) issued by Indian corporates on November 15, 2008 and introduced further relaxations in this regard on December 6, 2008.

[Translation]

Non Payment of Service Tax by Companies

2002. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain domestic and foreign companies functioning in the country have not paid their service tax;

(b) if so, the complete details of the said companies;

(c) whether the concerned department has issued any notice to such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against 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.

[English]

Revamping of Cooperative Banks

2003. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to revamp the working of the Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the relief being proposed/extended in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Government is already implementing the Revival Package for strengthening the

Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCs) in the country. The Government is also formulating a similar package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS). The Revival Package for the STCCs aims at reviving/strengthening the Structure to make it a well-managed and vibrant medium to serve the credit needs of rural India, especially the small and marginal farmers. It seeks to (a) provide financial assistance to bring the system to an acceptable level of health; (b) introduce legal and institutional reforms necessary for their democratic, self-reliant and efficient functioning and (c) take measures to improve the quality of management as an integrated package.

So far, twenty five states in the country are implementing the STCCS package.

[Translation]

Foreign Fund in Capital Markets

2004. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Capital Market is becoming dependent on foreign money flow causing instability in the market;

(b) if so, whether the Government is formulating plans to monitor/regulate fund/money flow in the capital market;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to safeguard the interests of retail investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) FII (Foreign Institutional Investors) investments as a percentage of Indian market capitalization across Nifty scrips have ranged between 16.15 per cent in December 2007 to 15.8 per cent in September 30, 2008. There is no instability in the Indian capital market. Markets are dynamic in nature and price and volume movements in the market are influenced by demand and supply interplays as well as a host of other factors including domestic and international events, market

sentiments, corporate performance and future economic growth. The stock market capitalises the present and future value of growth opportunities while evaluating the growth of all sectors in economy.

FII fund flows to the capital market are regulated in accordance with SEBI FII Regulations 1992 and monitored by RBI and SEBI.

(c) and (d) The Government and SEBI have put in place systems and practices to promote a safe transparent and efficient market and to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements circuit filters, etc. Measures taken to broaden and deepen markets include: screen based trading system, dematerialization of securities, corporatization and demutualization of exchanges, settlement through clearing corporation, trading in derivatives, etc.

The systems and practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs. Besides, SEBI maintains a constant vigil in the market, and in case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. SEBI and market participants are undertaking massive awareness programmes to educate investors about the precautions they need to take while dealing in securities and how to seek redressal of their grievances.

Crime Against Women

2005. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to latest data of National Commission for Women, the cases of dowry, rape and harassment against women have increased during the last three years;

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

(c) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The data available with the National Commission for Women indicates increase in the number of complaints received on dowry, rape and harassment cases against women.

(b) State-wise cases reported to National Commission for Women during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. The increase in number of complaints may be due to increased awareness.

(c) The National Commission for Women has proposed amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act and laws relating to rape to make them more stringent. A legislation on sexual harassment of women at work place is also on the anvil.

Statement

National Commission for Women

Year 2006

State/Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J&K	JH	KR	KE	SI	NH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN	UP	UK	WB	A&N	CH	D&N	D&D	LK	DL	PC	Total	
Dowry	3	0	3	60	7	0	8	101	1	1	18	6	1	48	19	0	0	0	0	3	39	145	0	7	0	857	44	5	0	1	0	0	0	281	0	1858
Rape	1	0	0	11	3	0	2	22	0	1	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	60	0	0	0	185	3	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	300		
Harassment Against women	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	2	1	6	6	2	7	7	0	0	0	0	6	6	19	0	0	0	66	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	44	0	197
Total	5	0	3	78	10	0	10	131	3	3	29	12	3	59	27	0	0	0	11	46	224	0	7	0	1080	50	9	0	2	0	0	0	343	0	2155	

Year 2007

State/Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J&K	JH	KR	KE	SI	NH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN	UP	UK	WB	A&N	CH	D&N	D&D	LK	DL	PC	Total	
Dowry	17	0	5	87	0	10	175	5	2	43	11	1	120	29	0	1	0	0	5	27	214	1	4	1	1889	77	17	0	4	0	1	0	443	0	3312	
Rape	8	0	0	25	4	0	1	38	1	7	2	0	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	76	0	3	0	384	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	634	
Harassment Against women	5	0	2	4	3	1	2	17	2	1	1	1	1	14	11	0	0	0	0	1	9	30	0	5	0	100	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	51	1	272
Total	30	0	7	116	30	1	13	230	7	4	51	14	2	153	44	0	1	0	0	6	41	320	1	12	1	2473	94	22	0	4	0	1	0	539	1	4218

Year 2008

State/Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J&K	JH	KR	KE	SI	NH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN	UP	UK	WB	A&N	CH	D&N	D&D	LK	DL	PC	Total	
Dowry	6	0	1	81	9	0	5	132	5	2	33	2	0	100	34	0	0	0	0	8	35	184	0	11	2	1497	47	15	0	5	0	0	1	349	0	2585
Rape	9	0	1	21	8	0	9	38	1	0	5	0	1	14	8	0	0	0	0	8	4	85	0	9	0	284	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	49	0	544
Harassment Against women	22	0	6	50	10	0	24	123	5	6	27	23	2	71	44	0	2	0	2	10	31	114	0	22	1	620	34	23	1	3	0	0	0	328	1	1803
Total	37	0	8	152	27	0	38	293	11	8	65	25	3	185	86	0	2	0	2	25	70	383	0	42	3	2381	85	42	1	9	1	0	1	724	2	4712

States

1. (AP) Andhra Pradesh
2. (AR) Arunachal Pradesh
3. (AS) Assam
4. (BR) Bihar
5. (CG) Chhattisgarh
6. (GA) Goa
7. (GJ) Gujarat
8. (HR) Haryana
9. (HP) Himachal Pradesh
10. (J&K) Jammu and Kashmir
11. (J&K) Jharkhand
12. (KR) Karnataka
13. (KE) Kerala

14. (MP) Madhya Pradesh
15. (MH) Maharashtra
16. (MN) Manipur
17. (MG) Meghalaya
18. (MZ) Mizoram
19. (NL) Nagaland
20. (OR) Orissa
21. (PB) Punjab
22. (RJ) Rajasthan
23. (SK) Sikkim
24. (TN) Tamil Nadu
25. (TR) Tripura
26. (UP) Uttaranchal

27. (UK) Uttarakhand
28. (WB) West Bengal

Union Territories

1. (A&N) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. (CH) Chandigarh
3. (D&N) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. (D&D) Daman and Diu
5. (LK) Lakshadweep
6. (DL) National Capital Territory of Delhi
7. (PC) Puduchery

*[English]***Unsecured Borrowings from PSBs**

2006. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unsecured borrowings from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has risen steeply during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the companies which have borrowed loan from Banks have defaulted on payment front;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The unsecured advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased from Rs. 2,08,108 crore in March 2006 to Rs. 2,69,305 crore in March 2007 to Rs. 3,79,340 crore in March 2008. In percentage terms the unsecured advances of PSBs stood at 18.3%, 18.4% and 20.9% of their total advances as at end of March 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. The existing Management Information System of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate sector-wise details of unsecured advances.

(c) to (e) The Government/RBI has no such specific information. However, the banks classify overdue advances as non-performing assets (NPAs) in terms of RBI "Master Circular on prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to advances" and endeavour to recover their dues in accordance with their loan recovery policy.

Safety and Security of Lockers

2007. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are not providing adequate safety and security to the customer's valuables kept in their lockers;

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

(c) whether any survey has been undertaken on bank's lockers security;

(d) if so, the details of the discrepancies found therein; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government regarding safety and security of valuables kept in lockers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued detailed guidelines to banks for ensuring safety of their lockers and safeguarding the interests of locker holders. However, certain instances of theft/attempted thefts have been reported by the banks during the last two years which are as under:

Year	Name of bank and branch	Details
2006-07	(i) Allahabad Bank, Garia, Distt. Kolkata, West Bengal	One locker was dented. There was nothing in the locker.
	(ii) State Bank of India, New Ballygunj, West Bengal.	One locker cabinet was broken and contents stolen.
2007-08 (i)	Canara Bank, Kamalanger, Agra branch.	Attempt was made to break open a locker. The locker was found empty. There was no claim from the locker holder.

(c) to (e) RBI has reported that they have not undertaken any survey on banks locker security. However, RBI had issued a circular to all commercial banks in March, 2001, elaborating therein the relationship between the banks and the locker holders and advising the banks that it would be their responsibility to ensure that the lockers remain safe and shortcomings or negligence in the matter of safeguarding the lockers would render the bank concerned liable to claims by the locker holders. Also, in April, 2007 guidelines have been issued on issues like customer due diligence, security aspects, access to the safe deposit lockers etc.

Flood Due to Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project

2008. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project continues to pose a serious flood threat to the people of Dhanaji Lakhimpur and Majauli districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the funds provided to control the flood in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Lower Subansiri Power Project (8x250=2000 MW) is under implementation in the Central Sector by NHPC Ltd. in the Lower Subansiri/Dhemaji districts of Arunachal Pradesh/Assam. The project is a run of the river scheme and has been conceptualized to have a dam of height 116 m above river bed with a spillway to handle a design flood of 35,500 cumecs. The reservoir of Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project has been provided with a storage capacity of 720 m cum at Minimum Draw Down Level (EL 181 m) and 1365 m cum at Full Reservoir Level (EL 205 M) The reservoir operation has been planned between

these two levels to take care of the reservoir regulation for flood moderation requirement to some extent of the region. As such, it does not provide any serious flood threat to the people downstream of the project.

Assistance for Water and Sewage Disposal in States

2009. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from number of States for improving the water and sewage disposal system in their States during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of proposals approved so far, State-wise; and

(d) the financial allocation made for this purpose during the said period and current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Improving water and sewage disposal systems is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Govt./ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain such projects in their states. However, the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, supplements the efforts of State Governments through the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JNNURM and the 10% lumpsum scheme for infrastructure development in the NE states including Sikkim. The State-wise details of Water Supply/Drainage/ Sewerage projects approved under JNNURM (UIG) are given in statement I. The state-wise details of Water Supply/Drainage/Sewerage projects approved under UIDSSMT are given in Statement II. The details of projects sanctioned under 10% lump sum provision for the projects/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim are given in Statement III.

Statement I**Approved Projects in Water Supply Sector**

Sl.No.	Sector	State	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released	% of release	Release date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Sahabnagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	27-Mar-06	9483.00	3222.55	1662.56	50	17.03.2008 & 29.03.08
2.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	27-Mar-096	8120.00	2842.00	1421.50	50	17.03.2008 & 29.03.08
3.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	19-Sep-06	2981.00	1043.35	260.83	25	10.13.06
4.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	19-Sep-06	3355.00	1174.25	288.56	25	10.13.06
5.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	9-Mar-07	990.00	345.50	86.60	25	5.8.2007
6.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase II)	26-Nov-07	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50	100	28.12.07 & 17.03.08
7.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	28-Jan-08	23222.00	8127.70	2031.92	25	3.17.06
8.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	27-Mar-06	3548.00	1774.00	1332.00	75	17.03.08 & 29.03.06, 24.10.08
9.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utilst in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2-Feb-07	7231.00	3615.50	903.88	25	10.08.07 & 22.02.07
10.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi Junction for augmenting water supply	10-May-06	2340.00	1170.00	877.50	75	17.03.08 & 05.10.06, 24.10.08
11.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town	10-May-06	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00	75	17.03.08 & 08.06.06, 24.10.08
12.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuwaka Area	5-Mar-07	3876.00	1988.00	487.00	25	10.08.07 & 28.03.07 & 31.03.07
13.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	7-Sep-07	4600.00	2300.00	575.00	25	10.16.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	28-Dec-07	24074.00	12037.00	2407.40	20	1.8.2008
15.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Itanagar	Augmentation of water supply for Itanagar	26-Mar-07	7725.32	6852.79	1736.20	25	6/28/07
16.	Water Supply	Andhra Pradesh	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	29-Feb-08	28084.00	25284.80	6321.15	28	4/22/2008
17.	Water Supply	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Conservation of drinking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	25-Aug-06	3672.80	2936.08	734.52	28	5/23/2007
18.	Water Supply	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Upgradation of water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7 water supply	25-Aug-06	2026.00	1620.80	810.40	50	23/05/2007 & 22.02.08
19.	Water Supply	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	8-Sep-06	30364.00	24291.20	6072.80	25	10/08/2007 & 31/10/08
20.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	21-Mar-06	5383.25	1884.14	1413.03	75	10/08/2007 & 04/01/08 & 25/03/08 & 29/03/08
21.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	27-Mar-06	8562.00	4261.00	3210.00	75	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 29/03/08
22.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	10-May-06	1919.00	959.50	959.50	100	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 08/06/08
23.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	10-May-06	995.00	497.50	497.50	100	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 08/06/08
24.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Serthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	26-Mar-07	14068.65	7034.33	5275.74	75	08/05/2007 & 17.03.08, 01.10.08
25.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply System for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb-08	16743.43	8371.71	2082.94	25	22/04/2008, 12.11.08
26.	Water Supply	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	28-Jun-06	4105.00	2052.50	1026.26	50	17/03/2008 & 19/07/06
27.	Water Supply	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone (Zone V) of Greater Srinagar	23-Nov-07	14837.00	13363.30	3338.33	25	08/01/2008 & 17/03/08
28.	Water Supply	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply project for Ranchi	19-Aug-08	29839.15	23071.32	5767.83	25	01.10.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Water Supply	Karnataka	Bangalore	Augmentation of Addition 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	8-Dec-06	1226.00	429.10	193.09	45	04/01/2008 & 20/12/06, 25.11.08
30.	Water Supply	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalor ewater transmission network	8-Dec-06	1531.00	535.85	133.06	25	20/12/2006, 25.11.08
31.	Water Supply	Karnataka	Bangalore	Integrated Water Management and reuse of Tertiary Treated Wastewater in Virishbhavathi Valley for augmenting water supply	18-Jan-08	47133.00	16496.55	0.00	0	
32.	Water Supply	Karnataka	Mysore	Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	8-Dec-06	1954.00	15563.20	3690.80	25	10/08/2007 & 15/01/07
33.	Water Supply	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore	7-Mar-06	10881.99	8705.59	0.00	0	
34.	Water Supply	Kerala	Cochin	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I	22-Feb-07	20117.00	10058.50	2514.85	25	26/02/2008 & 28/03/07
35.	Water Supply	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Water Supply	28-Mar-07	8716.00	6972.80	1743.20	25	26/02/2008 & 31/03/07
36.	Water Supply	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	21-Mar-06	1418.00	709.00	354.58	50	17/03/2008 & 29/03/06
37.	Water Supply	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	15-Feb-06	20804.16	15302.08	3625.52	25	3/17/2008
38.	Water Supply	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	27-Mar-06	2375.00	1187.50	594.00	50	29/03/2006, 18.07.08
39.	Water Supply	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme	7-Mar-08	6686.04	5349.15	1337.28	25	3/25/2008
40.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai IV	22-Feb-07	132950.00	46532.50	23286.00	50	10/08/2007 & 28/03/07, 01.10.08
41.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	DPR for additional 110 MLD supply scheme of Thane	8-Jan-07	7118.00	2491.30	1245.54	50	10/08/2007 & 17.03.08 & 31/01-7
42.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Malden (3.6 kms)	20-Jul-07	8388.79.79	3289.58	822.39	25	8/29/2007
43.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms)	7-Sep-07	29486.76	10320.37	2580.09	25	10/31/2007
44.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	21-Mar-06	3783.00	1896.50	948.24	50	08/01/2008 & 29/03/06
45.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	21-Mar-06	2503.62	1251.81	625.90	50	04/01/2008 & 29/03/06
46.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	21-Mar-06	329.77	164.89	41.22	25	3/29/2006
47.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	21-Mar-06	2500.00	1250.00	312.50	25	3/29/2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
48.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by motor lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	8-Sep-06	14463.70	7231.85	1807.96	25	08/01/2008 & 31/10/06
49.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	28-Dec-06	6196.00	3088.00	774.50	25	1/31/2007
50.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	28-Dec-06	8059.27	4029.64	1007.38	25	1/31/2007
51.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	28-Dec-06	10480.68	5230.34	1307.58	25	2/20/2007
52.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	22-Dec-06	8217.00	4108.50	1027.12	25	1/31/2007
53.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	22-Dec-06	13011.00	6505.50	1628.38	25	10/08/2007 & 20/02/07
54.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	31-Jul-06	9987.00	7289.60	3634.80	50	10/12/2006
55.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	25-Aug-06	4945.00	3956.00	2967.00	75	08/02/2008 & 13/10/06, 01.10.08
56.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	10-Nov-06	5052.00	2526.00	1283.00	50	08/01/2008 & 31/01/07
57.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	22-Dec-06	35862.00	17931.00	4482.75	25	20/02/2007 & 31/03/07
58.	Water Supply	Meghalaya	Shillong	Greets Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	19-Aug-06	18349.72	17414.75	4353.69	25	20.10.08
59.	Water Supply	Mizoram	Aizawl	Renewal of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase II)	23-Nov-07	1681.80	1513.62	378.41	25	1/4/2008
60.	Water Supply	Orissa	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	18-Jul-08	16690.00	13352.00		0	
61.	Water Supply	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	19-Sep-06	17934.00	8978.00	2241.75	25	12/20/2006
62.	Water Supply	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply for Ajmer City	6-Oct-06	18873.00	15086.40	11323.80	75	20/09/2007 & 20/12/06, 21.8.08
63.	Water Supply	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	28-Dec-07	16642.00	13313.00	3328.25	25	5/29/2008
64.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	24-Nov-06	32200.00	11270.00	2817.50	25	12/16/2006
65.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	22-Dec-06	4177.00	1461.95	730.98	50	30/03/2008 & 23/01/07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
66.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Taberam municipality	8-Jan-07	3261.60	1141.56	570.78	50	23/01/2007 & 31/03/07, 01.10.08
67.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	2-Feb-07	6780.00	7024.00	5268.00	75	30/03/2008 & 07/03/07, 24.10.08
68.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Town Panchayat	18-May-07	1235.79	432.53	106.13	25	6/13/2007
69.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoli	2006-Jul-07	2330.00	815.50	203.88	25	8/29/2007
70.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cucc canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	6-Aug-07	911.00	316.85	79.71	25	8/29/2007
71.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	26-Oct-07	10364.00	3624.40	906.60	25	12/20/2007
72.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nerlundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	18-Jan-08	1917.00	670.95	67.09	10	2/8/2008
73.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagam Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	23-Nov-07	2424.00	846.40	212.10	25	14/2008
74.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	28-Dec-06	11374.30	5687.15	1421.79	25	15/01/2007 & 31/03/07
75.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System	14-Jul-06	5931.90	2965.80	2224.35	75	25.03.2008 & 18/08/06, 24.10.08
76.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirupparakundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thirupparakundram municipality and Harveypally Town Panchayat	8-Jan-07	968.57	484.79	96.96	20	23/01/2007 & 31/03/07
77.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Analyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Analyur municipality	5-Mar-07	786.00	394.00	96.50	25	5/8/2007
78.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river	22-Feb-07	477.00	236.00	236.50	59.63	3/31/2007
79.	Water Supply	Tripura	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	19-Sep-06	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85	25	24.10.08
80.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Water Supply	22-Feb-08	8270.50	4135.25	1033.81	25	3/25/2008
81.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	6-Aug-07	8969.00	4484.50	1121.13	25	8/29/2007
82.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Works for Innder Old Area of Kanpur City.	26-Oct-07	27084.89	13547.44	3386.86	25	20/12/2007, 01.10.08
83.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol I to V)	7-Sep-07	38861.00	19430.50	4857.63	25	10/31/2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
84.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	11-Jan-08	27301.00	13850.00	3412.83	25	10/31/2007
85.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	6-Aug-07	11102.00	5551.00	1367.75	25	8/29/2007
86.	Water Supply	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I)	28-Dec-07	7002.70	5602.18	1400.54	25	04/01/2008, 01.10.08
87.	Water Supply	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	28-Jan-08	4784.43	3827.54	956.77	25	17/03/2008, 01.10.08
88.	Water Supply	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	28-Dec-07	547.00	437.80	108.40	25	1/4/2008
89.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	28-Jun-08	2878.00	1438.00	1079.25	75	17/03/2008 & 19/07/08 & 30/ 06/2008
90.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	25-Oct-08	3827.00	1813.50	453.38	25	11/22/2008
91.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamurja under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	25-Oct-08	1453.00	728.50	544.89	75	17/03/2008 & 22/11/08 & 30/ 06/2008
92.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	22-Feb-07	8882.98	4491.48	1122.87	25	3/31/2007
93.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	28-Jun-08	9875.00	3456.25	884.08	25	7/19/2008
94.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	28-Jun-08	1717.00	800.95	300.48	50	17/03/2008 & 19/07/08
95.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Altra	28-Jun-08	1086.00	373.10	93.28	25	7/19/2008
96.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	28-Jun-08	4482.00	1572.20	786.10	50	19/07/2008, 24.10.08
97.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	28-Jun-08	4558.00	1595.50	767.86	50	17/03/2008 & 19/07/08
98.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply scheme for baripur Municipality	22-Feb-07	951.86	333.15	83.29	25	3/31/2007
99.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	18-May-07	9088.91	3174.12	793.53	25	6/13/2007
100.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Nabe Diganta Industrial Township Authority at Sark lake	28-Dec-07	2806.82	912.32	456.16	50	04/01/2008, 24.10.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
101.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	11-Jan-08	12950.88	4532.81	1133.20	25	08/01/2008, 21.8.08
102.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	8-Feb-08	2521.87	882.67	220.87	25	17/03/2008, 21.8.08
103.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Nathal, Halfahar, Kanchrapara, Geyeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	22-Feb-08	14194.25	4967.98	1242.00	25	22/04/2008, 12/08/08
104.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	Talash Palata Dedicated Transmission Main	16-May-08	30482.48	10672.37	2888.09	25	16-Jun-08
105.	Water Supply	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	14-Oct-08	4719.26	1651.74	0.00	0	
106.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	150 MLD Water Supply for Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	14-Oct-08	10681.49	3738.52	0.00		
107.	Water Supply	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Part II of Cis-Varuna Area	30-Oct-08	8610.00	4305.00			
108.	Water Supply	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of water supply system for New Mumbai Municipal Corporation	30-Oct-06	23052.03	8068.21	0.00		
109.	Water Supply	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	21-Nov-08	36585.00	18292.65	0.00		
110.	Water Supply	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water	21-Nov-08	8511.70	2979.00	0.00		
Total					1305403.39	662403.14	208058.62			

Approved Projects in Drainage/Storm Water Drains Sector

Sl.No.	Sector	State	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released	% of release	Release date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Storm Water Drainage	18-Jul-08	5540.26	1939.09	484.77	25	28.8.08
2.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Meghalaya	Shillong	Drainage Master Plan for Shillong (Phase I)	19-Jun-08	2446.00	2201.40	0.00	0	
3.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-Murtinala Secondary Drains	21-Mar-06	4231.00	1480.85	370.00	25	3/29/2006
4.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-Muridra P-11, P-12	21-Mar-06	3299.00	1154.65	288.00	25	29/03/2006 & 29/03/06
5.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-Kukatpally (Begumpet) Nalla P7	21-Mar-06	3138.00	1097.60	548.00	50	29.03/2006, 24.10.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
6.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Balkapur Channel		21-Mar-06	3579.00	1252.85	313.00	25	3/29/2006
7.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas		27-Mar-06	5656.00	2628.00	2121.00	75	17/03/2006 & 29/03/06, 24.10.06
8.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I II III and MG road of VMC		10-Nov-06	4912.00	2456.00	1228.00	50	23/11/2006, 24.10.06
9.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Regularisation of S.L. Canal		10-May-06	339.00	169.50	84.60	50	08/08/2006, 24.10.06
10.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Yerru Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains		10-May-06	921.00	480.50	345.00	75	17/03/2006 & 08/06/06, 24.10.06
11.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area		19-Sep-06	5914.00	2069.90	517.47	25	10/13/2006
12.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central Zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad		25-Oct-06	12088.00	4230.80	1057.70	25	12/20/2006
13.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad		25-Oct-06	12283.00	4299.05	2149.52	50	20/12/2006, 26.9.06
14.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and food Relief Project		18-Jan-08	10475.43	3666.40	0.00	0	
15.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Rajkot	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase III (Part-I) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)		31-Jul-06	7542.00	3771.00	2828.10	75	04/01/2006 & 17.03.06
16.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area		28-Jun-06	4995.00	2497.50	624.38	25	7/19/2006
17.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Surat	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area.		20-Apr-07	13382.54	6991.27	1672.81	25	6/13/2007
18.	Drainage/Storm water Drains	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone		28-Jan-08	3426.82	1713.41	428.35	25	5/29/2008
19.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Gujarat	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city		22-Feb-07	14594.56	7297.28	1824.32	25	5/8/2007
20.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Haryana	Faridabad	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone		20-Apr-07	3064.70	1532.35	383.09	25	5/16/2007
21.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavalli valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavalli minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley II (3 DPRs)		24-Nov-06	22826.00	7989.10	3694.54	50	08/01/2006 & 15/01/07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city Challeghatta valley	24-Nov-06	11857.00	4149.95	2074.96	50	08/01/2008 & 15/01/07
23.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley	24-Nov-06	11149.00	3902.15	1951.06	50	08/01/2008 & 15/01/07
24.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley	24-Nov-06	18474.00	6485.90	3232.94	50	08/01/2008 & 15/01/07
25.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works or Byalarayanoura	11-Jan-08	12517.00	4380.95	1065.23	25	1/8/2008
26.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road resoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	11-Jan-08	4153.80	1453.83	363.46	25	08/01/2008, 25.11.08
27.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Kerala	Cochin	Upgrading surface Water Drainage system of central area of Kochi	19-Mar-07	978.00	480.00	122.25	25	3/31/2007
28.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm water Drain)	26-May-06	3057.00	1528.50	382.13	25	6/14/2006
29.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for Thane	22-Jan-07	11859.00	4080.85	2040.32	50	10/08/2007 20/02/07, 24.10.08
30.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for Thane	8-Jan-07	9239.00	3233.85	1616.82	50	10/08/2007 & 31/01/07 & 29/05/08
31.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase-III for Kalewa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	21-Nov-08	5789.27	2026.24	0.00	0	
32.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Nashik	Storm Water Drainage for Nashik Municipal Corporation	6-Dec-07	31031.00	15515.50	3878.75	25	1/8/2008
33.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	10-May-06	8613.00	4306.50	2153.23	50	04/01/2008 & 08/08/06
34.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos	8-Sep-06	9996.00	4998.00	1249.50	25	10/13/2006
35.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Maharashtra	Pune	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	8-Sep-06	9778.00	4889.00	1222.25	25	10/13/2006
36.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	20-Apr-07	25181.00	12590.50	3147.83	25	6/13/2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	25-Oct-06	4530.14	1585.55	792.83	50	08/01/2008 & 22/11/06, 24.10.08
38.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	8-Jan-07	9338.03	3288.31	817.06	25	23/01/2007 & 31/03/07
39.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of erstwhile MCH Area	14-Oct-06	12410.00	4344.00	0.00	0	
40.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Storm Water Drains at Mangalgi town in Vijayawada	30-Oct-08	3016.00	1508.00	0.00	0	
41.	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	21-Nov-08	19162.00	9581.00	0.00	0	
Total						366579.55	155095.48	47402.89		

Approved Projects in Sewerage Sector

Sl.No.	Sector	State	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released	% of release	Release date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (in Zone I in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	19-Mar-07	14881.00	520835	1302.08	25	5/8/2007
2.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)	17-Aug-07	25125.00	8793.75	2198.44	25	03/10/2007 & 17.03.08
3.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serilingampally Municipality	6-Dec-07	20038.00	7013.30	490.93	7	5/29/2008
4.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	19-Sep-06	743.00	371.50	185.74	50	04/01/2008 & 13/10/06
5.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage treatment plant at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-B)	25-Oct-06	948.00	474.50	118.63	25	11/22/2006
6.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Board Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarpet etc.	2-Feb-07	1985.00	982.50	484.26	50	10/08/2007 & 22/02/07, 24.10.08
7.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakhapatnam	10-Nov-06	3708.00	1854.00	927.00	50	17/03/2008 & 23/11/06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Sewerage	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city	22-Feb-07	24444.00	12222.00	3055.50	25	08/05/2007 & 10.08/07
9.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	28-Jun-06	6922.00	2422.70	1817.04	75	19/07/2006, 26.9.08
10.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	28-Jun-06	1135.00	397.25	198.62	50	19/07/2006, 26.9.08
11.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	2-Feb-07	3681.26	1288.44	322.11	25	10/08/2007 & 22/02/07
12.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	2-Feb-07	10682.01	3742.20	3742.20	935.55	21/03/2007 & 31/03/07
13.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA	21-Nov-08	23541.00	8238.00	0.00	0	
14.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area	21-Nov-08	7765.00	2718.00	0.00	0	
15.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	27-Mar-06	1088.00	549.00	549.00	100	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 29/03/08
16.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	27-Mar-06	1183.00	596.50	596.40	100	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 29/03/08
17.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage	27-Mar-06	1509	754.50	754.50	100	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 29/03/08
18.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Secondary Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	26-May-06	1322.47	661.24	661.23	100	04/01/2008 & 17.03.08 & 14/06/08
19.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu Area	28-Jun-06	3437.00	1718.50	429.83	25	7/19/2006
20.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal Palanpur Area	28-Jun-06	2128.00	1064.00	532.00	50	17/03/2008 & 19/07/08
21.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	26-Jan-08	11065.73	5532.86	1233.21	25	5/29/2008
22.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCADA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-FEB-08	3063.43	1537.71	382.93	25	25/03/2008, 12.11.08
23.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	14-Mar-08	18404.35	9202.18	2300.52	25	04/04/2008, 12.11.08
24.	Sewerage	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	22-Jan-07	10514.93	5257.47	1314.47	25	10/08/2007 & 20/02/07
25.	Sewerage	Haryana	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	22-Jan-07	10383.00	5191.50	2595.50	50	20/02/2007 & 31/03/07, 28.8.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Sewerage	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	22-Dec-06	12923.00	11630.70	2907.68	25	10/08/2007 & 21/03/07
27.	Sewerage	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	22-Dec-06	13292.00	11962.80	2990.70	25	10/08/2007 & 20/02/07
28.	Sewerage	Karnataka	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plant Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	14-Feb-07	1765.00	6186.25	1546.56	25	08/05/2007 & 10/08/07
29.	Sewerage	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage work in Yelahanka	7-Sep-07	1500.63	525.22	131.30	25	10/16/2007
30.	Sewerage	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	7-Sep-07	1876.36	656.73	164.18	25	10/16/2007
31.	Sewerage	Kerala	Cochin	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six division and Wards (No. 443, 49, 50, 54 and 56) of Kochi	26-Mar-07	7841.00	3820.50	936.13	24	3/31/2007
32.	Sewerage	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	26-Mar-07	21541.00	17232.80	4308.20	25	28/02/2008 & 31/03/07
33.	Sewerage	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	8-Sep-06		30717.00	15358.62	25	10/08/2007 & 31/10/06
34.	Sewerage	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase I	10-May-06	7801.00	3800.50	975.00	25	6/8/2006
35.	Sewerage	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase II	10-May-06	7081.00	3540.50	885.00	25	6/8/2006
36.	Sewerage	Madhya Pradesh	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	8-Sep-06	36447.00	12756.45	3189.11	25	10/08/2007 & 15/11/06
37.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for Thane	20-Apr-07	14956.79	5234.88	1308.72	25	6/13/2007
38.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	6-Dec-07	33142.27	115899.80	2899.95	25	9/2/2008
39.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-phase II for Thane	22-Feb-08	14009.00	4903.15	1225.79	25	4/22/2008
40.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	22-Feb-08	4181.00	1463.35	365.84	25	3/25/2008
41.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC	18-Jul-08	18963.35	5837.17	1484.29	25	9/15/2008
42.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	31-Jul-06	4025.00	3220.00	805.00	25	08/01/2008 & 13/10/06
43.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone II	31-Jul-06	4889.00	3911.20	977.75	25	10/13/2006
44.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone III	31-Jul-06	3831.00	3144.80	786.25	25	10/13/2006
45.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Nanded	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	25-Aug-06	4083.00	3274.40	2455.80	75	13/10/2006, 28.8.08, 01.10.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	22-Dec-06	1486.00	7423.00	1855.75	25	10/08/2007 & 20/02/07
47.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	25-Oct-06	11838.88	5868.44	2884.72	50	08/01/2008 & 20/12/08
48.	Sewerage	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage System (Phase II) for PCMC	19-Aug-08	12070.45	6035.23	1207.05	20	01.10.08
49.	Sewerage	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	22-Feb-07	49691.35	39913.08	9978.27	25	24/04/2007 & 17/03/08
50.	Sewerage	Puducherry	Puducherry	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20-Apr-07	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00	25	2/25/2008
51.	Sewerage	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase II	14-Mar-08	3680.00	1845.00	461.25	25	22/04/2008 & 31/03/08
52.	Sewerage	Punjab	Ludhiana	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	14-Mar-08	24138.00	12089.50	3017.37	25	4/4/2008
53.	Sewerage	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage project	19-Aug-08	11208.00	5200.00	1300.00	25	01.10.08
54.	Sewerage	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-1)	8-Dec-06	7495.97	3747.99	1874.00	50	17/03/2008 & 20/12/06
55.	Sewerage	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage project Phase II	22-Jan-07	11086.00	5543.00	2721.50	49	10/08/2007 & 20/02/07, 26.9.08
56.	Sewerage	Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	23-Nov-07	2392.01	2152.81	538.20	25	1/4/2008
57.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	2-Feb-07	3147.98	1101.79	275.45	25	22/02/2007 & 31/03/07
58.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ulagaram)	28-Dec-07	2808.05	982.80	99.75	10	1/4/2008
59.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	29-Feb-08	15805.41	5531.89	276.59	5	4/22/2008
60.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase III)	29-Feb-08	13081.00	4581.85	1145.46	25	4/22/2008
61.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage scheme	28-Jun-07	37712.88	18856.44	4714.11	25	7/31/2007
62.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	20-Jul-07	22934.00	11467.00	2866.75	25	8/23/2007
63.	Sewerage	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	26-Oct-07	2182.00	1081.00	270.25	25	12/20/2007
64.	Sewerage	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)	6-Dec-07	19088.22	9544.11	2386.03	25	08/01/2008 & 17/03/08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
65.	Sewerage	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	17-Aug-07	23823.00	11811.50	2952.87	25	10/3/2007
66.	Sewerage	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District III (Part I)	21-Nov-08	28216.00	13108.00	0.00	0	
67.	Sewerage	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage	Treatment for Kanpur city	30-Oct-08	10100.45	5050.22	0.00	0	
68.	Sewerage	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase I)	19-Sep-06	9712.00	3389.20	849.80	25	10/13/2006
69.	Sewerage	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (part) for Kolkata	25-Oct-06	40291.00	14101.85	3625.46	25	08/01/2006 & 20/12/06
70.	Sewerage	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V part II Sewerage system) under Naba Dilganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	19-Sep-08	3407.15	1182.50	298.13	25	24.10.08
71.	Sewerage	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Desarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	14-Oct-08	13657.00	4780.00	0.00	0	
72.	Sewerage	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	14-Oct-08	6789.00	3077.00	0.00	0	
73.	Sewerage	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	14-Oct-08	11018.00	3856.00	0.00	0	
74.	Sewerage	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewage facilities for Chennai	30-Oct-08	5745.00	2011.00			
Total						907019.38	438867.83	107394.18		

Sector-wise release of funds under Sub-Mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	Sector	Number of projects sanctioned	% of projects sanctioned	Cost of projects sanctioned	% of cost of projects sanctioned	Funds released	% of Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Drainage/Storm Water Drainage	41	11.23	366579.55	10.24	47402.89	9.24
2.	Roads/Flyovers	68	18.63	283875.44	7.93	52809.42	10.30
3.	Water Supply	110	30.14	1305403.79	36.45	208058.63	40.57
4.	Sewerage	74	20.27	907019.88	25.33	107394.18	20.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Urban Renewal	9	2.47	44518.28	1.24	3701.47	0.72
6.	Mass Rapid Transport	18	4.93	451060.70	12.60	62275.07	12.14
7.	Other Urban Transport	12	3.29	59473.51	1.66	6366.01	1.24
8.	Solid Waste Management	31	8.49	158215.36	4.42	22207.24	4.33
9.	Development of Heritage Areas	1	0.27	4313.08	0.12	2587.88	0.50
10.	Preservation of Water Bodies	1	0.27	431.00	0.01	53.88	0.01
Total		365	100	3580890.59	100	512856.64	100

Statement II

UIDSSMT: State wise/Year Wise No. of Water Supply & Sewerage Projects Sanctioned & ACA Released Till 10.12.08 (Last three year including current Financial Year)

Sl.No.	State	Component						Total ACA Released		
		Water Supply		Sewerage		Storm Water Drain		1st Installment	2nd Installment	Total
		No	ACA Released	No	ACA Released	No	ACA Released			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005-06										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	49.20					49.20		49.20
2.	Gujarat	9	24.44					24.44		24.44
3.	Rajasthan			1	1.33			1.33		1.33
	Sub Total	14	73.64	1	1.33	0	0.00	74.97	0.00	74.97
2006-07										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	143.72	6	87.92	5	14.92	246.56		246.56
2.	Assam	1	4.91			3	8.73	13.64		13.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	24.47					24.47		24.47
4.	Gujarat	25	60.03					60.03		60.03
5.	Himachal Pradesh					2	1.04	1.04		1.04
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	42.64			7	34.46	77.10		77.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Kerala	2	28.41					28.41		28.41
8.	Karnataka	5	17.88	8	22.85	1	21.00	61.73		61.73
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17	66.44	5	6.24	1	0.11	72.79		72.79
10.	Maharashtra	10	44.57	4	29.32	1	22.12	96.01		96.01
11.	Orissa	1	2.09	1	1.28			3.37		3.37
12.	Rajasthan	1	20.61	3	16.17	4	4.68	41.46		41.46
13.	Tamil Nadu	35	75.81	2	3.93	1	1.37	81.11		81.11
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7	30.69	3	70.51			101.20		101.20
15.	West Bengal	10	49.64					49.64		49.64
Sub Total		148	611.91	32	238.22	25	108.43	958.56	0.00	958.56

UIDSSMT: State wise/Year wise No. of Water Supply & Sewerage Projects Sanctioned & ACA Released Till 10.12.08 (Last Three year including current Financial Year)

Sl.No.	State	Component						Total ACA Released		
		Water Supply		Sewerage		Storm Water Drain		1st Installment	2nd Installment	Total
		No	ACA Released	No	ACA Released	No	ACA Released			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007-08										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Part Balance	167.71	Part Balance	34.54	Part Balance	20.82	222.87		222.87
2.	Assam	2	3.68			8	12.78	16.46		16.46
3.	Chhattisgarh			1	42.85			42.85		42.85
4.	Gujarat	7	26.79					26.79		26.79
5.	Himachal Pradesh					1	3.20	3.20		3.20
6.	Haryana		1		18.99			18.99		18.99
7.	Jharkhand	2	33.45					33.45		33.45
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Part Balance	11.5			Part Balance	9.29	20.79		20.79
9.	Kerala	Part Balance	26.43	1	20.66			47.09		47.09
10.	Karnataka	Part Balance	35.69	Part Balance+1 New	5.95	Part Balance+2 New	9.38	51.02		51.02
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Part Balance + 6 new	105.14					105.02		51.02
12.	Maharashtra	Part Balance + 1 new	101.75					101.75		51.02
13.	Manipur	1	6.45					6.45		6.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Orissa	Part Balance + 1 new	11.94	Part Balance	1.19			13.13		13.13
15.	Punjab	1	10.57	5	65.30			75.87		75.87
16.	Rajasthan	Part Balance	1.78	2	25.99	3.82		30.99	1.30	30.99
					Part Balance +1					
17.	Sikkim	1	7.35		1.30			7.35		7.35
19.	TN	Part Balance	89.09	Part Balance + 2	4.91			94.00		94.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Part Balance +6 new	49.43	Part Balance + 1 new	33.72			83.15		83.15
21.	West Bengal	Part Balance +3 new	15.79	1	5.01	Part Balance	20.43	41.23		41.23
	Sub Total	31	705.54	14	280.01	12	79.32	1043.57	1.30	1044.87
2005-06 to 10-12-08										
1.	Assam					8	12.29	12.29		12.29
2.	Gujarat	16	48.03					48.03		48.03
3.	Karnataka	6	70.33	1	3.47			73.8		73.8
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3	26.4					26.4		26.4
5.	Maharashtra	6	57.89	2	38.01			95.9		95.9
		3.50						3.50	3.5	
6.	Rajasthan	2	39.4	5	67.2			106.6		106.6
7.	Tamil Nadu			3	48.78			48.78		48.78
		14	72.73						72.73	72.73
8.	Uttar Pradesh	10	62.93					63.93		63.93
9.	West Bengal	3	51.59					51.59		51.59
	Sub Total	80	433.8	11	157.46	8	12.29	527.32	76.23	603.55
	Grand Total	253	9	58	657.02	45	200.04	2804.42	77.53	2881.95

Statement III

Details of lump sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim along with funds released during 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme/State	Amount Sanctioned	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme (Phase I) for Along Town Master Plan Area, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	671.09	223.70

1	2	3	4
2.	Augmentation of Water Supply to Seppa Town, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	826.20	275.40
3.	Drainage and Protection Works in Kohima Town, Nagaland Ex. Agency State Govt.)	333.23	166.62
4.	Namsai Storm Water Drainage Scheme, Arunachal Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	237.05	79.02

Details of lump sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim along with funds released during 2006-07.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme/State	Amount Sanctioned	Funds released.
1.	Drainage System for Dhemaji Town, Assam Ex. Agency State Govt.)	1095.30	365.10
2.	Silchar Storm Water Drainage Project (Phase I), Assam (Ex. Agency NMBCC)	1700.70	425.18
3.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	656.13	218.78
4.	Tinsukia Master Plan Area Storm Water Drainage Scheme Phase I, Assam (State Govt.)	1252.00	417.00
5.	Construction of Sanitation and Waste Box at Mokochung Town, Nagaland (State Govt.)	78.91	39.46

Details of lump sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim along with funds released during 2007-08.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme/State	Amount Sanctioned	Funds Released
1.	Construction of Karimganj Storm Water Drainage Scheme (Phase I), Assam (State Govt.)	1065.21 (90%)	355.07
2.	Extension of Sewerage Network below (5 & 6th Mile) Gangtok, Sikkim (State Govt.)	474.08 (90%)	158.03

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

2010. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fund sanctioned and disbursed to individuals/groups by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh during the last three years; and

(b) the recovery position of above loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) does not sanction/disburse loans directly to individuals and groups. It lends to intermediary organization like NGOs, voluntary agencies, State Women's Development Corporations, Women Co-operative Societies, State Government agencies like sanctioned and disbursed to the intermediary organizations by RMK during the last three years as below:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Sanctioned	Disbursed
2005-06	19.37	20.68
2006-07	29.21	24.11
2007-08	33.89	25.58

(b) *The recovery position is as under:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Due	Recovered
2005-06	5.31	4.68
2006-07	5.91	5.45
2007-08	6.59	6.92

*The information furnished is not cumulative but relates to the years mentioned above.

Practice of Sati

2011. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the practice of Sati is still continuing in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) "Sati" is prohibited under the Commission of sati (Prevention) Act, 1987. As per the National Crime Record Bureau data covering period from 2003 to 2007, only one incident of Sati was reported in the year 2005.

Assistance to States

2012. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance including foreign assistance given to each State during the last three years;

(b) the details of amounts not utilized within prescribed time limit, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds for which the State Governments have not submitted the utilization certificate to Union Government; and

(d) the action taken/being taken against those States who have not submitted the utilization certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Total Central Plan Assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.12,167.71 crores was released to the State Governments in the State Sector during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 out of which funds released for Externally Aided Projects (EAP) was of the order of Rs. 25,144.44 crore. Details of State-wise releases under EAP in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Central Assistance released to State Governments under various schemes is governed by the respective guidelines. Further, State Governments are accountable to their respective State Legislatures for proper utilization of funds through State Audit Reports prepared by the CAG of India under Article 151(2) of the Constitution.

Statement*Release of ACA under Externally Aided Projects*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	801.81	620.17	1377.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.04	5.14	3.80
3.	Assam	479.10	90.99	414.39
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.93	465.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.93	124.91	247.51
6.	Goa	0.00	1.59	0.19
7.	Gujarat	978.24	417.70	281.31
8.	Haryana	29.34	38.50	97.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39.46	32.28	452.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.49	43.03	101.42
11.	Jharkhand	2.06	12.44	16.75
12.	Karnataka	912.35	916.21	1004.41
13.	Kerala	335.84	309.40	512.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	420.31	724.52	780.63
15.	Maharashtra	606.66	499.60	417.64
16.	Manipur	2.92	15.53	17.14
17.	Meghalaya	14.81	10.07	9.44
18.	Mizoram	37.29	38.10	80.56
19.	Nagaland	5.76	6.50	5.08
20.	Orissa	70.06	842.32	235.92
21.	Punjab	31.39	24.79	276.56
22.	Rajasthan	524.78	500.05	624.31
23.	Sikkim	7.14	7.69	9.23
24.	Tamil Nadu	491.14	474.05	1037.25

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	3.41	4.27	4.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	424.89	528.18	526.97
27.	Uttaranchal	34.82	47.95	85.67
28.	West Bengal	1009.07	1104.42	1279.23
Total		7338.10	7441.32	10365.02

External Commercial Borrowings

2013. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications for external commercial borrowings require the approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the existing Rules;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from the borrowers and approved during the last three years and current year;

(c) the norms/criteria adopted for acceptance and rejection of such application; and

(d) the manner in which the Government inform acceptance/rejection to the borrowers of external commercial borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per the extant guidelines, ECB can be accessed under two routes viz. automatic route and approval route for permissible end-uses. ECB up to US\$ 500 million for permissible end-uses in foreign currency and/or Indian rupees can be accessed by eligible borrowers under the automatic route. FCB applicants who are not covered under the automatic route and are not eligible to borrow under the automatic route may approach Reserve Bank under the approval route. Reserve Bank has set up an Empowered Committee headed by a Deputy Governor to consider proposals coming under the approval route.

(b) The number of applications received from the borrowers and approval under the approval route during the last three years and current year are given as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Applications Received	No. of Proposals approved
1.	July 2005 to June 2006	74	53*
2.	July 2006 to June 2007	67	58*
3.	July 2007 to June 2008	349	217*
4.	July 2008 to till date	110	107*

*Remaining applications are either rejected, withdrawn or under correspondence.

(c) The ECB guidelines from the basis for acceptance and rejection of such applications. The primary responsibility to ensure that ECB raised/utilized are in conformity with the ECB guidelines and the Reserve Bank regulations/directions is that of the borrower concerned. The designated AD (Authorised Dealer) bank is also required to ensure that raising/utilization of ECB is in conformity with ECB guidelines at the time of certification.

(d) Eligible borrowers avail of ECB under the automatic route by filling Form 83 through an authorized dealer and obtaining loan registration number from the Reserve Bank. ECB under the approval route is availed of by the borrowers by filing Form 83 on the basis of the approval given by the Reserve Bank. Borrowers whose applications are rejected are advised suitably by the Reserve Bank.

Written off Loans of Industries

2014. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of written off loans by banks relating to industries during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The banks write off amounts in non-performing a set (NPA) accounts in accordance with their board approved policies and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, either as part of compromise settlement with the borrowers or where the debt has been classified as a 'loss' asset. The Management Information System of RBI does not generate data in the desired manner. However, the bank group-wise details of amount of write-off including compromise by the scheduled commercial banks during the last three years are as under:-

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Bank Group	31.03.2006	31.03.2007	31.03.2008
Public Sector Banks	8,833	9,423	8,021
New Private Sector Banks	1,409	1,232	1,577
Old Private Sector Banks	544	618	724
Foreign Banks	905	590	1,339
Total	11,691	11,863	11,661

Further, even in technically written off accounts, where there seems to be any scope of recovering some amount, the banks continue with their recovery efforts.

Exploitation of Tribal Women

2015. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of alarming number cases of exploitation of tribal women belonging to Southern States and working as maid in big cities; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) There are no reports from reliable source indicating alarming number of cases of exploitation of tribal women belonging to Southern States and working as maid in big cities. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has set up

a Working Group to study the situation and suggest preventive measures. Also the National Commission for Women, aware of the plight of some women, is in the process of finalizing two drafts bills for regulating the functioning of placement agencies and for providing social security and other benefits to domestic workers including tribal women.

Liquidation of Companies

2016. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expedite the process of liquidations of companies to protect the interests of stake-holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of companies which are under liquidation as on date?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Companies Bill, 2008 has been introduced in the Parliament on 23.10.2008, which inter alia, includes proposals to rationalize and expedite the process of liquidation and winding up of the affairs of a company.

(c) As on 31.10.2008, 5931 Companies were under liquidation under different provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Indo-Nepal Co-Operation In Power Sector

2017. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Nepal for generation and sharing of electricity between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has signed the Mahakali Treaty with Nepal in February, 1996 for implementation of Projects on the Mahakali River. The broad provisions of the Treaty are: (i) the total energy generated from the

Pancheshwar project shall be shared equally between India and Nepal (ii) Government of India shall supply to Nepal 70 million kilowatt hours (units) of energy annually free of cost from Tanakpur Power House.

[Translation]

Dilapidated Condition of CPWD Colonies in Delhi

2018. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to dilapidated condition of CPWD colonies in Delhi particularly in Vasant Vihar are posing a danger to the life and property of the residents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Some building elements of Government quarters under maintenance of CPWD sometimes show signs of distress. The houses in Vasant Vihar colony require some structural repairs such as shortcreting, plaster, chajja, staircase etc. Special repair of these houses has been undertaken.

[English]

Observation Homes

2019. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:

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

(a) whether the poor conditions in observation homes have made a nesting ground for more crime and juvenile delinquency;

(b) whether the Government is aware that due to poor sanitation in these juvenile homes several juveniles have been suffering from diseases like T.B; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has no such report in this regard. Chapter VI of the Model Rules, 2007 framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and its Amendment Act, 2006 prescribes the physical infrastructure of the observation homes and the facilities to be provided to the children staying in these homes. Section 58 of Act provides for dealing with children separately through various specialized referral services if they are found to be suffering from leprosy, sexually transmitted disease. Hepatitis B, open cases of Tuberculosis and such other diseases or if they are of unsound mind. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to run these homes as per the provisions of the Act and its Model Rules.

Investment Limit in Stock Exchanges

2020. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI RAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and SEBI are unlikely to raise investment limit for single investors in stock exchanges from present level;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is a consensus over raising the limit for single investor; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India has decided that six categories of shareholders, namely, public financial institutions, stock exchanges, depositories, clearing corporations, banks and insurance companies may be allowed to hold, directly or indirectly, up to 15% of the paid up equity share capital of the concerned stock exchange. Any shareholder, other than the aforesaid six categories of investors, may hold directly or indirectly, as per the existing norms, not more than 5% of the paid up equity share capital of a stock exchange.

Hindu Marriage Act

2021. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India had recently observed that Hindu Marriage Act is breaking families instead of bounding them as reported in 'Dainik Jagran' dated 18 June, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The said observation was made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as general observation during the hearing of the case filed by Gaurav Nagpal seeking custody of his minor son but the Hon'ble Court did not issue any directions to the Government, so no action is required to be taken by the Government.

Withdrawing Deposits from RRBs by States

2022. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are withdrawing deposits from Regional Rural Banks (RRBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that by this action RRBs would be deprived of bulk low cost deposits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to protect RRBs which are on the verge of collapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) No such instance has been reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). However,

some State Governments park their deposits in the Nationalized Banks only. Taking note of it, RBI has advised their Regional Offices to discuss the issue with appropriate authorities for issuing suitable instructions to various departments to avoid discrimination against Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and to encourage them by giving a fair share of business/deposits. To strengthen the RRBs, several measures have been taken:-

- (1) Amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) sponsor bank-wise at State level. The amalgamated RRBs will reap benefits of a large area of operation and enhanced credit exposure limits.
- (2) Recapitalization of weak RRBs in a phased manner.
- (3) Expansion of non-fund based business activities such as sale of insurance policies, disbursement of pension, salaries etc. and handling of government business to increase income generation.
- (4). Permitting RRBs to accept Foreign Currency Non-Residents (FCNR) Deposits.
- (5). Allowing consortium lending to RRBs.

Seizure of Imported Cars

2023. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has recently seized a large number of imported cars which were smuggled into the country through legal channels by misrepresenting facts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to ensure steps to prevent such incidents and to take stringent action against the importer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details for the last three years are as below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of seized cars.	Value of seized cars.	Differential Customs Duty Involved.
2005-06	104	34.20	19.62
2006-07	82	22.02	7.15
2007-08	22	16.24	7.26
2008-09 (upto Sep. 08)	19	3.76	2.15

(c) and (d) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 was initiated and Show Cause Notices issued to the errant importers for demanding duty and imposing fine/penalties, as per details at (b) above. All Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue

Intelligence have been sensitized and alerted to prevent smuggling of imported cars into the country through legal channels by misrepresenting facts.

Agriculture Bank Accounts

2024. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the target set achieved by the banks for opening of new agricultural accounts during the last three years and current, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The target and achievement with regard to new agricultural accounts during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year Agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Commercial Bank	50	47.27	50	50.77	50	55.25
2.	Co-op. Banks		14.43		12.81		9.83
3.	Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)		17.03		19.92		20.11
Total		50	78.73	50	83.50	50	85.19

During the year 2008-09 (upto October 2008), 38 lakhs new farmers account have been open opened by the Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and PRBs.

Review of Income Tax Rate

2025. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Allowance (TA) of Government employees is exempted from income tax to the extent of Rs. 800 per month;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to enhance the exemption limit of TA to the extent of Rs. 3200 and dearness allowance thereon in view of the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposal to enhance the exemption limit of transport allowance to the extent of Rs. 3200 per month and dearness allowance thereon is not considered feasible for acceptance in view of the following:

- (i) Transport allowance is a personal allowance and all personal allowance (including salary) are in the nature of remuneration for service rendered as an employee and should, therefore, be liable to tax. As a matter of principle the tax treatment

should be neutral across all such allowance and basic wages.

- (ii) Since the financial year 2005-06, there has been a sharp increase in the total personal allowances granted to the assessee which are exempt from income-tax. The increase has been substantially higher than the required adjustment for inflation.
- (iii) The transport allowance upto a maximum of Rs. 800 per month (Rs. 9600 per year) will continue to be exempt. As a result the junior level employees will not be significantly affected on account of the taxability of the transport allowance amount in excess of Rs. 800 per month.
- (iv) Substantial relief over the last four years has been granted to taxpayers across income range by expanding the slabs for personal income-tax rates. Such restructuring has provided significant tax relief to taxpayers.
- (v) The increase in exemption limit would result in substantial revenue loss to the Government.

Chartered Accountants Firms

2026. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow Indian Chartered Accountants firms to do their business outside the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) There is no bar to Members/Firms of Chartered Accountants holding Certificates of Practice under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) practicing outside India, subject to such activity being permitted by the foreign country concerned.

Tribals Living in Forest, National Park etc.

2027. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of harassment of tribals living on forest land have come to the notice of the Union Government;

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

(c) whether Government is considering the rehabilitation of tribals living in national park/reserves/sanctuaries in various States in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) No such instances have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, first the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have to be determined and vested on the forest lands under their occupation, including of those living in national parks/reserved forests/sanctuaries. Till that is done, no eviction is permissible even in the critical wildlife habitats of national parks and sanctuaries. Section 4(2) of the Act, however, provides for modification or resettlement of the forest rights in critical wildlife habitats of national parks and sanctuaries through a procedure given in the said Section.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Jatropha

2028. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed oil companies in public sector to start cultivation of Jatropha on barren lands in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to examine the commercial viabilities and benefits of such cultivation; and

(d) and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has signed Memorandum of Understanding with G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant

Nagar in Uttaranchal State for the cultivation of Jatropha, installation of Bio-diesel processing unit and tissue culture development. This is mainly a R&D project to establish standard practices for Jatropha plantation.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited been prepared a feasibility report of Jatropha plantation and allied activities in the state of Chhattisgarh and is planning to sign Memorandum of Understanding shortly with Government of Chhattisgarh and Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Authority (CREDA) for plantation of Jatropha over 15000 Hectares of land.

Indian Oil Corporation (R&D) has optimized the synthetic processes for the preparation of bio-diesel meeting standard fuel specification (ASTMD 6751 or IS 15607) from various vegetable oils, which include oils from Jatropha carcas, Karanja, Plam, Rice bran, Sunflower etc. The process has been scaled up in a pilot plant at ICC R&D Centre and numbers of 60 KG batches of bio-diesel have been produced utilizing various vegetable oils.

The developed technology was transferred to M/s Venus Ethoxyehhers, Goa and M/s KF Technologies Ltd., Kolkata on non-exclusivive basis and on nominal technology fee and royalty sharing mechanism.

Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Indian Railways to study complete value chain of Bio-diesel. In line with that IOC has taken up plantation on 62 hectares of Railway Land at Surendranagar in Gujarat. About one lakh fifty thousand saplings of Jatropha have been planted at the site. This project is one of its kind in the country, where every aspect of Jatropha Bio-diesel would be studied. This project has been started in 2004. It is expected that production of Jatropha seeds will start from this year end.

Indian Oil Corporation jointly with Haryana Roadways launched field trials on 40 buses of Gurgaon depot in April, 2004. Twenty buses were run on 5% bio-diesel—diesel blends on trial and their smoke, fuel efficiency and drivability were compared with another set of twenty reference buses. A reduction of 10-15% in smoke density has been observed by the use of Bio-diesel.

The tests have been conducted with 5%, 10% and 20% blends of Jatropha bio-diesel in diesel on

16 cylinders. Also diesel Locomotive Engine for power, specific fuel consumption, firing pressures and exhaust gas temperatures. Trial runs on Shatabdi and Jan Shatabdi Express trains have been carried out at 5% and 10% bio-diesel. It is further planned to lunch BIO trails on five pairs on trains, running through Lucknow.

Indian Oil Corporation, Jointly with TATA Motors has completed a field trial run on 43 buses plied for their employees at TATA Motors in Pune using 10% bio-diesel-diesel blends.

Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has planned to produce Bio-diesel by intiating energy crop plantation. For this purpose IOC has applied for 30000 hectares of non-forest wasteland in Madhya Pradesh. So far IOC has received allotment of 2000 hectares in Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh. IOC has signed Memorandum of Understanding on 19.11.2007 with Government of Chhattisgarh for formation of Joint Venture for enter bio-diesel business in the State.

(c) In order to address various researchable issues for integrated development of Jatropha, a National Network on Jatropha was constituted by involving state agricultural universities, Institutions of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Indian Council for Agricultural Research, Central Food and Technological Research Institute, The Energy Research Institute and Indian Institutes of Technology and is in operation since November, 2004.

(d) As a result of Research and Development programme, Candidate Plus Trees (CPTS) of Jatropha (2399 Nos.) have been identified and the same are cryo-preserved in National Gene Bank, New Delhi for future use. These identified CPTs are being tested and evaluated under progeny, Zonal and National trials. Inter-specific hybrids are being developed through hybridization and back-crossing. A wide variation in morphological characteristics have been recorded. Location specific package of practices are being standardized. Elite Jatropha accessions have been used for DNA extraction and screening of the primers for DNA profiling.

[English]

Excise Duty Evasion by Cigarette Manufacturers

2029. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissionerate, Central Excise, Faridabad has detected huge evasion of Central Excise duty from Cigarette manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details of duty involved and recovered from each of them;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any vigilance inquiry has been made in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Some cases of evasion of central excise duty by Cigarette manufacturers have been detected by the Central Excise commissionerates, Faridabad. However, only two cases of evasion involving demand of more than Rs. 50 lakhs have been detected.

(b) The number of cases booked and the duty involved for the last three years are as per table below

Year	No. of cases booked	Duty involved (Rs. in lakhs)
2006-07	4	17.32
2007-08	10	63.21
2008-09 (upto Nov. 2008)	1	108

The details of the two cases involving duty amount of Rs. 50 lakhs and above are as under-

(i) M/s. Yash Tobacco: A case of clandestine removal of cigarettes was booked on 11.3.2008. On completion of the investigation, a Show Cause Notice was issued on 9.9.2008 demanding Central Excise duty of Rs. 42,72,038/-. The party has paid the duty and paid interest thereon, totally amounting to Rs. 54,93,678/-

(ii) M/s. Pelican Tobacco: A case of diversion of raw material was booked on 21.4.2008 against

M/s. Pelican Tobacco Co. Ltd. Investigations are underway with regard on clandestine removal by the said unit. The duty evasion so far has been estimated as Rs. 1.08 crore. The unit has paid Rs. 70 lakhs voluntarily.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

IIBM, Guwahati

2030. SHRI NARAYAN CHADRA BORKATAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of courses offered by the Indian Institute of Bank Management (IIBM), Guwahati;

(b) the number of teaching and non-teaching posts lying vacant in the above Institute at present;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in the Institute; and

(d) the additional posts likely to be created in the Institute during the 11th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Indian Institute of Bank Management (IIBM), Guwahati has reported that it conducts short term training programmes of 3-8 days duration in the areas covering credit and risk management; banking operation; microfinance & development banking; and management development, etc. for the in-service bank officers.

(b) The IIBM has reported that, at present, there are no vacant posts (teaching and non-teaching), in the Institute.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) IIBM does not envisage augmentation of posts during the 11th Plan Period.

*[Translation]***Corruption in Judiciary**

2031. SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
 SHRI BHAILAL:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
 DR. M. JAGANNATH:
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
 DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
 SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
 SHRI RAMADAS ATHAWALE:
 SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
 SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has written to all the High Courts to impress upon subordinate court judges with doubtful integrity to take voluntary retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chief Justice of India has also suggested the Government to set up separate courts to deal with graft cases in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Chief Justice of India *vide* his letter dated 14.10.2008 addressed to the Chief Justices of all the High Courts recommended that with a view to provide that a Judicial Officer who is unfit, ineffective, incompetent or has doubtful integrity may be retired from service even before his continued utility is assessed in terms of directions of the Supreme Court in All India Judges Association case. A review, on the lines of the provisions contained in Rule 56(J) of Fundamental Rules, be carried out firstly when judicial officers attain the age of 50 years and then when they attain the age of 55 years. This would be in addition to the assessment being carried out at the age of 58 years in terms of the

directions of the Supreme Court in All India Judges Association case. The Chief Justice of India further wrote that if implemented in right earnest, such a provision will keep deviant behaviour in check, besides getting rid of those who are found to be indolent, ineffective or with doubtful integrity.

(c) and (d) The Chief Justice of India requested the Government *vide* his letter dated 7th April, 2008 that 69 additional Special Courts be set up for trial of corruption cases investigated by CBI.

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

*[English]***Provisions for SCs/STs in Land Reform**

2032. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the National Land Reform Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only advisory and coordinating. However, implementation of Land Reforms Programmes is reviewed from time to time at various fora including Conferences of Revenue Ministers and Revenue Secretaries of the States/UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested from time to time for effective implementation of land reform programmes/schemes. The subject matter has, however, been considered at the highest level. In order to get comprehensive recommendations on the matter, it has been decided to constitute the following:

- (i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.

- (ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008. A copy of the Resolution dated 9th January, 2008 is enclosed as statement. One of the terms of reference of the Committee deals

specifically with the issues of tribal land alienation and traditional rights of the forest dependent tribals, including changes required in the relevant laws for restoration of such lands to them. The Council may lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on land reforms, based on the recommendations of the Committee. However, it is not possible to indicate specific time line for the purpose.

Statement

The Gazette of India

*Ministry of Rural Development
(Department of Land Resources)*

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2008

Subject: Constitution of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms".

No. 21013/4/2007-LRD.-Good governance in land administration and effective management of agrarian relations are important catalysts for poverty reduction and economic development. Socially just access to land, land-related services and security of land rights are of utmost importance in achieving the desired pace and level of economic growth and sustainable development.

2. Land reforms can change the current culture of exclusion so that the poor can gain access to land, credit, technology, markets and other productive services, and become active partners in the development of government policies and programme affecting their livelihood.

3. With a view to looking into the unfinished task in land reforms, it has been decided to set up a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms". The composition of the Committee will be as under:

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Minister for Rural Development | Chairman |
| 2. | Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development | Member |
| 3. | Prof. A.K. Singh,
Director,
Giri Institute of Development Studies,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. | Member |
| 4. | Shri B.K. Sinha,
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Panchayati Raj,
Sardar Patel Bhawan,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 5. | Shri K.B. Saxena,
Former Secretary, Gol,
Flat No. 158, Ras Vihar Group Housing Society,
Plot No. 99, Patparganj, Delhi | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 6. | Prof. P.K. Jha,
School of Economic Sciences and
Planning, JNU,
New Delhi | Member |
| 7. | Shri R.C. Verma
321, Guru Jambheshwar Nagar,
Jaipur, Rajasthan | Member |
| 8. | Shri Subhash Lomte
National Campaign Committee for
Rural Workers, 125, Samrath Nagar, Aurangabad,
Maharashtra | Member |
| 9. | Dr. T. Haque,
Chairman, Commission on Agrl.
Costs and Prices, Krishi Bhawan,
New, Delhi. | Member |
| 10. | Shri Acharya Ram Murthy
B-173, Police Colony, Anisabad,
Patna-02, Bihar. | Member |
| 11. | Shri Jagadananda,
Member Secretary,
Centre for Youth and Social
Development (CYSD),
E-1, Institutional Area,
Gangadhar Meher Marg,
Bhubaneswar-751013,
Orissa. | Member |
| 12. | Ms. Neelima Khetan
Seva Mandir, Old Fatehpura,
Udaipur-313004
Rajasthan | Member |
| 13. | Shri Ram Dayal Munda,
Village Hatma (Behind Ranchi College),
Morhabadi, Ranchi-834008
Jharkhand. | Member |
| 14. | Ms. Sashikala,
President, Dalit Bahujan Sramik
Union, House No. 01/4879/87/01,
Bakaram Nagar, Gandhi Nagar,
Hyderabad. | Member |
| 15. | Shri V.K. Pipersenia
Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department,
Govt. of Assam,
Dispur-781006. | Member |
| 16. | Mrs. Vilasani Ramchandran
Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department,
Govt. of Gujarat, Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar-382010, | Member |

17. **Shri S.M. Jaamdar** **Member**
Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department,
Govt. of Kamataka, MS Building,
Bangalore-560001.
18. **Smt. Neeta Choudhary,**
Pr. Secretary, Revenue Department
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Babu Bhawan,
Lucknow.
19. **Dr. P.K. Agrawal**
Pr. Secretary, Land and Land
Reforms Department,
Govt. of West Bengal,
Writers Building,
Kolkata-700001.
20. **Additional Secretary,** **Member Secretary**
Department of Land Resources,
Ministry of Rural Development

4. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be is follows:

- (i) To conduct in-depth review of the land ceiling programme in the country including status of distribution of land declared surplus, continued possession by the rural poor of the allotted land and expeditious disposal of land declared surplus but held up due to litigation and to suggest appropriate and effective strategies in this regard.
- (ii) To ensure access of the poor to common property resources, suggest ways for identification, management, development and distribution of Government/wasteland to the landless.
- (iii) To review the progress of distribution of Bhoodan land in the States and suggest measures for distribution of the remaining Bhoodan land to the landless.
- (iv) To examine the issue of tenancy and sub-tenancies and suggest measures for recording of all agricultural tenants and a framework to enable cultivators of land to lease in and lease out with suitable assurances for fair rent, security of tenure and right to resumption.
- (v) To examine the issues relating to alienation of tribal lands including traditional rights of the forest-dependant tribals and to suggest realistic measures including changes required in the relevant laws for restoration of such lands to them.
- (vi) To examine the issue of setting up of fast track courts/mechanism for speedy disposal of land-related litigation cases.
- (vii) To look into the land use aspects, particularly the agricultural land, and recommend measures to prevent/minimize conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, consistent with development needs of the country.
- (viii) To examine the issues related to homestead rights and recommend measures for providing land for housing to the families without homestead land.
- (ix) To suggest measures for modernization of land management with special reference to updating of land records, proper recording of land rights and speedy resolution of conflicts and disputes relating to land.
- (x) Suggest institutional mechanisms for effective implementation of land reform programmes.

- (xi) To examine measures to provide women greater access to land and other productive assets.
- (xii) Any other issue of relevance.
- (xiii) Any other Term of Reference that may be decided by the Committee in its first meeting.
5. The Committee may visit the States and hold consultations with them in order to finalize its recommendations.
6. The Committee would make recommendations on the programme of action for effective implementation of land reforms with particular reference to the above matters in consultation with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.
7. The Committee may set up sub-groups/task forces, if necessary, for undertaking in-depth studies on the above components of the terms of Reference.
8. The Committee may co-opt any other official/non-official/experts/representatives of other agencies.
9. The Committee will submit its final report within one year from the date of its constitution and the report will be placed before the National Council for Land Reforms for its consideration and directions.
10. The expenditure of the official members of the Committee for attending the meetings of the Committee will be borne by the respective parent Department/Ministry/ Organisations as per the rules applicable to them. The expenditure on TA/DA of non-official Members will be borne by the Department of Land Resources according to the appropriate rules and practices.
11. The Committee will be located in and serviced by the Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development at New Delhi.

Bhaskar Chatterjee,
Addl. Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2008

Subject: Constitution of the "National Council for Land Reforms".

No. 21013/4/2007-LRD-With a view to looking into the unfinished task in land reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Rural Development vide Resolution of even number of dated 9th January, 2008.

2. To lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms, based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" or otherwise it has been decided to constitute a "National Council for Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The composition of the Council will be as under:

Prime Minister	Chairman
(A) Govt. of India Ministers	
(i) Minister for Rural Development	Member
(ii) Minister for Agriculture	Member
(iii) Minister for Environment & Forest	Member
(iv) Minister for Panchayati Raj	Member
(v) Minister for Tribal Affairs	Member
(vi) Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment	Member

(vii) Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission Member

(B) Chief Ministers of States

- (i) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh Member
(ii) Chief Minister, Bihar Member
(iii) Chief Minister, Karnataka Member
(iv) Chief Minister, Kerala Member
(v) Chief Minister, Maharashtra Member
(vi) Chief Minister, Orissa Member
(vii) Chief Minister, Rajasthan Member
(viii) Chief Minister, Tripura Member
(ix) Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh Member
(x) Chief Minister, West Bengal Member

(C) Other Members

- (i) Dr. Bina Agarwal, Member
Institute of Economic Growth,
Delhi University, Delhi.
- (ii) Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Member
240-B, Road No. 18, Jubilee Hills,
Hyderabad-500033.
- (iii) Dr. G.K. Chadha, Member
Economic Advisory Council
to the Prime Minister,
Room No. 249 Vigyan Bhawan
Annexe, New Delhi.
- (iv) Shri P.V. Rajgopal, Member
Ekta Parishad, Gandhi Peace
Foundation, Deen Dayal
Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi
- (v) Shri S.R. Senkaran Member
Former Secretary, GOI
Flat No. 114, Sapphire Building
Amrita Hills, Punjagutta,
Hyderabad-500082
- (vi) Dr. S.S. Johal, Member
2920, Gurdev, Nagar,
Ludhiana, Punjab
- (vii) Prof. V.S. Vyas, Chairperson, Member
Institute for Development
Studies (IDS),
8B Jhalana Institutional Area,
Jaipur-302004.

(viii) Shri Walter Fernandes,
Indian Social Institute,
10 Institutional Area,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
Secretary, Department of Land
Resources Ministry of
Rural Development

Member

Member Secretary

3. The Chairman may co-opt any other person as Member of the Council as may be necessary.

4. The expenditure of the official members of the Council for attending its meetings will be borne by the respective parent Department/Ministry/Organisations as per the rules applicable to them. The expenditure on TA/DA of non-official members will be borne by the Department of Land Resources according to the appropriate rules and practices.

Bhaskar Chatterjee, Addl. Secy.

[Translation]

Waste-Based Energy Projects

2033. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) the details of the waste-based energy projects operating in the country and the electricity generation capacity of the each project;

(b) whether any company has been granted permission by the Government for generation of energy from garbage during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Only two projects on power generation from Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW) are in operation in the country. The projects installed at Hyderabad and Vijayawada, are of 6.6 MW and 6.0 MW capacity, respectively. Both the projects are based on combustion of refuse derived fuel produced from MSW. Besides, 43 projects with a total capacity of about 59 MWeq based on waste from industries such as distilleries, sago, starch, poultry, etc. are operating in the country.

(b) and (c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not sanctioned any project on Energy Recovery from Garbage during the last three years.

[English]

Surplus Fund of PSUs

2034. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to park their surplus funds with nationalized banks without competitive bidding;

(b) whether this directive would effect their interest earning; and

(c) if so, the details of losses suffered and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) In order to avoid undesirable competition amongst banks leading to arbitrary hikes in deposit rates, which have consequences for the economy, and considering the need to moderate the cost of credit in the current economic circumstances, the Government has advised the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to place their surplus funds with the banks without resorting to competitive bidding. Though, this may lead to decrease in interest earning of some CPSEs, the move is likely to benefit the economy at large, including the borrowing CPSEs, due to over-all reduction in cost of funds.

Bio-Fuel Policy

2035. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
 SHRI SYED SHANAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has cleared much awaited Bio-fuel policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Inclusion/Exclusion of Communities in ST List

2036. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:
 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of some communities in the Scheduled Tribe List; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Government of India has received proposals from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh over the years for inclusion of various communities including its synonyms in the list of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The proposals have been processed as per approved modalities established in June 1999 for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in

the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. Ten communities with 8 synonyms have been notified as Scheduled Tribe in the State of Uttar Pradesh vide the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 dated 8.1.2003.

[English]

Street Children

2037. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
 SHRI HITEN BARMAN:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the number of street children have increased during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of programmes being implemented for the welfare of street children; and

(d) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb this menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no definite estimate of the number of street children in the country, as their numbers keep fluctuating.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a scheme namely 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' for the welfare and rehabilitation of street children.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a new centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS] for implementation during the XI plan period through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under which provision has been made for setting up of 'Transitional and Open Shelters' which will offer services like counseling, bridge education, vocational training, etc. in urban and semi-urban areas for such children. The scheme is awaiting competent approval.

Excess Release of Water from Ranganadi Dam

2038. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:
SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:
SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made by the Government on the devastation caused by sudden release of excess water from the Ranganadi Dam of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) during the month of June, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) whether any downstream impact assessment was made to justify the diversion of water from Ranganadi to Dikrong river before commissioning of the Ranganadi Dam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project 405 MW (3x 135 MW) developed by NEEPCO on the River Ranganadi in the State of Arunachal Pradesh is a run-of-river scheme with a very small pondage of 5.7 cumec capacity. A maximum discharge of 160 Cumec of water is utilized for generation of power.

Due to heavy rainfall in the catchment areas of the river Ranganadi on 13th June, 2008 the inflow of water in the river increased to approximately 2120 Cumec at 5.10 am. The huge inflow (i.e. flash flood) could not be stored in the small reservoir of Ranganadi (5.7 Cumec Capacity), and therefore, had to be passed downstream through the spillway meant for this purpose. The flood which had occurred in the main river would have even been more severe if the project was closed and all the water was allowed to pass through in the main river.

Water from the project after generation is released into the Dikrong river and excess water is allowed to pass through in the main Ranganadi river.

(d) and (e) Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project which was commissioned in January, 2002 has inter basin transfer of water from Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project to Dikrong River basin. The maximum discharge of 160 cumec is diverted from Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project basin to the Dikrong river.

With a view to ascertain the additional impact of water, NEEPCO had entrusted the work of conducting the mathematical model studies of Dikrong River Basin downstream of the Power House to Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune. Based on the data supplied by the Flood Control Department, Government of Assam, CWPRS carried out the mathematical model study and submitted the report in May, 1994. According to the flood routing carried out by CWPRS, the rise in water level of Dikrong River in the Assam portion varies from 7 cm to 12cm between Banderduwa and Sissapathar due to the maximum discharge of 160 cumec from Hoz Power Station (RHEP, stage-I).

Inferior Quality of Meals Under ICDS

2039. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRIMATI K. RANI:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI BHARATSINH MADHAVSINH
SOLANKI:
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that inferior quality of meals are being provided to the children under the ICDS Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Supplementary Nutrition, which is one of the six services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme,

is provided by the State Governments as per the schematic norms prescribed by the Government of India. Whenever any complaints are received, State Governments are advised to take remedial action.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

2040. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme converting dry latrines into water seal latrines in the urban areas will be completed; and

(b) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of India has revised the guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme" (ILCS). As per the revised guidelines it is proposed to convert existing dry latrines into water borne flush toilets in the urban areas of the country in a time bound manner by the year 2009-10.

(b) The revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme envisages conversion of all existing dry latrines within a period of 3 years (2007-10). There is a budget provision of Rs. 150 crores for the current financial year under the scheme. The revised guidelines have been circulated to all the States/UTs. The first batch of proposals received from the States of Bihar was approved for conversion/construction of 1222/8586 sanitary units.

Additional Allocation under ARWSP

2041. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from some of the States including Kerala in the recent past to allocate additional funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR

SAHU): (a) to (c) In the year 2008-09, the Governments of Kerala and Rajasthan had written to the Government of India to enhance the annual allocation under ARWSP. This was considered by the Government of India and the State Governments had been informed that the request for enhancement in the annual allocation can be considered at the end of the year depending on the expenditure trend by the State and the availability of funds and the performance/requirement of the State.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Tehri Dam

2042. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":
SHRI VIJAY BHAUGUNA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering rehabilitation of new villages affected by land slides due to Tehri Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the displaced persons of Tehri Dam have also been provided agricultural land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the hurdles coming in way of their proper rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The three villages in Bhagirathi valley namely Nakot, Ralakot, Syansu have been found very sensitive to land slides by an interdepartmental committee comprising of members from Geological Survey of India, Remote Sensing, Central Soil Research Institute, Forest Department, Government of Uttarakhand, Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) and Rehabilitation Directorate of Government of Uttarakhand. The rehabilitation work of these villages pertaining to surveying and measurement works of houses and other properties has been completed. Action has been initiated in respect of valuation of houses and other properties in the affected villages. Initiatives have been taken for the issue of notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act for land acquisition of villages Nakot and Rolakot.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All the 5187 entitled affected rural families of Tehri Dam have been provided agricultural plots of 2 acres of developed irrigated land or half acre of developed irrigated land adjacent to Municipal limits of Deharadun, Haridwar or Rishikesh Cities.

(e) The main hurdles being faced in proper rehabilitation is scarcity of land.

[Translation]

Non-Official Directors

2043. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banks have advised the Government not to appoint any non-official Director on their Board;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any communication in this regard from any of the Public Sector Banks.

[English]

Human Trafficking

2044. ADV. SURESH KURUP:
SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHKAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has sent any delegation to attend a conference held in Vienna regarding fight against human trafficking;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main issues discussed therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a delegation led by Smt. Renuka Chowdhry, Hon'ble Minister of State (independent Charge) for Women and Child Development, along with the representatives from Ministers of Home Affairs, Labour & Employment and Women and Child Development attended the Vienna forum to fight human trafficking, held from 13-15 February 2008. The Main issues discussed in the Forum were vulnerability of persons to trafficking and its impact as well as action to be taken against human trafficking.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is already undertaking a number of measures to combat trafficking. The immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human being including children for the purpose of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for trafficking; it conducts advocacy, awareness generation, sensitization programmes for prevention of trafficking of women and children. The Ministry is implementing a scheme of 'Ujjawala' for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking. It also runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing, emotional support, counseling, rehabilitation and other facilities to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims and children.

Removal of Restriction on Investment Through Participatory Notes Route

2045. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been advocating a ban on investment through Participatory Notes (PN) in view of the opaque nature of the instrument which makes it difficult to assess the quality of funds;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to remove all the arier restrictions on investment through PN by foreign investors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Reserve Bank of India is of the opinion that Overseas Derivative Instruments (ODIs)/ Participatory Notes (PNs) should not be permitted and accordingly it has suggested that no fresh issuance of PNs be allowed. However, the Expert Group headed by Dr. Ashok Lahiri, constituted by the Government of India, on "Encouraging FII Flows and Checking the Vulnerability of Capital Markets to Speculative Flows" examined the issue of PNs and recommended that the current dispensation for PNs may continue. Government's views are that PNs are market instruments that are created and traded overseas. Hence, Indian regulators cannot ban or control the issue of PNs; they can only be regulated, and they are indeed being regulated by SEBI.

(c) and (d) SEBI had imposed certain restrictions on Overseas Derivative Instruments (ODIs) in October 25, 2007 which were to be subsequently reviewed. These restrictions were as follows:

1. FIIs and their sub-accounts not to issue/renew ODIs with underlying as derivatives. The existing positions to be wound down over 18 months.
2. Sub-accounts of FIIs not to issue any PNs/ODIs. The existing positions to be wound down over 18 months.
3. The FIIs who were issuing ODIs with national value of PNs outstanding (excluding derivatives) as a percentage of their AUC in India of less than 40% shall be allowed to issue further ODIs only at the incremental rate of 5% of their AUC in India.
4. Those FIIs with notional value of PNs outstanding (excluding derivatives) as a percentage of their AUC in India of more than 40% shall issue PNs only against cancellation/redemption/closing out of the existing PNs of at least equivalent amount.

These restrictions imposed were reviewed on 06, October 2008 and it was decided to do away with the quantitative restrictions applicable on the ODI positions that the FIIs could take with respect to their assets held in Indian securities. Further it was also decided to do

away with the restriction imposed on the ODI issuances on derivatives. However, the requirement to issue ODIs to only regulated entities subject to KYC norms continues as before.

Equity Stakes in the Tobacco Companies

2046. DR. ARVIND SHARMA:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) are holding equity stakes in the tobacco companies,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for holding equity stakes in the tobacco companies where as the Government is discouraging the consumption of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) LIC and SUUTI hold the following equity stake in the following companies.

	ITC	VST Ind.
LIC	53,68,89,861	9,72,703
SUUTI	44,84,34,405	

Investments by LIC are in the nature of financial investments. The erstwhile Unit Trust of India prior to the passing of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002 had invested in a variety of securities including the shares of ITC. Such investments are also in the nature of financial investment and were in companies in various sectors. Many of these investments including in the ITC are at present held by the UTI's successor SUUTI.

It may however be noted that ITC has presence in many segments like hotel, packaging and retail besides tobacco. Investment by LIC in VST Industries was made prior to April 2001 and no further investments have been made subsequently by LIC.

*[Translation]***Guidelines under PMGSY**

2047. PROF. M. RAMADASS:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any fresh directions/guidelines to various States for identification of villages and selection of roads for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have raised objections in regard to the implementation of the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No fresh directions/guidelines have been issued to States for identification of villages and selection of roads for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). However, in order to provide connectivity to a larger number of small and dispersed habitations in the hill/mountainous areas, the programme guidelines have been modified to the extent that in the blocks bordering international boundaries in the hill States (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs) all habitations within a path distance of 10 km. would be treated as a cluster to determine the size of population against 1.5 k.m. in the earlier guidelines. Also, the State Government have been advised to make efforts for achieving targets under the Rural Road component of Bharat Nirman, which is a subset of PMGSY.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[English]***Mobile ATM Service by PNB**

2048. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank (PNB) has introduced mobile ATM services for the remote rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the other banks also proposes to provide similar facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Punjab National Bank has provided, on experimental basis, mobile ATM services in rural areas in and around the rural pockets of Delhi and District Guatam Budh Nagar, U.P.

(c) and (d) Other Banks are also in the process of providing mobile ATM services in remote rural areas. Mobile ATM services are being provided in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala by Andhra Bank; in Tamil Nadu by Bank of India; Delhi, Jalandhar, Dehradun, Ahmedabad and Sriganganagar by Oriental Bank of Commerce; and Satara district of Maharashtra by IDBI Bank of start with. However, due to low customer base, logistics and infrastructural problems including networking issues, banks are unable to deploy more mobile ATM services in remote rural areas. Banks are otherwise increasingly providing coverage through wireless terminals etc. & banking correspondents.

Charitable Activity

2049. DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to redefine and narrow the concept of "charitable activity" to

ensure that only deserving organizations become eligible for such benefits;

(b) if so, complete details in this regard;

(c) whether many charitable trusts are misusing the tax benefits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present. Clause 15 of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, which defines the term 'charitable purpose', has already been amended by Finance Act, 2008. After the amendment, which is effective from 1st April, 2009, advancement of 'any other object of general public utility' shall no longer be considered charitable if it involves carrying on of commercial or business activities for monetary consideration.

(c) and (d) As and when instances of misuse of the tax exemption provisions are noticed, necessary remedial measures are taken. For example, keeping in view the suggestions made in the Final Report (December 1971) of Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, observations made by the Public Accounts Committee (2005-06) in its Fourteenth Report (Assessment of Private Schools, Colleges and Coaching Centres) and recommendations received from field-formations, an amendment was made to the Income-tax Act, 1961 through Finance Act, 2006 by introducing section 115 BBC to tax anonymous donations in certain cases in order to deter the channelization of unaccounted money to charitable institutions in the guise of anonymous donations.

Interest on Unclaimed Accounts

2050. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to the banks to pay interest on deposits

in the inoperative accounts and on fixed deposits after the maturity period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI had asked the banks to contact customers whose accounts have been in-operative;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the banks in this regard;

(e) the total amount accumulated with banks arising out of inoperative bank accounts during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the manner in which the banks are utilizing this amount and the interest accumulated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India vide its circular dt. 22.8.2008 has advised all scheduled commercial banks to ensure that interest on savings bank account should be credited on regular basis whether the account is operative or not. If a fixed deposit receipt matures and proceeds are unpaid, the account left unclaimed with the bank will attract savings bank rate of interest. These guidelines also, inter-alia, stipulate that banks should make an annual review of accounts in which there are no operations for more than one year and to contact the customer whose accounts have been inoperative. If the letter are returned undelivered, they may immediately be put on enquiry to find out the whereabouts of customers or their legal heirs in case they are deceased. In case the whereabouts of the customers are not traceable, banks should consider contacting the persons who had introduced the account holder. They could also consider contacting the employer/or any other person whose details are available with them. For the purpose of classifying an account as 'inoperative' both, the debit as well as credit type of transactions should be considered. There should not be any charge for activation of inoperative account.

The Data base maintained by RBI does not generate the information as called for, however, the details of amount accumulated on unclaimed deposits during the last three calendar years are as under:

Calendar Year	2005	2006	2007
Total amount of unclaimed deposits in Rupees	929,53,96,111/-	1050,13,74,675/-plus USD 6513	1095,46,84,927/-plus USD 6513.05

At present the amounts of unclaimed deposits lie with the respective banks who deploy the same for their general business like any other deposits.

Public and Private Insurance Companies

2051. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievement made by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the market share of LIC and GIC have come down during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon;

(d) whether private insurance companies are doing better business in their insurance sector in comparison to LIC and GIC;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether private insurance companies are posing a challenge to LIC & GIC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of target set and achievement made by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC) during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes Sir, the market share of LIC has reduced during the above period. As regards GIC it is the only re-insurer company in the country.

(c) With the addition of new players in the market and increased competition it is natural that the market share of the incumbent player will come down.

LIC has taken many initiatives to ensure that it maintains its leadership position in the market which include:

- It has opened 342 new Satellite Offices up to last year and has added 89 more Satellite Offices during the current financial year. It will ensure LIC's deeper penetration in the rural areas.
- It has planned aggressive recruitment of Marketing Officials and aims to double its Agency force in 3 years.
- To counter the volatility in the share market and ensure a healthy growth rate, it is repositioning some of its popular conventional products.
- Many new ideas like empowerment of its Agents and Development Officers, introduction of Chief Life Insurance Advisors (CLIA) Scheme enabling its senior and experienced Agents to introduce suitable persons to work as supervised agents under them and adopting the best available technology and practices worldwide in insurance industry have been implemented to ensure that the Corporation remains a dominant player in the life insurance market.

(d) and (e) At the time of opening up of the Insurance Sector in the year 2000, it was envisaged that with the entry of private players the share of public sector insurers measured in terms of the premium underwritten by the industry would decline. Since then number of participants in the Life segment has gone up from one insurer in 2000 to 21 insurers as of now. Though, the share of private insurance companies is increasing as anticipated, the overall size of pie has increased with the quantum increase in the premium underwritten by all the insurers. This is reflected in an increase in life insurance penetration (Gross Premium as % of GDP) from 1.77% in year 2007.

(f) There are 20 private companies operating in the life segment and the average market share of each private company works out to 1.70% in terms of number of policies and 2.20% in terms of First Premium Income (FPI). The highest market share amongst the private companies is 9.75% in FPI and 6.52% in the number of Policies by ICICI Prudential as against LIC's market share of 55.12% in FPI and 66.51% in number of Policies as on 31st October 2008.

(g) From the year 2006-07 onwards, the LIC has been submitting a Statement of Intent to the Government under which annual targets are fixed for various

parameters (in consultation with the Government) against which their performance is regularly monitored by the Government.

Statement

Performance of LIC

LIC's performance for last 3 years on Individual Assurance only (excluding Pension & Group Superannuation and other First Year Premium) is as below:

Year	Target		Achievement	
	NOP (in numbers)	FPI (Rs. in Crores)	NOP (in numbers)	FPI (Rs. in Crores)
2005-06	3,32,00,000	16,896.01	3,15,72,547	18,085.49
2006-07	3,72,55,000	24,415.00	3,82,08,575	39,541.58
2007-08	4,28,00,000	52,500.00	3,75,89,995	43,812.86
2008-09*	4,35,00,000	57,000.00	1,65,32,697	14,856.29

*Indicates Performance up to November 2008 (provisional)

NOP= Number of Policies

FPI = First Year Premium Income

Performance of GIC

GIC's performance for last 3 years is as below:

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Gross Premium	Net Premium	Gross Premium	Net Premium
2005-06	5,650	4,966	4,880	4,235
2006-07	7,160	6,297	7,404	6,421
2007-08	8,150	6,925	9,315	8,311
2008-09	8,200	7,200	3,713**	3,272**

**Half Yearly Estimates up to September 2008

[*Translation*]

Investment in Foreign Banks and Insurance Companies

2052. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the risk factor of investment made by customers in Foreign Banks, Insurance Companies and Real Estate Companies in view of the crisis in U.S.A; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following the sub-prime crisis in USA, steps have been taken to monitor the impact of the banking crisis of USA on Indian banks on a continuous basis.

Against the backdrop of the sub-prime crisis, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) initiated a series of meetings with fifteen major banks in the month of September 2007, to assess its impact on banks in India and take necessary remedial measures. It was observed that none of the Indian banks and foreign banks' (operations in India) with whom discussions were held, had any direct exposure to the sub-prime mortgage market in the USA and other markets, and no direct impact could be seen. However, a few bank had mark-to-market (MTM) losses in their overseas operations. Some of the Indian banks with overseas operations, though not having any direct exposure to the US sub-prime markets, invested in certain Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs)/bonds, which had a few underlying entities having sub-prime exposure.

The Indian joint venture insurance units continue to be quite sound and have not been affected by the developments both in and outside India. All the companies have robust solvency margins and there are no regulatory concerns on the ability to meet policy holders claims as on date. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority is closely monitoring the position.

Further, with the objective of monitoring the impact of the sub-prime crisis on Indian banks and their overseas subsidiaries on a continuous basis, RBI has placed a separate mechanism for reporting, on a monthly basis, the exposure of Indian banks via their overseas operations and subsidiaries towards credit derivatives and other investments, and the related MTM losses. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is also continuously reviewing the situation in consultation with the stock exchanges and depositories. RBI-SEBI Technical Committee is closely monitoring the developments in the global financial markets and its impact on the Indian markets.

[English]

Service Tax By Foreign Banks

2053. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign banks are charging more service tax than that of Public Sector Banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with such foreign banks; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

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

[Translation]

Land Sold to Private Developers by DDA

2054. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sold-off about 35 acres of land near the ridge of private builders;

(b) if so, the facts in the matter and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the specified land-use of the said area has been changed to residential use by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that it has auctioned a plot measuring 14.3 Ha. in April 2006 at Tehkhand near east side of Anand Mai Marg under public private partnership. The terms and conditions of the auction require the developer to construct 3500 EWS houses and hand over to DDA for resettlement of Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers. The developer is allowed to retain maximum 750 high category houses having maximum built area of 80,000 sq. m for disposal in the market.

(c) Change of land use from 'District Park' to 'Residential' was notified after following the prescribed statutory procedure.

(d) The change was done for in situ slum and JJ rehabilitation as a pilot project.

Provision of NPA

2055. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provision adopted by banks for placing funds under Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);

(b) whether the funds of banks are turning into NPAs despite legal provisions;

(c) if so, the problems being faced in recovery of loan in time; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued "Master Circular on prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to advances". As per provisions of this Circular, an asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where interest and/ or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan, the account remains, 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC), the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted, the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops, the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops, etc.

(b) The factors responsible for NPAs, inter-alia, include diversion of funds by the borrower and wilful default in repayment, deficiency in credit appraisal and supervision,

inefficient management of the unit financed, poor follow up and monitoring, non-viability or sickness of the unit due to change in technology, demand pattern and other policy etc., non-completion of project due to cost and time over-runs and certain other external factors, such as, non-availability of raw materials etc., labour problems, natural calamities, etc. However, the banks monitor their loan accounts at various levels and take appropriate corrective action, on an ongoing basis, to arrest slippages to NPA category.

(c) and (d) To improve asset quality of the banks, to create a good recovery climate and for expeditious recovery of NPAs, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India have taken various steps which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, introduction of Corporate Debt Restructuring mechanism, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc. The banks take appropriate measures to recover their NPAs in accordance with their loan recovery policies.

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls

2056. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has mooted the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of adolescent Girls;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide one meal as an incentive to keep the adolescent girls in school;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of girls to be benefited therefrom;

(d) the time by which the aforesaid scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) It is proposed to formulate a comprehensive scheme—Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls by merging two existing schemes presently under implementation by the Ministry, i.e., the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojana along with content enrichment. The details of the Scheme are being worked out.

Women Self Help Groups

2057. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give 4% interest rate on loans and free insurance scheme to Women Self Help Groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. However, under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme of the Government, the borrowers with annual family income of Rs. 18,000 in rural areas and Rs. 24,000 in semi-urban and urban areas are eligible to avail loans under the DRI Scheme upto Rs. 15,000 and housing loan upto a limit of Rs. 20,000 per beneficiary at the interest rate of 4% per annum.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Compliance with Companies Act

2058. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 50 per cent companies are not complying with the Companies Act resulting in adversely affecting the interests of the investors making investments in such companies;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government against these companies so far;

(c) whether power discoms such as BSES Rajdhani have also violated the provisions of Companies Act during the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) Interests of investors at large are principally associated with widely held public or listed companies. Non-compliance by 50 per cent of such companies registered in India with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, in a manner that may affect the interests of investors in such companies adversely is not borne out by available data. However, action as appropriate and mandated under law is being taken wherever any non-compliance is noticed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Derivative Transactions

2059. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain banks flouting Reserve Bank of India's guidelines have indulged in foreign exchange derivative transactions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) In the wake of media reports that appeared in newspapers in 2007 about the losses suffered by some customers of the banks due to derivative transactions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) carried out special scrutiniies of a few banks (HDFC Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, ICICI Bank, Citibank, State Bank of India and Yes Bank) and extensive coverage of the derivatives portfolio during Annual Financial Inspection (AFI) of banks which were active in derivative transactions. RBI also held discussions with the Chief Executives of 22 banks that were seen to be active in the derivative business.

The discussions were focused on the derivative policies of the banks, their compliance with the FEMA Regulations and the RBI guidelines, systems in place in the banks for assessing the suitability and appropriateness of derivative products vis-a-vis client sophistication, exposures to users including the SMEs, their Marked-to-Market (MTM) positions, details of court cases, if any, customer defaults, and the systemic impact of these transactions, etc.

Based on the information gathered during the course of discussions and findings during the special scrutinies of the select banks and extensive coverage of the derivatives portfolio during AFIs, RBI observed that though the banks were expected, under the current FEMA regulations to ensure that the Board of Directors of the bank customers had drawn up risk management policies, laid down clear guidelines for concluding the transactions with banks, provided for institutionalised arrangements for periodical review of operations, ensured annual audit of transactions to verify compliance with the regulations, and to obtain periodical review reports and annual audit reports from the concerned users. However, the banks reported that most of the clients refused to provide such policy documents to the banks citing reasons of confidentiality. Consequently, the banks took a declaration from the users that such a risk management policy was in place in their organizations to comply with the requirement.

Further, RBI also observed that on a number of occasions, the clients had either not disclosed or misrepresented to the banks the derivative limits enjoyed by them under this facility with other banks and had thus, obtained from all banks, in aggregate, far higher limits than would be permissible under the regulations. These clients had also used the same underlying to book derivative deals with a number of banks by giving, apparently, false declarations. On the basis of its observations, RBI initiated various steps including undertaking a review of the prudential framework prescribed for the off-balance sheet exposures of the banks. As a result of the review, RBI has strengthened the prudential norms for the banks' off-balance sheet exposures.

[Translation]

Special Economic Package to States

2060. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide special economic package to the States for urban development;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005, which envisages an investment of Rs. 1,00,000 crore with committed Central Government assistance of Rs. 50,000 crore. The State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies shall contribute rest of the amount. The objective of the Mission is to ensure integrated development of urban infrastructure and services, secure effective linkages between asset creation and management and to ensure adequate investment of funds to address deficiencies in the urban infrastructure. It lays particular emphasis on providing basic services to urban poor. No special economic package to the States for Urban development beyond JNNURM is under consideration outside the scope of 11th Plan.

[English]

Solar Panel Fab Facility

2061. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with any foreign firm for establishing solar panel fab facility in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Grievances of Employees in Allahabad Bank

2062. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Allahabad Bank has received any representation from SC/ST/OBC Employees Association regarding their grievances and facilities including matters relating to pension; and

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

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

(b) (i) Representation dated 12.03.2008 of SC/ST/OBC Employees Association relating to their various Grievances/Facilities was received by Allahabad Bank through the National Commission for Scheduled Castes. Bank has since filed a reply through an affidavit dated 1.10.2008 before the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in response to rejoinder filed by the Association.

(ii) Representation dated 1.12.2007 of the Association relating to Pension was received through the Committee Officer, Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SC/ST, New Delhi. An action taken report dated 12.01.2008 was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SC/ST, New Delhi in this regard.

Credit Card Companies

2063. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked financial companies engaged in the credit card business to register themselves with the Central Bank prior to their operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the credit card providers are operating in affiliation with banks;

(d) whether the Government has noticed some deficiencies in their operation; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) In India, banks have been providing credit card services to their customers in collaboration with Visa and Master Card. To provide for a sound legal and regulatory institutional framework to exercise direct regulation and oversight of the diverse payment systems, including the credit card providers, in the country, the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 has been enacted. The Act and the Regulations framed thereunder require all payment systems providers to obtain authorisation from Reserve Bank of India to operate any payment systems in the country, including those relating to credit cards.

Energy Conservation Building Code

2064. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are implementing the Energy Conservation Building Code in the country at present;

(b) whether any problem is being faced by these States in the implementation of this code; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) has been launched by the Government of India for new commercial buildings having a connected load of more than 500 KW or energy consumption of 600 KVA and is on voluntary basis.

(b) and (c) For facilitating implementation of ECBC and to overcome any problem, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has prepared a list of ECBC expert architects for providing services to both Central and State Government Organizations. A panel of 12 architects has been notified. Under Section 14(p) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 the Central Government has the power to prescribe ECBC for efficient use of energy and its conservation in the building or building complex. The State Governments have the flexibility to modify ECBC to suit local or regional needs under the Act. To disseminate information on ECBC 25 awareness programmes in 13 States have been conducted with the aid of the State Designated Agencies (SDAs) to sensitize the relevant

departments of the State Governments. This was attended by 1500 professionals.

DRI Scheme

2065. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has floated Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the number of IAY beneficiaries availing DRI scheme in the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Subsequent to Budget Announcement 2008-09, Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has issued Model Scheme on 2 May, 2008, to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for extension of Housing Loans under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme to beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

(b) Since the Model Scheme has been issued during the current financial year only, no information number of beneficiaries under the scheme is available yet.

Anomaly in the 6th Central Pay Commission Report

2066. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation/requests from any individual or Association with regard to anomaly in 6th Central Pay Commission with regard to salary and other perks to non-gazetted staff of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Representations have been received

from some quarters after the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission demanding upgraded pay scales.

(c) As per para 6 of Department of Expenditure's Resolution No. 1.1.2008-IC dated 29.8.2008, the Government has approved setting up of Anomalies Committees.

Frauds in Co-Operative Banks

2067. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fraud cases in Co-operative Banks has come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year, region-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the amount involved in such cases, bank-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government to recover the above amount and the amount recovered during the period, bank-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of such fraud cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The cumulative position fraud cases reported by the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) coming under the supervisory ambit of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the last three years ending 31st March, 2008, is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakh)				
Agency	As on	Bank involved	No. of Cases	Amount Outstanding
SCBs	31.03.06	26	180	3649.95
	32.03.07	25	311	6976.32
	31.03.08	20	456	7589.22
DCCBs	31.03.06	306	2857	31239.18
	31.03.07	299	2349	31522.13
	31.03.08	287	2464	33126.41

(c) State-wise and agency-wise recovery position as on 31st March, 2008 enclosed as statement.

(d) Some of the important measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of fraud cases in the Cooperative Banks are as follows:-

- Setting up of Vigilance Cells in Cooperative Banks.
- Preparation and Circulation of Manuals/Communication

on Internal Checks and Branch Control for Cooperative Banks.

- NABARD's advisory to all the SCBs and DCCBs for revising/rationalizing the classification, reporting and monitoring of frauds has been issued to the banks.
- Setting up of Centralised Fraud Monitoring Cell (CFMC) in NABARD to review fraud cases involving Rs. 10 lakh and above.

Statement

State-wise and agency-wise position of frauds in Cooperative Banks as on 31 March 2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No. of cases	Banks involved	Branches involved	SCBS				Cases ref. to RB/CBI	No. of cases	Banks involved	Branches involved	DCCBs			
					Amount recovered	Amount o/s	Provision made	Amount recovered					Amount o/s	Provision made	Cases ref. to RB/CBI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Gujarat	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	296	11	30	83.72	749.45	649.24	1	
2.	Goa	239	1	5	53.08	220.09	1.01	NIL	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	
3.	Kerala	4	1	4	NIL	4.02	4.01	NIL	190	9	33	23.59	223.15	214.38	NIL	
4.	Uttarakhand	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	178	NA	NA	NIL	133.67	82.98	not avail.	
5.	Rajasthan	11	1	3	NIL	225.32	NIL	NIL	55	15	33	468.81	432.91	281.09	2	
6.	Karnataka	5	1	4	NIL	540.52	not avail.	not avail.	134	21	107	4.94	1232.94	not avail.	not avail.	
7.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	4	29.73	29.73	29.73	NIL	73	20	57	73.65	446.85	189.36	1	
8.	Orissa	7	1	2	NIL	45.08	0.00	NIL	164	14	23	89.66	477.25	101.82	NIL	
9.	Punjab	2	1	1	0	3.00	3.00	not avail.	167	14	42	11.19	615.90	352.44	not avail.	
10.	Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	19	9	15	13.56	475.79	26.21	not avail.	
11.	Chandigarh	1	1	1		9.69	9.69	not avail.	not appl.	not avail.	not appl.		not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	
12.	Assam	6	1	5		72.00	25.91	not avail.	not appl.	not avail.	not appl.		not appl.	not appl.	not appl.	
13.	Maharashtra	40	1	11	NIL	173.97	173.97	NIL	455	31	227	65.92	22336.78	21757	NIL	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	1	7		267.26	0.00	not avail.	84	32	74		525.17	0	not avail.	
15.	West Bengal	16	2	8	2.09	54.61	10.23	NIL	51	14	22	131.97	373.66	382.71	NIL	
16.	Bihar	4	1	3	NIL	934.74	0.00	not avail.	80	17	53	5.42	622.13	193.5	not avail.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17.	Andhra Pradesh	31	1	7		1701.64	1574.95	not avail	122	16	68		536.27	324.91	not avail
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	28.4	24.57	26.00	not avail	12	3	12	30.24	143.43	93.87	not avail
19.	Chhattisgarh	NIL	29	6	29	NA	234.57	105.87	not avail						
20.	Mizoram	NIL	not appli.												
21.	Jharkhand	not appli.	71	8	38	1.23	765.65	726.92	NIL						
22.	Sikkim	NIL	not appli.	not appli.	not avail	not appli.	not appli.	not appli.	not appli.						
23.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	4	NIL	41.66	not avail	not avail	29	2	7	NIL	78.78	not avail	not avail
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	2	NIL	24.79	NIL	NIL	255	45	154	9.62	2719.06	1217.33	NIL
25.	Meghalaya	3	1	3		363.53	336.27	NIL	not appli.						
26.	Manipur	NIL	not appli.												
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1	14	15	2853	NIL	NIL	not appli.						
28.	Delhi	NIL													
	Total	456	20	89	128.3	7589.22	2194.77	0	2464	287	1024	1013.52	33126.41	26699.6	4 *

[*Translation*]

Insurance by Credit Cards Companies

2068. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit card issuing nationalised banks/private banks/companies are providing insurance to the credit card holders without their written consent;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received during the last three years; and

(c) the corrective steps taken to check such fraud being committed by credit card issuing banks/companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Offices of Banking Ombudsmen received a total of 7,688 and 10,107 credit card related complaints against banks during years 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. However, the existing Management Information System of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate information on the nature of complaints.

(c) RBI undertook a study on the credit card operations of banks, which also included issue of unsolicited credit cards. The recommendations of the study report include obtaining explicit consent by the credit issuing banks for issue of credit cards or other products offered alongwith the cards. RBI has issued a circular dated 23.07.2008 advising the banks to take appropriate action on the recommendations of the study report. Further, RBI has also issued a Master Circular on Credit Card Operations of banks dated July 1, 2008 wherein banks have been advised that unsolicited credit cards should not be issued and that in case an unsolicited card is issued and activated without the consent of the recipient and the latter is billed for the same, the card issuing bank shall not only reverse the charges forthwith, but also pay a penalty without demur to the recipient amounting to twice the value of the charges reversed. In addition, the person in whose name the card is issued can also approach the Banking Ombudsman who would determine the amount of compensation payable by the bank to the recipient of the unsolicited credit card as per the provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006, i.e., for loss of complainant's time, expenses incurred, harassment and mental anguish suffered by him. The guidelines provide that any loss arising out of misuse of such unsolicited cards will be the responsibility of the card issuing bank only and the person in whose name

the card has been issued cannot be held responsible for the same.

[English]

Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs

2069. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) has been set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up its regional branches in other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) has been set up to function as a holistic think tank, capacity building, service delivery Institute to help corporate growth, reforms and regulation through synergized knowledge management, global partnerships and real time solutions. It has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 12.9.2008. The foundation stone of IICA has been laid on 10.11.2008 at IMT, Manesar, Haryana.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Compensation Regarding CST Phase Out

2070. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to compensate revenue loss due to phasing out of Central Sales Tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Through the mechanism of the Empowered Committee, the State Governments and the Central Government have

agreed on how to compensate the revenue loss to a State due to phasing out of Central Sales Tax. In line with this formula, the Government of Gujarat also has submitted claim for CST compensation. The loss reported by the Government of Gujarat for 2007-08 is Rs. 764.06 crore and for period upto June, 2008 in the financial year 2008-09 is Rs. 91.23 crore. Taking into account the compensation formula and othrecords, an adhoc release of Rs. 338.14 crore has been made to the Government of Gujarat as CST Compensation from the Centre.

[Translation]

Single Name for Rural Banks

2071. SHRI GHURAN RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy decision has been taken by the Union Government for maintaining single name for rural banks in one State;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government for the implementation of the decision?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

"Branches of PSBs"

2072. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) opened during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the requirement of more branches of PSBs and additional staff;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a number of PSBs propose to close their branches in various parts of the country;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to stop such closure and open the closed branches of PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) opened during the last three years, State/UT-wise and bank-wise is given in the enclosed Statements I & II.

(b) to (f) As per the liberalised and rationalised Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued vide Master Circular dated 1.7.2008, the banks, themselves, assess their requirements for opening/closing/merging/shifting/ converting their branches and submit, with the approval of their Board of Directors, an Annual Branch Expansion Plan to RBI for its approval. It is left to the discretion of the banks to assess the need for opening/closing bank branches in any area of the country after taking into consideration certain factors such as business potential, viability, infrastructure, security etc. However, the same should be in conformity with the said guidelines of the RBI issued vide Master Circular dated 1.7.2008 (referred to above) which ensures that no existing centre should be rendered unbanked. Details of State-wise/bank-wise branches proposed to be closed by PSBs along with reasons thereof is not maintained by the Government.

Statement I

State wise total number of branches opened by public sector banks for the last 3 years and current year till Sept. 30, 2008

State Name	April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006	April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007	April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	April 1, 2008 to Sept. 30, 2008
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	75	153	286	65
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	1	—
Assam	15	17	36	9
Bihar	21	42	72	27
Chandigarh	10	13	25	6
Chhattisgarh	12	25	56	17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	2	—	—
Delhi	74	94	100	53
Goa	12	9	24	2
Gujarat	50	95	183	29
Haryana	57	75	103	33
Himachal Pradesh	9	23	31	11

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	7	13	12	2
Jharkhand	23	26	70	13
Karnataka	84	115	184	75
Kerala	45	87	114	45
Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	27	52	148	56
Maharashtra	86	124	226	97
Manipur	—	1	—	1
Meghalaya	4	2	3	—
Mizoram	—	4	3	1
Nagaland	1	2	2	—
Orissa	53	68	95	26
Puducherry	2	9	8	1
Punjab	47	104	134	46
Rajasthan	45	87	124	47
Sikkim	3	3	7	—
Tamil Nadu	74	185	220	88
Tripura	2	3	8	1
Uttar Pradesh	127	219	397	117
Uttarakhand	18	20	67	14
West Bengal	37	78	147	49
Grand Total	1024	1755	2886	931

Statement II

Bank wise total number of branches opened by public sector banks for the last 3 years and current year till Sept. 30, 2008

Bank Name	April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006	April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007	April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	April 1, 2008 to Sept 30, 2008
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	48	65	93	33
Andhra Bank	44	73	79	21

1	2	3	4	5
Bank of Baroda	26	50	125	38
Bank of India	36	101	161	8
Bank of Maharashtra	9	45	30	9
Canara Bank	20	46	101	34
Central Bank of India	11	68	117	77
Corporation Bank	57	61	83	44
Dena Bank	—	13	27	10
IDBI Bank Limited	16	32	67	3
Indian Bank	25	45	99	26
Indian Overseas Bank	20	175	85	17
Oriental Bank of Commerce	23	120	43	24
Punjab and Sind Bank	55	20	11	19
Punjab National Bank	37	54	127	63
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	12	27	21	5
State Bank of Hyderabad	16	22	36	11
State Bank of India	226	208	1,002	305
State Bank of Indore	6	14	20	7
State Bank of Mysore	10	11	26	5
State Bank of Patiala	10	29	49	14
State Bank of Saurashtra	10	36	9	—
State Bank of Travancore	22	15	8	12
Syndicate Bank	209	121	53	21
UCO Bank	17	110	95	21
Union Bank of India	36	132	167	55
United Bank of India	10	8	78	33
Vijaya Bank	13	54	74	16
Grand Total	1,024	1,755	2,886	931

Note: 1.—Denotes NIL

2.. Public Sector Banks include State Bank of India and its Associates, Nationalised Banks and IDBI Ltd.

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

New Companies Bill

2073. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce a new Companies Bill shifting the emphasis from the Government control to self regulation by corporates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced the Companies Bill, 2008 in the Lok Sabha on 23rd October, 2008 for regulation of companies by undertaking comprehensive revision of the Companies Act, 1956. The Bill seeks to encourage a framework for transparent, responsible and accountable regulation with shareholders participation.

[Translation]

Loans Under PMRY

2074. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loan disbursed to the beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) through the nationalised banks during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the repayment percentage thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has fixed any target for disbursement of loans under PMRY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), quantum of loan disbursed and percentage of recovery by Nationalized Banks for the years ended March 2006, 2007 and 2008 under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was as under:

Progress year (for the year ended)	Disbursed		% age of recovery as on year ending March
	No. of Applications	Amount In Rs. lakhs	
March 2006	257606	162399	41.99
March 2007	50138	159289	41.34
March 2008	245611	187981	38.57

PMRY has since been merged with Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) by the administrative Ministry, i.e. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) during the current financial year.

(c) and (d) No targets are fixed by RBI. The administrative Ministry only fixes target under the Scheme.

[English]

Insurance Claims

2075. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor vehicle insurance claims settled by various insurance companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise, zone-wise;

(b) whether some officials have been found guilty of dereliction of duty in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, zone-wise; and

(d) the appropriate action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Distribution of Bhoodan Land

2076. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under Bhoodan available for distribution to landless people in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to State Governments for its distribution to landless people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) As per information received from the States, 5.01 lakh acres of Bhoodan land is available for distribution to the eligible rural poor. The State-wise details are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

Land reforms related issues essentially fall in the domain of the State Governments. The Central Government has a limited role to play, being mainly advisory in nature. Implementation of Land reforms programmes including distribution of Bhoodan land is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conferences of the Revenue Ministers/Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments have been requested for distribution of available Bhoodan land to the eligible rural poor by preparing action plans.

In order to get comprehensive recommendations on issues related to land reforms, it has been decided to constitute the following:

- (i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.
- (ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to review the progress of distribution of Bhoodan land in the States and suggest measures for distribution of the remaining Bhoodan land to the landless. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

The Council may lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on land reforms including

distribution of Bhoodan land, based on the recommendations of the Committee. However, it is not possible to indicate specific time line for the purpose.

Statement

(Area in lakh acres)

Sl.No.	State	Bhoodan land available for distribution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.42
2.	Assam	Nil
3.	Bihar	1.53
4.	Chhattiegarh	0.01
5.	Gujarat	0.07
6.	Haryana	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Neg.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Neg.
9.	Jharkhand	NR
10.	Karnataka	0.07
11.	Kerala	NIL
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.31
13.	Maharashtra	0.77
14.	Orissa	0.59
15.	Punjab	
16.	Rajasthan	0.01
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.03
18.	Tripura	No Bhoodan land in the State
19.	Uttar Pradesh*	0.16
20.	West Bengal	No Bhoodan land available
Total		5.01

© Area not taken possession

* Including Uttarakhand

*[English]***Waiving Off Loan of Unemployed Youth**

2077. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to waive off non-payable outstanding loans given to the educated unemployed youth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***ASCI's Suggestion for DDA**

2078. SHRI SYED SHANAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Administrative staff college of India (ASCI), Hyderabad has given some suggestions for improving the working of DDA;

(b) if so, whether the said suggestions have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Some of the suggestions, found feasible, have been incorporated in the report of the Cadre Review Committee set up by DDA. One Post of Principal Commissioner (Land Management & Disposal) has already been created in DDA.

*[English]***Education Loan**

2079. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of education loan in comparison to the overall loans sanctioned by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise during last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the repayment position of the education loans during the above period; and

(c) the percentage of recovery of education loan in comparison to total recovery by banks during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The bank-wise percentage of total education loan outstanding to total advances outstanding of PSBs for the last three years (latest information available from IBA) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India and Indian Banks' Association has reported the information on recovery of education loans is not available.

Statement*Percentage of total education loan outstanding to total advances outstanding of Public Sector Banks*

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	% of Education loan to Total advances		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	0.71	0.78	0.93
2.	Andhra Bank	3.07	3.24	3.41
3.	Bank of Baroda	0.73	0.81	0.86

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bank of India	0.72	0.85	0.90
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	0.64	0.74	0.85
6.	Canara Bank	1.20	1.27	1.62
7.	Central Bank, of India	0.69	0.73	0.78
8.	Corporation Bank	0.65	0.87	1.15
9.	Dena Bank	0.74	0.89	0.91
10.	Indian Bank	1.67	2.38	2.88
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1.20	1.15	1.21
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.85	0.92	1.07
13.	Punjab National Bank	0.91	0.99	0.87
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.77	0.86	0.81
15.	Syndicate Bank	1.10	1.19	1.33
16.	Union Bank of India	0.65	0.74	0.91
17.	United Bank of India	0.98	1.02	0.99
18.	UCO Bank	0.42	0.51	0.60
19.	Vijaya Bank	0.84	0.86	0.98
20.	State Bank of India	0.92	0.98	1.06
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.47	0.56	0.75
22.	State Bank of Patiala	0.42	0.42	0.48
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1.29	1.19	1.67
24.	State Bank of Mysore	1.05	1.12	1.31
25.	State Bank of Saurashtra	0.61	0.63	0.70
26.	State Bank of Travancore	2.87	3.14	3.74
27.	State Bank of Indore	0.46	0.54	0.64
28.	IDBI BK Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.05
Total		0.91	0.99	1.10

*[Translation]***Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants**

2080. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

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

(a) the details of the bio-gas plants functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the number of bio-gas plants set-up during the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(c) the grants/subsidy provided and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Detailed particulars of biogas plants,

including information on non-functional plants, are generally maintained at the block/district level by the State nodal departments/agencies; in the State offices of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. A diagnostic sample study, conducted in 19 States in the year 2000-01 by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, reported that on an all India average basis, about 81 per cent of the plants surveyed were commissioned. In a recent sample inspection carried out by the Regional Offices of the Ministry during 2005-06, an average functionality of 91 percent has been reported for the biogas plants inspected in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The total number of biogas plants set up in the country during 2005-06 to 2007-08 is 2,48,533. Status of State-wise installation of biogas plants during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement I

(c) Status of State-wise funds released and utilized for implementation of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement I

*Status of State-wise installation of biogas plants during last three years (2005-06, to 2007-08)
under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)*

(Number of plants)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	7500	18002	10195
Arunachal Pradesh	34	60	100
Assam	0	0	2500
Bihar	0	250	0
Chhattisgarh	3862	4446	2095
Goa	86	75	21
Gujarat	5001	7905	7801
Haryana	985	1068	1034
Himachal Pradesh	79	155	151

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	125	110	186
Karnataka	1747	3023	2433
Kerala	2100	4214	2144
Madhya Pradesh	6738	11222	7042
Maharashtra	7599	12660	15066
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	55	60	200
Mizoram	100	100	100
Nagaland	100	200	131
Orissa	1500	3922	3895
Punjab	1685	1789	3000
Rajasthan	3	0	0
Sikkim	100	185	172
Tamil Nadu	1492	727	1223
Tripura	0	32	0
Uttar Pradesh	3753	3636	2856
Uttaranchal	306	351	370
West Bengal	7578	8500	11000
KVIC Others	10000	15053	15125
Total	62528	97165	88840

Statement II

Status of State-wise funds released and utilized during last three years (2005-06 to 2007-08) for implementation of National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

(Rs. In crore)

State/Agency	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4.32	8.47	9.22
Arunachal Pradesh	0.33	0.64	0.28
Chhattisgarh	1.25	2.07	0.38

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1.98	3.88	5.12
Haryana	0.12	0.21	0.21
Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.10	0.07
Karnataka	3.66	0.84	-
Kerala	0.17	1.19	0.86
Madhya Pradesh	-	6.64	5.35
Maharashtra	2.64	2.73	4.79
Manipur	0.18	0	-
Meghalaya	0.16	0.16	0.25
Mizoram	0.06	0.06	0.06
Nagaland	0.06	0.12	1.63
Orissa	2.25	3.49	1.70
Punjab	0.18	0.80	0.92
Sikkim	0.26	0.26	0.33
Tamil Nadu	0.36	0	0.32
Tripura	-	0	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	0.40	0.84	3.66
Uttaranchal	0.26	0.08	0.10
West Bengal	3.19	7.33	5.61
KVIC, Mumbai	5.03	10.17	12.79
Others	1.19	1.42	1.95
Total	28.10	51.50	55.90

[English]

Opium Cultivation

2081. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the opium cultivation;

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

(c) the number of opium growers affected thereby, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to provide proper compensation to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been no sharp decline in opium cultivation. However, the area under cultivation of opium poppy has been gradually declining over the past few

years as some farmers get de-licensed every year due to not fulfilling the eligibility criteria to get a licence. During the current crop year (2008-09), however, the total area licenced has been significantly increased by doubling the area each cultivator is licenced from 10 areas to 20 areas. Further, cultivators who tendered average yield of more than 60 kg/ha during 2007-08 have been licenced and additional 10 area as an incentive.

(c) The number of opium growers de-licensed during the past three years is as below:

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Madhya Pradesh	6,063	2,555	5,897
Rajasthan	8,877	7,074	9,808
Uttar Pradesh	1,034	979	224
Total	15,974	10,608	15,929

(d) Farmers are de-licensed if they do not tender the minimum qualifying yield, tender adulterated or water-mixed opium, violate the provisions of NDPS Act or Rules or Departmental instructions, etc. De-licencing such farmers is essential to prevent diversion of licit opium into illicit channels. Farmers who are so de-licensed are not paid any compensation by the Government of India.

Social Security Tax

2082. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose a separate social security tax on goods and services to generate revenue for implementing the recommendations of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal presently under the consideration of the Government.

Customs Duty on Petrol, Diesel and Crude Oil

2083. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cut customs duty on Petrol and Diesel and waive it completely on crude oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) At present, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to cut customs duty on petrol and diesel. Crude oil already attracts Nil Basic Customs Duty w.e.f. 4th June 2008.

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

Micro Financial Agencies

2084. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to regulate micro financial agencies in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced "The Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2007" in Lok Sabha on 20.03.2007 to provide a formal statutory framework for the promotion, development and regulation of the micro finance sector. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance. The salient features of this Bill are as follows:-

(a) entrust the function of development and regulation of the micro financial sector to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (National Bank);

(b) define the various entities engaged in the activity of micro finance such as Co-operative societies, Mutual Benefit Societies or Mutually Aided Societies registered under any State enactments or Multi State Co-operative Societies registered under the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002, societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other State enactments governing such societies and a Trust created under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 or public trust registered under any State enactments, the will be governed by the regulatory framework proposed to be set up.

(c) define various categories of beneficiaries of micro financial services as eligible clients including Self Help Groups (SHGs) or joint liability groups of such eligible clients;

(d) provide for extending micro financial services to eligible clients by way of financial assistance subject to ceilings to be prescribed and such other financial services as may be specified by the National Bank;

(e) provide for acceptance of thrift i.e. savings of eligible clients other than in the form of current account or demand deposit account by Micro Finance Organisations registered by the National Bank, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;

(f) provide for constitution of Micro Finance Development Council to advise the National Bank on formulation of policies, schemes and other measures required in the interest of orderly growth and development of the micro finance sector;

(g) provide for registration of Micro Finance Organisations to be permitted to collect thrift from individual members of SHGs or through a group mechanism;

(h) provide for creation of a reserve fund and maintenance of accounts and periodical returns to be submitted by Micro Finance Organisations.

(i) provide for functions and powers of the National Bank in relation to thrift services and micro financial services.

(j) provide for constitution of Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund to be utilized for the development of micro finance sector.

(k) empower the National Bank to frame a scheme for appointment of one or more Micro Finance Ombudsman for settlement of disputes between eligible clients and Micro Finance Organisations;

(l) provide for offences and penalties for non-compliance with the regulatory requirements of the Bill;

(m) to empower Central Government to prescribe Rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill;

(n) to empower the National Bank to make regulations with the previous approval of the Central Government for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

[Translation]

Import Duty on Cotton

2085. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has abolished the import duty on cotton; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Cotton has been fully exempted from import duty with effect from 8.07.2008.

(b) The exemption was provided to moderate the domestic prices of cotton and augment its domestic availability.

[English]

Bio-Mass Energy

2086. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for the development of Bio-mass Energy system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been promoting biomass combustion based power generation, bagasse cogeneration in sugar mills, biomass co-generation (non-bagasse) in industries, biomass gasifier in industries and rural areas by way of providing partial financial assistance. Programme-wise details of total installed capacity of 1781.43 MW is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(c) State-wise details of financial assistance provided for promoting biomass energy systems during last three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement I*Programme-wise details of total installed capacity as on 30.9.2008.*

Sl.No.	Programmes	Installed capacity (in MW)
1.	Biomass combustion based power generation	656.60
2.	Bagasse co-generation in sugar mills	993.83
3.	Biomass gasifier in industries	28.00
4.	Biomass co-generation (non-bagasse) in industries	95.00
5.	Biomass gasifier for rural areas	8.00
Total		1781.43

Statement II

State-wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 for promoting biomass energy systems.

Sl.No.	State	Financial Assistance provided (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.99
3.	Bihar	0.83
4.	Chhattisgarh	6.11
5.	Delhi	0.04
6.	Gujarat	0.60
7.	Haryana	0.29
8.	Jharkhand	0.01
9.	Karnataka	3.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.06
11.	Maharashtra	5.11
12.	Meghalaya	0.24
13.	Nagaland	1.05
14.	Orissa	0.29

1	2	3
15.	Punjab	1.00
16.	Rajasthan	0.91
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.50
18.	Tripura	0.24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8.84
20.	West Bengal	1.32
21.	Others*	24.78
Total		62.65

*Funds released to Financial Institutions including IREDA.

*[Translation]***Survey on Business Confidence Index**

2087. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Applied Economic Research has made any survey on business confidence index recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) carries out quarterly surveys of Business Expectation and constructs the Business Confidence Index (BCI). As per the latest survey results published for July, 2008, the BCI declined by about 15% or 22.9 points over the previous quarter. The NCAER survey also highlights that, despite the lower overall business confidence, there is expectation of positive sales and growth in output. The indicators point to slower growth in exports and imports than sales and production. In other words, the domestic markets are expected to be stronger than the global demand conditions.

(b) As there could be spill over effects of the slowdown in global growth on the domestic economy, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government have initiated monetary and fiscal measures which address the concerns of the stakeholders in the growth process.

Foreign Funding for Tribal Empowerment

2088. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign agency is funding tribal empowerment and livelihood programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise alongwith the funds provided to them during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations is funding Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme (JCTDP) implemented in the States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh and Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) for the following activities:

- empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security and increase their incomes;
- improve overall quality of their livelihoods;
- capacity building of local communities;
- enhance access and productivity of land, water and forests, encourage off-farm enterprises;
- strengthen institutional capacity for improved delivery system;
- build on indigenous knowledge and blend with technological innovations and encourage development of pro-tribal environment in the State.

The funds provided to the three States for implementation of the programmes during the last three years including the current year is given below:

(Figures in USD)

Project	Loan No.	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Till 10th December)
JCTDP*	506-IN	265632.98	1458962.87	1245377.04	5512861.15
OTELP**	585-IN (Loan)	438295.84	1070391.50	1202686.69	553531.49
	585-In (DFID Grant)	0	0	7796506.81	1056964.66

*Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme.

**Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme.

[English]

Inquiry Into Open Borewells

2089. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has requested the Government to enquire

the recent cases of death of children trapped in borewells; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has taken up the matter of frequent deaths of children by falling into borewells with Ministry of Water Resources. The Commission has suggested protective measures and proper supervision when borewells are dug. The Commission has also emphasised proper implementation of guidelines for digging of borewells and stringent action against the guilty of avoid such unfortunate incidents in future.

Committee on Geo-Thermal Energy

2090. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Committee to assess feasibility of Geo-Thermal energy in the country;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and implemented by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had set up in September, 2007 an Expert Group on Power Generation from Geothermal Energy at Puga Valley in Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir. The Expert Group submitted its report to the Ministry in May, 2008 and recommended that the geothermal site at Puga should be developed for power generation in two phases. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is developing a project for commercial exploitation.

New Technology Regarding ATMs

2091. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign banks have introduced any new technology of withdrawing cash from ATMs without card;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks in India propose to introduce this new technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Coin Vending Machines

2092. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks propose to install coin vending machines at major railway stations in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has been urging upon the Regional Offices and banks for installation of coin vending machines at prominent places like Railway stations, malls, commercial outlets etc. The State-wise date of Coin Vending Machines installed at Railway Stations is as under:-

Maharashtra-3

Kerala-12

Tamil Nadu-1

FDI in Housing Sector

2093. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for the housing sector;

(b) if so, the amount of FDI received for this purpose so far and the main sources thereof; and

(c) the details of the housing projects for which FDI has been utilized during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has

permitted 100% Foreign Direct Investment in housing and urban infrastructure under the automatic route.

(b) Details of year-wise inflow in the housing and real estate sector including cineplex, multiplex, integrated townships and commercial complexes etc. along with source countries are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(c) Details of companies where investment has been made along with the operational area of the companies are given at in the enclosed statement II.

Statement I

Year-wise FDI Inflows from April 2005 to September 2008 Sector Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes Etc.)

(Amount in million)

Sl.No.	Country	2005-06 Apr.-Mar.		2006-07 Apr.-Mar.		2007-08 Apr.-Mar.		2008-09 Apr.-Sep.		Total	
		FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.02
2.	Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.00	5.72	245.00	5.72
3.	Cayman Island	218.60	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.60	4.80
4.	Cyprus	249.13	5.47	842.53	18.43	5,465.29	136.13	7,073.07	170.94	13,630.02	330.97
5.	Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	410.25	10.33	13.00	0.30	423.25	10.63
6.	Honkong	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.05	79.96	1.90	0.00	0.00	81.96	1.94
7.	Indonesia	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.02
8.	Israel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.10	0.99	0.00	0.00	39.10	0.99
9.	Korea (South)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	2,031.89	48.75	2,031.99	48.75
10.	Kuwait	0.00	0.00	65.23	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.01	65.61	1.43
11.	Mauritius	607.40	13.59	12,129.50	267.84	61,362.34	1,526.34	38,949.35	929.06	113,048.60	2,736.83
12.	NRI	87.28	2.00	0.27	0.01	5,787.31	141.15	7,572.57	180.31	13,447.43	323.46
13.	Netherlands	0.00	0.00	6,820.50	150.01	11,099.00	281.44	0.50	0.01	17,920.00	431.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Nevis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	364.45	8.51	364.45	8.51
15.	Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.47	0.41	16.47	0.41
16.	Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
17.	Singapore	219.00	4.93	601.59	13.06	638.73	15.94	1,577.72	39.38	3,037.04	73.31
18.	South Africa	0.00	0.00	6.85	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	6.95	0.16
19.	Spain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.76	1.67	70.76	1.67
20.	Switzerland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.61	0.15	6.61	0.15
21.	Taiwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.03	0.50	20.03	0.50
22.	Thailand	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
23.	U.A.E.	120.50	2.67	200.10	4.41	571.36	14.28	28.72	0.65	920.67	22.01
24.	U.K.	49.84	1.12	33.01	0.73	45.99	1.14	121.90	2.87	250.74	5.86
25.	U.S.A.	153.22	3.45	502.95	11.10	710.63	17.55	915.13	21.74	2,281.94	53.85
26.	British Virginia	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.12	0.00	0.00	502.56	11.70	508.06	11.82
27.	West Indies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	256.97	6.00	256.97	6.00
28.	Unindicated country	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.00	1,282.47	31.93	8,291.32	194.76	9,573.98	226.70
29.	Kenya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.87	0.28	11.87	0.28
Grand Total		1,705.22	38.04	21,211.07	487.34	87,493.37	2,179.13	68,070.37	1,623.74	178,480.03	4,308.25

Statement II*Company-wise Details of FDI Inflows From April 2005 to September 2008 Sector: Housing & Real Estate*

(Amount in million)

Sl.No.	Name of Indian Company	Country/Route	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows	
					(in Rs)	(in US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Palm Property Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Paul John Cox.	Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Managers Engaged in Renting, Buying and Selling managing and Apperl	0.63	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Palm Property Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Australia	Praful Patel	Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Managers Engaged in Renting, Buying and Selling Managing and Appari	0.11	0.00
3.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Dr. (MRS.) Nargis Peerani	Construction of Residential Building Including Additions and alterations in the existing Ones	3.50	0.08
4.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Salim A Chatur & Amirali K.C.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the existing ones	3.50	0.08
5.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	A.N. Bhalesha	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the Existing Ones	3.50	0.08
6.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Fezal Chatur	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the existing Ones	12.25	0.29
7.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Karims Anarshi	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and alterations in the existing Ones	51.33	1.20
8.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Shafiq Lavji	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the Existing Ones	28.25	0.61
9.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Barkatalik Chatur	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the existing ones	51.33	1.20
10.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Nazir M Javer	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and alterations in the existing ones	51.33	1.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Yeamin Jivaraj	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing Ones	28.00	0.65
12.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	Canada	Salma Rajwri	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and alterations in the Existing Ones	14.00	0.33
13.	IGB Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.,	Cayman Island	Close Trustees Cayman Ltd.,	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	218.60	4.80
14.	Tricone Projects India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Checkmode Solutions Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and alterations in the existing ones	249.13	5.47
15.	Tricone Projects (I) P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Tricone Development Ltd.	Constructions of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones	345.11	7.59
16.	Emaar MGF Land P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Louper Services Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	44.98	0.99
17.	Emaar MGF Land P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Kallarieter Trading	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	221.02	4.86
18.	Brilliant Sare Realty (P) Ltd.	Cyprus	S.A.R.E. Cyprus Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and alterations in the existing ones.	24.00	0.54
19.	Tricone Projects (I) P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Tricone Development	Construction of Residential Buildings including addition and alterations in the existing ones	207.41.	4.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Bhalakh Real Tors Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Jarvimia Company Ltd	Construction of Residential Buildings including	80.80	2.05
21.	Watermarket Vilas Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Eyal Khayat Zotty & Developments Ltd.	Construction of Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	66.20	1.55
22.	Energiee Realty venture Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Eyal Khayat Zotty & Co(Trust Co-Niminee	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones	0.00	0.00
23.	Arihant Indo African Infra Dev&B P. Ltd	Cyprus	Star Peak Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	2.03	0.05
24.	Energiee Realty Venture Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Mondon Investments Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the Existing Ones	0.11	0.00
25.	Symmetree Realty Venture Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Mondon Investments Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	0.11	0.00
26.	Mothisham Estates P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Funderburk Enterprises Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	58.59	1.36
27.	IDEB Real Estate P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Lakecrest Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and laterations in the existing ones	16.35	0.36
28.	IDEB Real Estate P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Lakecrest Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and laterations in the existing ones	147.18	3.23
29.	RMZ Galleria (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Alggre India Private Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	19.07	0.45
30.	Watermarke Villas P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Fairfield Developments Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	1.20	0.03
31.	Watermarke Villas P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Fairefield Developments Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	187.60	4.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Watermarke Villas P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Fairfield Developments Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots.	122.50	2.91
33.	Watermarke Villas Ltd.	Cyprus	Fairfield Developments Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	203.10	4.82
34.	RMZ Galleria (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Alggre India Private Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	171.66	4.01
35.	Watermarke Villas P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Fairfield Developments Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	3.70	0.09
36.	Supreme Housing & Hospitality Ltd.	Cyprus	SRS PVTR. Investments	Real Estate	4.20	0.10
37.	Supreme Housing & Hospitality Ltd	Cyprus	SRG PVTR. Investments	Real Estate	405.38	10.05
38.	Pacific (Chennai Proj.) Infrastructure Co.	Cyprus	World Power Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	256.14	6.40
39.	RMZ Galleria (I) P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Alggre India O & L P. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	12.68	0.32
40.	Supreme Build Capital	Cyprus	TMW ASPF I Cyprus Holding	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	750.00	18.37
41.	Pivotal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Mega Corp. Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into lots	352.94	8.37
42.	Anuttam Dev. P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Permdo. Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	240.00	6.07
43.	Bhalakh Real Tors Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Jarvinia Company Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including	41.06	1.04
44.	Bhalakh Real Tors Pvt Ltd	Cyprus	Jarvinia Company Ltd	Construction of Residential Buildings including	247.98	6.28
45.	Bhalakh Real Tors Pvt Ltd.	Cyprus	Jarvinia Company Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including	161.11	4.08
46.	D D Housing Ltd.	Cyprus	TMW ASPF I Cyprus Holding	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	785.00	19.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Bhalakh Real Tors P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Jarvinia Company Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	272.72	6.92
48.	RMZ Properties P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Aiggre India O && Lt Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	18.83	0.47
49.	RMZ Properties P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Aiggre India O & LT Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	169.48	4.23
50.	Lahari Technopolis P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Fedoretas Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	535.00	13.37
51.	RMZ Galleria (I) P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Aiggre India O & L P. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1.41	0.04
52.	Mothisham Estates P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Funder Burk Enterprises Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	234.06	5.85
53.	Watermarket Residency Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Fairfield Developments Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the existing Ones.	619.10	15.47
54.	Oceanus Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Crezio Investments Pvt. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	226.15	5.55
55.	Sterling Urban Development (P) Ltd	Cyprus	Old Lane India Cyprus Fund Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	887.23	21.95
56.	Sterling Urban Development (P) Ltd.	Cyprus	Old lane India Cyprus Fund Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	220.78	5.48
57.	RMZ Galleria (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Aiggre India & LT Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	1.00	0.03
58.	Lakepoint Builders P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Talgarth Investments Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	41.10	1.02
59.	Lakepoint Builders P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Talgarth Investments Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	183.70	4.66
60.	Tricone Projects (I) P. Ltd	Cyprus	Tricone Development Ltd.	Construction of Residential Building Residential Building	23.12	0.59
61.	SSPDL Infrastructure Developers P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Innoative Ind Realty Opportunity Fund Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	6.66	0.17
62.	SSPDL Infrastructure Developers P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Innovative IND Realty Opportunity Fund Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	160.58	4.04
63.	R G E Construction & Development PVT Ltd	Cyprus	World Part Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.37	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Watermarket Residency Pvt. Ltd	Cyprus	Farfield Developments Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.90	0.12
66.	Pacifica Hotels (Hyderabad Project) P L T	Cyprus	World Focus Ltd.	Construction of Non Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the Existing Ones.	24.64	0.62
67.	Pacifica (Chennai Project)	Cyprus	World Power Ltd.	Construction of	111.12	2.80
68.	Oceanus Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Runwest Trading Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	201.90	4.71
69.	Supreme Housing & Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	SRS Pvt. Investments Powai Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	2.58	0.06
70.	SSPDL Infrastructure Developers P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Innovative Ind Realty Opportunity Fund Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	39.96	1.01
71.	Prestige Bidadi Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Chamous Investment Ltd.	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings Including Additions and alteration in the Existing Ones.	300.00	7.12
72.	Elcymindia Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Elbit India Venture Ltd.	Construction of Residential Building Additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
73.	Elcymindia Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Building additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
74.	Cymsten Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Stenzo Ltd.	Construction of Residential Building additions and alteration in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
75.	Sorcym Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Sortara Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and alterations in the existing ones.	01.0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	Sorcym Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
77.	Mirocym India Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
78.	Cymel Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Elbit Cochin Island Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
79.	Ximanco Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Xifus Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
80.	Mirocym India Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Mirothenta Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
80.	Mirocym India Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Mirothenta Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
81.	Meranco Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Mercero Limited	Construction of Residential Buildings Including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.10	0.00
82.	Cymsten Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	Cymel Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
84.	Ximanco Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
85.	Meranco Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cymanco Services Ltd	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
86.	Brikkant Sare Realty Private	Cyprus	S.A.R.E. Cyprus Ltd.	Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	27.00	0.64
87.	Supreme Housin & Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	SRS PVT Investments Powai Ltd	Real Estate Activities	1.63	0.04
88.	Arihant Indo African Infra Dev & B P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Star Peak Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	174.82	4.07
89.	Shree Ahuja Properties and Relators P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Cupino Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones.	0.00	0.00
90.	DIF Homes Panchkula P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Brahama Investment I Ltd.	Real Estate Activites	1,148.60	26.81
91.	DLF Homes Panchkula P. Ltd	Cyprus	Brahama Investment I Ltd.	Real Estate Activites	239.65	5.59
92.	DLF Homes Panchkula P. Ltd.	Cyprus	Brahma Investment I Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	200.23	4.67
93.	AKME Projects Ltd.	Germany	Nanz and Partner GBR	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots.	410.00	10.32
94.	Leser Packaging & Mopere (i) P. Ltd.	Germany	Leser Far East Vermögensverw	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate into	0.25	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
95.	RMZ Hochtief Construction India P. Ltd	Germany	Hochtief Construction Aktiengesell Schaf	Construction	13.00	0.30
96.	JC Decaux Advertising India Pvt. Ltd.	Honkong	JC Decaux Asia Pearl	Other Manufacturing Industries.	0.00	0.00
97.	Virgo Real Tors P. Ltd.	Honkong	Sham L Chellaram	Construction of Residential Buildings including	54.40	1.29
98.	Virgo Real Tors P. Ltd.	Honkong	Sham L Chellaram	Construction of Residential Buildings including	25.56	0.61
99.	Green Bay Homes P. Ltd.	Honkong	Biju Joesph	Real Estate Activities	2.00	0.05
100.	Bengal Unitech Universal Infra. P. Ltd.	Indonesia	Parsoon Mukherjee	Real Estate Activities	0.50	0.01
101.	Bengal Unitech Universal Infra. P. Ltd.	Indonesia	Subhalaxmi Mukherjee	Real Estate Activities	0.50	0.01
102.	Sharyans Resources Ltd.	Israel	Chetar P Mehta & Prabodh K.	Real Estate Activities	39.10	0.99
103.	Mirae Asset Global Investment MGT (i) P.	Korea (South)	Mirae Asset Investment MGT Co. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	699.15	17.47
104.	Mirae Asset Global Investment MGT (I) P.	Korea (South)	Mirae Asset Mapainvestment MGT	Real Estate Activities	140.40	3.51
105.	Namsan Home P. Ltd.	Korea (South)	Hyun Su Ahn	Restaurants & Hotels	0.05	0.00
106.	Namsan Home P. Ltd.	Korea (South)	Jung AE OH	Restaurants & Hotels	0.05	0.00
107.	Mirae Asset Global Investment MGT. I.P.L.	Korea (South)	Mirae Asset Investment Management Co Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1,192.34	27.77
108.	Kunhwa (I) Consulting Engineers P. Ltd.	Korea (South)	Kijong Lee	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	0.00	0.00
109.	A S Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Kuwait	Aziz Ahmed	Real Estate Activities	0.26	0.01
110.	A S Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Kuwait	Firdos Siddique	Real Estate Activities	0.13	0.00
111.	Kirby Building Systems (I) Ltd.	Kuwait	Kirby International Company Will	Construction of Residential Guildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones	66.23	1.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	Orange Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding Ltd.	RealEstate Activities	3,217.04	70.85
113.	Orange Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Reo Investment Holding Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	2,219.74	48.89
114.	Grandeur Real Estates Pvt Ltd.	Mauritius	M/S Wynford Holding Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	1.00	0.02
115.	Kolland Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Citroen Developers Mauritius Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots.	436.24	10.90
116.	Purearth Infrastructure Ltd.	Mauritius	M/s Tiera Investment Holding Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	260.00	5.73
117.	Kirby Building Systems (I) Ltd.	Mauritius	Alghanim Industries (Mauritius) Ltd.	Construction of Residential Guildings including additions and alterations in the existing ones	87.12	1.89
118.	OM Shakty Fire Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Fire capital investment Mauritius	Purchase, Sale, Letting and operating of Real Estates	0.10	0.00
119.	Pacific (Chennai Project) Infrastructure	Mauritius	Pramerica Asp II Cyprus Holding	Construction of Residential Building	750.00	19.02
120.	Century Real Estate Holdings P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Drawbridge Century Holdings Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	0.00	0.00
121.	Century Real Estate Holdings P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Drawbridge Century Holdings Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	230.00	5.83
122.	Century Real Estate Holdings P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Drawbridge Century Holdings Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1,182.25	29.96
123.	Pramsagar Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	SSIII Indian investments Four Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into lots	5,150.03	127.61
124.	Windward Builders Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Capri Developers Mauritius Ltd.	Purchase, Sale, Letting and operating of real estate residential and non Residential buildings	618.41	15.32
125.	Kakade Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	THRF Holding XIV Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones	0.05	0.00
126.	Kakade City Mall Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Virtuous Retail Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones	10.00	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
127.	TSI Business Parks (Hyderabad) P. Ltd.	Mauritius	T.S. Hyderabad 12A	Real Estate Activities	197.04	4.92
128.	Wakad Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding XVI Ltd.	Construction of Residential Building Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	468.75	11.62
129.	SKY SCAPE Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Sprite Developers	Real Estate Mauritius Ltd.	652.73	16.17
130.	Grass Field Fire Capital Developers P.L.	Mauritius	Fire Capital Investments Mauritius P.L.	Purchase, Sale Letting, and operating of Real Estate	0.10	0.00
131.	Grass Field Fire Capital Developers P.L.	Mauritius	Fire Capital Investments Mauritius P.L.	Purchase, Sale Letting, and Operating of Real Estate	405.31	10.04
132.	Grass Field Fire Capital Developers P.L.	Mauritius	Fire Capital Investments Mauritius P.L.	Purchase, Sale Letting, and Operating of Real Estate	114.11	2.83
133.	Kapsone Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (Three) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	8.00	0.20
134.	Kapstone Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (Three) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	892.00	22.29
135.	QVC Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	II RF Holdings IV Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	217.14	5.38
136.	Gandhi City for Advanced R&D Ltd.	Mauritius	AMIF RE Investments 1 Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	20.00	0.47
137.	Vaishnavi Associates (Bangalore) P.Ltd.	Mauritius	Actis Vaishnavi Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	300.00	7.00
138.	Luxora Infrastructre Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Aanya Properties Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	60.00	1.40
139.	Matheran Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Aoyne Mauritius Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	82.00	1.91
140.	Man Infra Construction Ltd.	Mauritius	21 Capital PCC	Construction of Residential Building including additions and alterations	32.50	0.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
141.	Gentex Hardware & Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	1 Company (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	240.00	5.70
142.	Gentex Hardware & Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	1 Company (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	625.43	14.85
143.	Nish Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	All Realty Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	393.15	9.16
144.	Trion Properties P. Ltd.	Mauritius	1-2 Company Mauritius	Real Estate	240.00	5.95
145.	Hiranandani Real Tors Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	3,044.14	72.26
146.	Island Star Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Horizon Venture II	Miscellaneous.	290.90	7.21
147.	Island Star Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd	Mauritius	Horizon Realty Fund	Miscellaneous.	150.55	3.73
148.	Island Star Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	II & FS India Realty Fund LLC	Miscellaneous.	759.00	18.81
149.	Indiabulls Properties P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ariston Investments Suba Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1,679.94	41.83
150.	Island Star Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Horizon Venture II	Miscellaneous.	0.36	0.01
151.	Island Star Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Horizon Realty Fund	Miscellaneous.	0.19	0.00
152.	Sunflower Township P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding XV Ltd.	Real Estate Agents. Brokers, and Managers Engaged in renting, Buying and Selling	2,461.58	61.00
153.	Pacifica (Chennai Project) Infrastructure	Mauritius	PAC Paddur	Construction of Residential Buildings	30.80	0.78
154.	Grandeur Real Estates P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Wynford Investment Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	498.90	10.72
155.	Nitesh Estates (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	AMIF I Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	328.49	7.46
156.	City Centre Mall Nashik P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Eredene Mauritius Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	234.13	5.32
157.	Eon Hadapsar Infrastructure P.Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holdings II Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	298.80	6.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
158.	TSI Ventures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TSP India (Mauritius)	Real Estate Activities	4.36	0.10
159.	Silver Realities and Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Fire Capital Fund Mauritius	Real Estate Activities.	56.21	1.23
160.	Shyamaraju & Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TPG-Axon (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	4,600.00	109.14
161.	Fire Rhymer Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Fire Bangalore Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	0.90	0.02
162.	Omega Shelters P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Chandragupta Investment Holding Co. Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	112.45	2.42
163.	Omega Shelters P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Chandragupta Investment Holding Co. Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	243.75	5.25
164.	Sriram Properties & Infrastructure Ltd.	Mauritius	Sun Apollo Investment Holding LLC	Real Estate Activities	101.10	2.18
165.	TSI Ventures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TSP India (Mauritius)	Real Estate Activities.	36.37	0.78
166.	TSI Ventures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TSP India (Mauritius)	Real Estate Activities.	22.94	0.58
167.	Dhanilaxmi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Xander Investment Holdings VII Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	256.45	6.29
168.	Dhanilaxmi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Xander Investment Holdings VII Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	256.45	6.29
169.	Manjeera Retail Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (Six) Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	288.24	7.07
170.	Manjeera Retail Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (Six) Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	245.10	6.01
171.	Omega Shelters P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Chandragupta Investment Holdings Co. Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	195.00	4.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
172.	N V Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	New Vernon Pvt. Equity Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	54.86	1.19
173.	India Bulls Estate Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	M/S Fim Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	6.00	0.13
174.	Lokhandwala Kataria Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (Five) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	250.60	5.65
175.	TSI Ventures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TSP India (Mauritius)	Real Estate Activities	15.80	0.34
176.	M/S Emmar Hills Township Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Emmar Holding (Mauritius)	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	712.36	15.67
177.	India Bulls Properties Ltd.,	Mauritius	FIM Ltd.,	Real Estate Activities	6.00	0.14
178.	Centex Merchants P. Limited,	Mauritius	Maurindo Investments Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	450.00	10.12
179.	Orance Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	22.73	0.51
180.	Pacifica (Bangalore Project) Dev.	Mauritius	PAC Ventures	Construction of Residential Buildings INCL.	255.54	6.49
181.	ETL Infrastructure Services Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS India Realty Fund LLC	Construction and Maintenance of Industries	217.51	5.52
182.	ETL Infrastructure Services Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS India Realty Fund LLC	Construction and Maintenance of Industries	217.51	5.52
183.	Nitesh Estates (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	Amif I Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	36.50	0.93
184.	IDEB Projects (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	Samsara India Idee Investments	Real Estate Activities.	179.87	4.57
185.	Treasured Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Banayan Real Estate	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	353.68	8.97
186.	Sunflower Real Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holdings Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	355.06	9.00
187.	India Bulls Infrastruce Development	Mauritius	Ariston Investments Sub C Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	3,402.53	86.27
188.	Mehak Buildcon Ltd.	Mauritius	Xander Investments Holdings	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	494.35	12.53
189.	Sunflower Real Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	308.98	7.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
190.	IDEB Projects (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	Samsara India IDEE Investments	Real Estate Activities.	365.13	9.27
191.	Pacifica (Bangalore Project) Infrastruct	Mauritius	PAC Host	Construction of Residential Buildings INCL.	123.81	3.14
192.	Century Real Estate Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Drawbridge Century Holdings	Real Estate Activities.	10.00	0.25
193.	Century Real Estate Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Drawbridge Century Holdings	Real Estate Activities.	584.90	14.86
194.	Bengal Shriram Hitech City Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	WSI/Wsqi (XXXIII) Mauritius Investments	Real Estate Activities.	0.20.	0.01
195.	Hem Infrastructure & Oproperty Dev.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate	49.29	1.25
196.	Hem Infrastructure & Oproperty Dev.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate	146.71	3.73
197.	Hem Infrastructure & Oproperty Dev.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate	1.30	0.03
198.	HEM Infrastructure & Oproperty Dev.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate	5.20	0.13
199.	Pebble Bay Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	1.30	0.03
200.	Pebble Bay Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	914.65	23.23
201.	Offbeat Developers P. Ltd.	mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund	Construction of Residential Building	0.87	0.02
202.	Offbeat Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Construction of Residential Building	1,193.34	30.31
203.	Runwal Housing & Township P. Ltd.	Mauritius	CVI GVF (Mauritius) Asia Inv. Ltd.	Construction Residential Building	319.20	8.11
204.	B. Raheja Builders P. Ltd.	Mauritius	J P Morgan (I) Property	Purchase Sale Letting and Operating or Real Estate	700.00	17.78
205.	Hiranandani Place Gardens P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Bruke 1 Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	966.65	24.55
206.	Faery Estates P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Carwel Estates Ltd.	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate Into	4.50	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
207.	Rurwal Housing & Township P. Ltd.	Mauritius	CVI GVF (Mauritius) Asia Inv. Ltd.	Construction Residential Building	0.70	0.02
208.	Grand Reality Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Silver Ocean Properties (Mauritius) PCC	Real Estate Activities.	330.00	8.31
209.	TSI Business Parks (Hyderabad) P. Ltd.	Mauritius	TS Hyderabad 12A	Real Estate Activities	24.80	0.62
210.	TSI Business Parks (Hyderabad) P.Ltd.	Mauritius	TS Hyderabad 12A	Real Estate Activities	308.75	7.77
211.	RR Info Park P. Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Investments Mauritius Ltd.	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	79.16	1.99
212.	Island Star Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS India Realty Fund LLC	Miscellaneous.	0.95	0.02
213.	Sterling Urban Infra Projects P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Urban Infrastructure Real Estate Fund	Real Estate Activities	135.00	3.40
214.	Sterling Urban Infra Projects P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Urban Infrastructure Real Estate Fund	Real Estate Activities	360.00	9.06
215.	Tellapur Technocity P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Tishman Speyer (I) Master Fund	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	210.00	5.29
216.	Saffire Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Golden Arch Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots.	6.65	0.17
217.	Manjeera Retail Holdings P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital Six Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	144.12	3.63
218.	Manjeera Retail Holdings P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital Six Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings	122.55	3.06
219.	Intime Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	I-6 Company (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	388.26	9.70
220.	Intime Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	I-6 Company (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	240.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
221.	Puma Real Tors Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding IV Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	1,685.97	42.13
222.	Sun Appolo Real Estate Advisors	Mauritius	Sun Applo Investment Holding LLC	Real Estate Activities.	22.50	0.56
223.	IDEB Projects (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	Samsara India IDEB Investment	Real Estate Activities.	384.86	9.54
224.	IDEB Projects (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	Samsara India IDEB Investment	Real Estate Activities.	320.13	7.94
225.	TSI Business Parks (Hyderabad) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TS Mauritius PH	Real Estate Activities.	0.20	0.00
226.	Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	UM Trichy (Mauritius) Ltd.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Railways	328.95	8.33
227.	Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.	mauritius	UM Trichy (Mauritius) Ltd.	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Railways	337.65	8.55
228.	Vijay Associates (Wadhwa) Construction	Mauritius	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1,000.00	25.31
229.	Vijay Associates (Wadhwa) Construction	Mauritius	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	225.00	5.69
230.	Vijay Associates (Wadhwa) Construction	Mauritius	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1,025.00	25.94
231.	M K Malls & Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (TEN) Ltd.	Purchase, Sale, Letting and operating of Real Estates	500.00	12.65
232.	M.K. Malls & Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Purchase, Sale, Letting and Operating of Real Estates	521.11	13.19
233.	M K Malls & Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty FD LLC	Purchase, Sale, Letting and operating of Real estates	521.11	13.19
234.	Neekamal, Realtors Tower P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty FD LLC	Cons Truction of Residential Buildings	281.38	7.12
235.	Neekamal Realtors Tower P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty FD LLC	Construction of Residential Buildings	44.31	1.12
236.	TSI Ventures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TSP India (Mauritius)	Real Estate Activities.	15.44	0.38
237.	Prestige Whitefield Investment & Dev. P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Finance Five Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	553.88	13.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
238.	Kakade Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Thrf Holdings XIV Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	521.12	13.02
239.	Morgan Stanley Properties (I) Real Estate	Mauritius	Morgan Stanley Properties Inc.	Real Estate Activities	0.00	0.00
240.	Morgan Stanley Properties (I) Real Estate	Mauritius	Morgan Stanley Properties Indi	Real Estate Activities	13.27	0.33
241.	Morgan Stanley Properties (I) Real Estate	Mauritius	Morgan Stanley Properties INC	Real Estate Activities	0.00	0.00
242.	Morgan Stanley Properties (I) Real Estate	Mauritius	Morgan Stanley Properties Indi	Real Estate Activities	30.21	0.75
243.	Lahri Technopolis P. Ltd.	Mauritius	WH-2005/WP/GCP Bangal Ore Elec city	Construction of Residential Buildings	203.52	5.09
244.	Pune Embassy Projects P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Alta Vista Investments Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	220.50	5.51
245.	Sharyans Resources Ltd.	Mauritius	Rhodes Diversification Somer	Real Estate Activities.	132.25	3.35
246.	Sharyans Resources Ltd.	Mauritius	India Capital Oppurtunites	Real Estate Activities.	119.80	3.03
247.	QVC Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Real Estate Activities	53.32	1.35
248.	QVC Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	IL & FS (I) Realty Fund LLC	Real Estate Activities	2,057.17	52.16
249.	L & T Tech Park Ltd.	Mauritius	Pragnya Fund I	Construction of Residential Buildings Including	20.18	0.51
250.	Urtech Infra Com Ltd.	Mauritius	Sparrow Properties Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	1,932.00	48.90
251.	Mordil Properties (I) Pvt Ltd.	Mauritius	Mordil Properties Mauritius Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	350.40	8.16
252.	Matrix Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	PAC Bhukum	Real Estate Activities	0.10	0.00
253.	Renaissance Builders Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	D.B. Zwim Mauritius Trade	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	930.00	22.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
254.	Orange Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding III Ltd	Real Estate Activities	4,716.68	110.15
255.	TCK Advisers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trikona Capital	Real Estate Activities	21.03	0.49
256.	Angel Prof Build Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding XVIII	Real Estate Activities	402.66	9.40
257.	Sunny Vista Real Tors Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Burke 3 Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1,765.68	41.23
258.	Luxora Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Aanya Properties Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	145.26	3.39
259.	Prestige Mangal Ore Retail Ventures Pvt L	Mauritius	Pinnacle Two Limited.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	289.13	6.86
260.	Pune Dynasty Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Al Ta Vista Investments Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	220.50	5.23
261.	Pune Dynasty Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Alta Vista Investments Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.50	0.11
262.	Pune Embassy Projects Private Ltd.	Mauritius	Pune-Embassy Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	4.50	0.11
263.	Selfire Construction Pvt Ltd.	Mauritius	Golden Arch Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	10.00	0.25
264.	Alliance Buildwell Projects (P) Ltd.	Mauritius	All Suites Holding Company	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	7.48	0.17
265.	Shree Ahuja Properties and Relators P.L.	Mauritius	CPI India Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.80	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
266.	Neelkanth Rice Lands Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Urban Infrastructure Real Estate Fund	Real Estate Activities	18.00	0.42
267.	Geetanjali Effective Realty Sol. P. Ltd.	Mauritius	SEZ Developers Ltd.	Construction to Residential Buildings	428.13	9.97
268.	Galleria Mall Developers P. Ltd.	Mauritius	WDE Ventures Ltd.	Construction of Building Residential Building	100.00	2.52
269.	Faery Estates P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Garwell Estates Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	408.12	10.27
270.	Serene Properties P. Ltd.	Mauritius	1-3 Company (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Agents, Brokers & Managers Engaged in Renting, Buying and Selling Managing	831.82	20.94
271.	Serene Properties P. Ltd.	Mauritius	1-3 Company (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Agents, Brokers & Managers Engaged in Renting, Buying and Selling Managing	240.00	6.04
272.	Minow Trading Co. P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Thakral Investment Holding (Mauritius)	Purchase, Sale, Letting and Operating of Real Estate-Residential and Non Residential Buildings	36.50	0.92
273.	Sunflower Real Tech P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding X Ltd.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate into Lots	2,748.43	65.24
274.	Glazy Realty P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding XIX Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	2,039.41	48.41
275.	Accent Builders P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding XX Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	1,215.85	28.86
276.	M.K. Malls & Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Trinity Capital (TEN) Ltd.	Purchase Sale Letting and Operating of Real Estate-Residential and Non-Residential Buildings	500.00	11.68
277.	Collers INT National (I) Property Service	Mauritius	Collers International (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Agents Brokers and Managers Engaged in Selling, Managing and apprai	23.30	0.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
278.	TSI Business Parks (Hydrabad) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	TS Hydrabad	AD 12A. Real Estate Activities.	68.38	1.62
279.	Bengal Shriram Hitech City Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Wsiwraq V (XXXIII) Mauritius Investors L.	Real Estate Activities.	224.80	5.34
280.	Bengal Shriram Hitech City Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Wsiwraq V (XXXIII) Mauritius Investors L.	Real Estate Activities.	1,556.49	36.95
281.	M/S Maytas Properties Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Orioni Investment Ltd (SRS1)	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	40.00	0.95
282.	M/S Maytas Properties Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Orion II Investment Ltd. (SRS2)	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	60.00	1.42
283.	M/S Maytas Properties Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Orion III Investments Ltd. (SRS 3)	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	100.00	2.37
284.	M/S Maytas Properties Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Orion I Investment Ltd. (SRS1)	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1,000.00	23.74
285.	M/S Maytas Properties Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Orion II Investment Ltd. (SRS2)	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1,500.00	35.61
286.	M/S Maytas Properties Ltd.	Mauritius	SRS Orion III Investment Ltd. (SRS3)	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	2,500.00	59.35
287.	Pacifica (Channel Project) Infrastructur	Mauritius	PAC Paddur	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	477.06	12.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
288.	Prestige Whitefield Investment & Dev. P	Mauritius	Pinnacle One Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1,230.54	30.75
289.	Puma Real Tors Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ireo Investment Holding Pvt. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	309.72	7.74
290.	Umang Real Tech Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	21 Capital	Real Estate Activities.	195.00	4.87
291.	Pacifica (Chennai Project) Infrastructur	Jamuritus	PAC Paddur	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	22.21	0.56
292.	Trion Properties P. Ltd.	Mauritius	1-2 Company Mauritius	Real Estate Activities	365.44	9.06
293.	Aniline Dyestuffs and Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Sahil Sa Investments LLC	Real Estate Activities	2.80	0.07
294.	Aniline Dyestuffs and Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Sahil Sa Investments LLC	Real Estate Activities	396.00	9.01
295.	TSI Ventures (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	ASP India (Mauritius)	Real Estate Activities.	36.37	0.80
296.	Shivaji Marg Properties	Mauritius	LB India Holding Mauritius II Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4,800.00	117.70
297.	Emaar MGF Land Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Emaar Holdings II	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	8,302.35	203.58
298.	Mantri Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	GSS III Rose Investments INC.	Real Estate Activities.	3,000.03	66.74
299.	Hawthorne Real Estates Consultants P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Hawthorne Development Intl. Pvt Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	2.00	0.04
300.	Arcane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	M/s Benyan Real Estate Company	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	225.74	5.06
301.	Vida Calm A Homes P. Ltd.	NRI	Rohit Michael D. Souza	Real Estate Activities	4.51	0.11
302.	Vida Calm A Homes P. Ltd.	NRI	Sundiv Kaur	Real Estate Activities	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
303.	D.S. Kulkarni Developers Ltd.	NRI	Various NRIS	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	354.84	8.93
304.	Maheshwar Resources Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	Mrs. Pinky Ramesh Mirchandani	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.10	0.00
305.	D.S. Kulkarni Developers Ltd.	NRI	Various NRIS	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	143.46	3.61
306.	Shetali Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	Vikram Omprakash Damani	RealEstate Activities.	23.55	0.55
307.	Shetali Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	ADI Omprakash Damani	Real Estate Activities.	23.55	0.55
308.	Mahindra GESC Developers Ltd.	NRI	Various	Real Estate Activities.	3,240.80	79.48
309.	Kalpa Eco Developers P. Ltd.	NRI	Max Chandra Claus	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.10	0.00
310.	Lodha Properties Dev. P. Ltd.	NRI	Samyak C. Veera	Real Estate Activities	0.00	0.00
311.	Lodha Properties Dev. P. Ltd.	NRI	Samyak C. Veera	Real Estate Activities	403.86	10.09
312.	Shobha Developers Pvt Ltd.	NRI	P N C Menon	Real Estate Activities.	87.28	2.00
313.	Housing Development & Infrastructure Ltd.	NRI	Various	Real Estate Activities	7,056.72	167.52
314.	VIDA Calma Homes Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	Mr. Rohit Michael D' Souza	Real Estate Activities	4.20	0.09
315.	Symmetree Realty Venture Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	Eyal Khayat Zofy & Co.	Real Estate Activities	0.00	0.00
316.	Puravankara Projects Ltd.	NRI	Various NRIS	Real Estate Activities.	6.27	0.16
317.	Akruti Nirman Ltd.	NRI	Various	Real Estate Activities	1,553.79	36.86
318.	Northwest Constructions Pvt. Ltd. Ltd.	NRI	S. Somesagar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	23.96	0.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
319.	Galleria Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including	489.22	12.13
320.	Galleria Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including	5.00	0.12
321.	Northwest Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	NRI	Sanjay Jejurkar & Seema Jejurkar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	24.96	0.62
322.	Emaar MGF Land P. Ltd.	Netherlands	Horizon (I) BV	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	6,820.50	150.01
323.	Emmar MGF Land P. Ltd.	Netherlands	Horizon India B.V.	Construction of Residential Buildings	11,099.00	281.44
324.	Blom India Pvt. Ltd.	Netherlands	Blom International Manish Madhukar	Real Estate Activities	0.50	0.01
325.	Oceansu Estate (I) P. Ltd.	Nevis	Samyak Chandrakant Veera	Construction of Residential Buildings	90.97	2.12
326.	Oceanus Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nevis	Sandal Wood Capital LLC	Real Estate Activities	273.48	6.39
327.	Krishna Housing & Finance (India) Pvt. Ltd	Nigeria	Mr. Dayal Gianchandani	Real Estate Activities.	15.47	0.39
328.	G K Townships and Structures Pvt. Ltd.	Nigeria	Matta Sudhakar Kayanand Kumar	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	1.00	0.02
329.	Saffire Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Farid Ahmed Vasaiwala	Developing and Subdivind Real Estate Into Lots.	0.03	0.00
330.	Saffire Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Salim Ahmed Vasaiwala	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.03	0.00
331.	Saffire Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Iqbal Ahmed Vasaiwala	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.03	0.00
332.	Saffire Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Saudi Arabia	Abdul Kadar Ahmed Vasaiwala	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.03	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
333.	Sensient India Pvt Ltd.	Singapore	Sensient Technologies Asia Pacific	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.01	0.00
334.	R Mall Developers P. Ltd.	Singapore	Reco Ghatkopar PTE Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	648.48	16.20
335.	Sunway Opus Intl. P. Ltd.	Singapore	Sunwaycity (Singapore Pvt. Ltd.)	Construction of Residential Buildings	0.00	0.00
336.	Sunway Opus Intl. P. Ltd.	Singapore	Sunwaycity (Singapore Pvt. Ltd.)	Construction of Residential Buildings	259.37	6.53
337.	Sunway Opus Intl. P. Ltd.	Singapore	Sunwaycity (Singapore Pvt. Ltd.)	Construction of Residential Buildings	90.63	2.28
338.	Sunway Opus Intl. P. Ltd.	Singapore	Sunwacity (Singapore Pvt. Ltd.)	Construction of Residential Buildings	0.00	0.00
339.	Runwal Capitaland (I) P. Ltd.	Singapore	Loneavale P. Ltd.	Purchase, Sale, Letting and Operating of Real Estate-Residential and Non-Residential Buildings	896.50	22.40
340.	JC Decaux Advertising India Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	JC Decaux Asia (S)	Other Manufacturing Industries.	5.00	0.13
341.	Kamanwala Housing Construction Ltd.	Singapore	Prashant Kothari	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.80	0.24
342.	Lifestyle Surface Coating P. Td.	Singapore	Lieram Bhavani Rajan	Real Estate Activities	4.99	0.12
343.	Marshall Realty Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Samuel Marshall	Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Managers	0.05	0.00
344.	Trising Realities Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Gulraj Singh Sindhu	Real Estate Activities.	2.00	0.05
345.	Trising Realities Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Gulraj Singh Sindhu	Real Estate Activities.	0.05	0.00
346.	Sunguard Construction P. Ltd.	Singapore	Khattar Holding Pte	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Plots	68.72	1.70
347.	Sunguard Construction P. Ltd.	Singapore	Khattar Holding PTE	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Plots	137.44	3.41
348.	Vaishnavi Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Singapore	Mrs. Prabha Narayanan	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.75	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
349.	Vaishnavi Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Singapore	Mr. Ananth Doraswamy	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	17.99	0.42
350.	Lifestyle Surface Coating Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Mala Rajan Bharvani	Real Estate Activities.	11.00	0.26
351.	Marshall Realty Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Irma Marshall	Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Managers	0.05	0.00
352.	Acestan Properties P. Ltd.	Singapore	Reco Verry P. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	0.20	0.00
353.	Ambattur Property Developers P. Ltd.	Singapore	Lilaram Bharvani Rajan	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	116.71	2.51
354.	Ambattur Property Developers P. Ltd.	Singapore	Rajesh Budhrani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	77.44	1.66
355.	Ambattur Property Developers P. Ltd.	Singapore	Harichanda N. Budhrani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	77.44	1.66
356.	Acestan Properties P. Ltd.	Singapore	Reco Berry P. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	0.70	0.02
357.	Acestan Properties P. Ltd.	Singapore	Reco Berry P. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	229.10	4.97
358.	Purearth Infrastructure Ltd.	Singapore	Satpal Khatter	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	34.55	0.85
359.	Helios Estate Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Reco Real Pvt. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	0.10	0.00
360.	Helios Estate Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Reco Real Pvt. Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	218.90	4.93
361.	Plama Developers Ltd.	Singapore	Sanjay Sehgal	Real Estate Activities.	20.01	0.49
362.	Arcane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	M/s Khatter Holdings Pvt. Ltd	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	100.00	2.24
363.	Pioneer Property Zone Services P. Ltd.	South Africa	Old Mutual Properties Pty Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	6.85	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
364.	BG2 Habitat India Pvt. Ltd.	Spain	BG Habitat Desamillos Inmobiliario SL	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	13.35	0.31
365.	Rockst Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Spain	Gulab Sahijamal Bhagtani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.05	0.00
366.	Simran Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.	Spain	Gulab Sahijamal Bhagtani	Construction of Residential BUILDINGS Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	40.10	0.95
367.	Simran Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.	Spain	Naveen Gulab Bhagtani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	14.96	0.35
368.	Simran Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.	Spain	Naveen Gulab Bhagtani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	2.20	0.05
369.	Simran Buildtech Pvt. Ltd.	Spain	Naveen Gulab Bhagtani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.05	0.00
370.	BG2 Habitat India Pvt. Ltd.	Switzerland	Indimoo Invest Sa	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	6.57	0.15
371.	CEC International Corp. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Taiwan	Continetel Engineering Corporation	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	20.03	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
372.	Celdon Land Development Co. P. Ltd.	Thailand	Aneesha Dutt	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	0.09	0.00
373.	Grand Living India P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Faisal Ali Mohammed Patel	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	30.00	0.67
374.	Assotch Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Chander Nain	Real Estate	4.59	0.11
375.	Sarsan Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Zoherebhai H Sarasanwala	Real Estate Activities	4.50	0.10
376.	Ashoka Infrastructure Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ashok Luniadubai	Real Estate Activities	2.68	0.08
377.	LNK Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Jamno Perymal	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.20	0.22
378.	LNK Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Varsha Kalwani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	7.43	0.16
379.	LNK Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Mahesh Jamno Kalwani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.50	0.23
380.	JPK Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Jamno Perumal Kalwani	Real Estate Activities.	15.00	0.33
381.	JPK Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Varsha Kalwani	Real Estate Activities	15.00	0.33
382.	JPK Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Mahesh Jamno Real Kalwani	Estate Activities.	7.50	0.16
383.	JPK Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Vanita Navin Asarpota	Real Estate Activities.	7.50	0.16
384.	B.T. Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Jamno Perumal Kalwani	Real Estate Activities.	1.50	0.03
385.	B.T. Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Varsho Kalwani	Real Estate Activities.	1.50	0.03
386.	B.T. Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Mahesh Jamno Kalwani	Real Estate Activities.	1.50	0.03
387.	B.T. Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Har Harish Kathuria	Real Estate Activities.	1.10	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
388.	Sole Real Estates (I) P.Ltd.	U.A.E.	Rajesh Ramesh Chandra Somani	Real Estate Activities	10.00	0.22
389.	Ocean Buildcon P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Rajendra B.Patel	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	24.00	0.61
390.	Sharyans Resources Ltd.	U.A.E.	HSBC Financial Services	Real Estate Activities.	80.50	2.04
391.	Blue Rose Inv. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Mohan G. Valrani	Real Estate Activities	0.10	0.00
392.	Concordium Real Tors Intl. P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ajay Bhagwandas Karnani	Construction of Residential Buildings	0.41	0.01
393.	Somanath Project Organizers P.Ltd.	U.A.E.	Kishore Hajarimal Sanghavi	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	132.50	3.28
394.	Sarsan Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Mukhtyar M. Sarwanwala	Real Estate Activities	39.13	0.99
395.	Sarsan Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Zorherbhai Sarsanwala	Real Estate Activities	14.70	0.44
396.	Sarsan Developers P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Joharibhai H. Sarsanwala	Real Estate Activities	58.23	1.34
397.	Concordium Real Tors Intl. P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ajay Bhagwandas Bhatia	Construction of Residential Buildings	0.31	0.01
398.	Sarsan Developers P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Joharibhai Sarsanwala	Real Estate Activities	10.00	0.22
399.	NPCC Engineering Ltd.	U.A.E.	National Petroleum Construction C-	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	3.70	0.09
400.	Trising Realities Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Gubraj Singh Sidhu	Real Estate Activities	1.50	0.03
401.	Lesser Packaging & More (I) P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Pradip Kumar Gupta	Developing & Subdividing Real Estate Into	0.13	0.00
402.	Trising Realities Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ganesh Easuran	Real Estate Activities.	0.05	0.00
403.	Trising Realities Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ganesh Easwaran	Real Estate Activities.	1.92	0.05
404.	JPK Towers Pvt Ltd.	U.A.E.	Varsha Kalwani	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	23.50	0.58
405.	Ocean Buildcon P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Shailesh C. Patel	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	24.00	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
406.	Trising Realities Pvt Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ganesh Easwaran	Real Estate Activities	1.30	0.03
407.	Sole Real Estates (I) P. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Rajesh Rameshchandra Somani	Real Estate Activities	40.00	1.01
408.	JPK Towers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Jamnna Perumal Kalwan	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	7.50	0.18
409.	JPK Towers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Maheesh Jamno Kalwani	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	7.50	0.18
410.	JPK Towers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Jamna Perumal Kalwani	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	23.50	0.58
411.	JPK Towers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Varsa Kalwani	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	7.50	0.18
412.	JPK Towers Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Maheesh Kalwani	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	23.50	0.58
413.	Northway Property Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Jitendra Devejani	Real Estate Activities	11.50	0.27
414.	Grand Living India Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Faisal Ali Mohammed Patel	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	40.00	0.89
415.	ETA Star Property Developers Ltd.	U.A.E.	S.M. Salahuddin	Real Estate Activities.	75.00	1.85
416.	ETA Star Property Developers Ltd.	U.A.E.	Arif B. Rahman	Real Estate Activities.	37.50	0.82
417.	ETA Star Property Developers Ltd.	U.A.E.	Hameed Syed Salehuddin	Real Estate Activities.	37.50	0.82
418.	Vedanta Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.A.E.	Ashok Kumar Lodhrani & Deepa K Lodhami	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	49.00	1.21
419.	Aaron Infrastructure P. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Chamesh Kapoor	Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Managers Engaged in renting, Byuing and Selling Managing and Appraisal	20.00	0.44
420.	Pearl Traveluk Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Rekha Asher	Activities of Tourist and Travel Agents	0.44	0.01
421.	Pearl Traveluk Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Jayesh Asher	Activities of Tourist and Travel Agents	0.44	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
422.	Raj Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Rajendra Patel	Construction of Residential Building Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	34.65	0.82
423.	Raj Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Sailesh Patel	Construction of Residential Building Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	34.65	0.82
424.	Distributors (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Vandana Mayank Shah	Real Estate Activities.	45.00	1.11
425.	Vadgama Real Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Jyoti Vadgama	Real Estate Activities	0.05	0.00
426.	Vadgama Real Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Ms. Prafulla Vadgama	Real Estate Activities	0.05	0.00
427.	Bangalore Goa Estates (P) Ltd.	U.K.	Naseem N Jivraj	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	52.60	1.23
428.	DIZ International Property Advisers P. Ltd	U.K.	DTZ India Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	4.84	0.11
429.	DTZ International Property Advisers P. Ltd	U.K.	DTZ India Ltd.	Real Estate Activities	4.84	0.11
430.	Shiv Shivam Developers P. Ltd.	U.K.	Madhusudan Kotecha	Real Estate Activities	0.10	0.00
431.	Sherwood Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.K.	Sherwood Global Ltd.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	2.23	0.05
432.	Sherwood Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.K.	Syed Omar Hafëez IMAM	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.10	0.02
433.	Sherwood Infrastructure India Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Sherwood Global Ltd. UK	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	2.23	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
434.	M/S Riverside Home Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Anup Shah	Real Estate Activities.	11.83	0.27
435.	M/S Riverside Home Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Mukesh Shah	Real Estate Activities.	11.83	0.27
436.	M/S Riverside Home Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Anup Shah	Real Estate Activities.	0.15	0.00
437.	M/S Riverside Home Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Mukesh Shah	Real Estate Activities.	0.15	0.00
438.	M/S Riverside Home Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Anup Shah	Real Estate Activities.	11.80	0.27
439.	M/S Riverside Home Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.K.	Mr. Mukesh Shah	Real Estate Activities.	11.85	0.27
440.	Uppal Housing Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ashok Kumar Trivedi	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	20.00	0.45
441.	Assotech Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Naresh Nagpal, USA	Real Estate Activities.	21.73	0.48
442.	Assotech Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Naresh Nagpal	Real Estate Activities.	16.36	0.37
443.	Assotech Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Umesh Nagpal	Real Estate Activities.	4.70	0.11
444.	Bhomiaji Property Developers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Chand Bhutra	Purchase, Sale, Letting and Operating of Real Estate-Residential and Non-Residential Buildings	0.31	0.01
445.	Shobha Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	1 FVCS	Real Estate Activities	2.86	0.07
446.	Shobha Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	701 NRI	Real Estate Activities	15.41	0.35
447.	Assotech Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Naresh Nagpal	Real Estate Activities	54.39	1.25
448.	Assotech Realty Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Umesh Nagpal	Real Estate Activities	8.70	0.20
449.	Bhomiaji Property Developers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Sanjay Bhandari	Purchase, Sale, Letting and Operating of Real Estate-Residential and Non-Residential Buildings	0.31	0.01
450.	Six Dee Telecom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	M/S Global Asia Partners L.P.	Real Estate Activities.	17.38	0.38
451.	Mahakali Developers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ashish Mahajan	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	114.31	2.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
452.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Madhukaras Mada & Rambhupalrv & Venurmm	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.81	0.02
453.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Karunkar Reddy Gurram	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.81	0.02
454.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Voleti Chakradhar Srinivas	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.81	0.02
455.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Srinivas Reddy Gunukula & Sunita	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.81	0.02
456.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Lavanya Kantiameneri	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.81	0.02
457.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Swaroop Kumar Reddy Kondapudi	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	1.62	0.04
458.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kondali Srinivas	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.80	0.02
459.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ram Gopal Somaraju	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.97	0.02
460.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kaduru Muri Krishna	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.44	0.01
461.	Harvard Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kalliprasad Naidu & Asha Naidu	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	1.30	0.03
462.	RMZ Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Aiggre India O & LT Ltd	Real Estate Activities.	1.00	0.02
463.	RMZ Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Aiggre India O & LT Ltd.	Real Estate Activities.	0.00	0.00
464.	K J S Real Tors Bangalore Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Sanyak Veera	Real Estate Activities.	80.00	1.96
465.	Mint Towers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ran Natarajan JR,	Real Estate Activities	25.00	0.54
466.	Mint Towers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Raj Natarajan JR.,	Real Estate Activities	0.10	0.00
467.	Johan Constructions P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	A. Jeyaraj.	Real Estate Activities	0.75	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
468.	John Constructions P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Johnyma Prescilia	Real Estate Activities	0.75	0.02
469.	John Constructions P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Johnyma Prescilia.	Real Estate Activities	0.01	0.00
470.	UV Infrastructure P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Unikrishnan Warriar	Real Estate Activities	13.30	0.29
471.	M/S Span Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Ashwani Sengar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.20	0.03
472.	M/S Span Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Ashwani Sengar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.90	0.02
473.	M/S Span Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Prince JIT Singh	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.11	0.02
474.	M/S Span Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Navdeep Sood	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.20	0.03
475.	M/S Span Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Belraj M.S. Karwan	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.11	0.02
476.	Oceanus Infrastructure P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ms. Kantha Jain	Real Estate Activities	22.50	0.50
477.	Impetus Developers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Praveen P. Kankariya	Real Estate Activities	1.11	0.03
478.	M/S Quantum Build Tech. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Gopi Manogna Reddy Simeni	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	2.50	0.05
479.	M/S Quantum Build Tech Ltd.	U.S.A.	Raghavendra Appanagari	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	5.02	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
480.	M/S Quantum Build Tech. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Rajesh Cherukuri	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.50	0.20
481.	M/S Quantum Build Tech. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Shekar V Uppalapati	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.97	0.11
482.	M/S Quantum Build Tech. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Suneela & Rajgopal Reddy Pakanti	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.00	0.21
483.	M/S Quantum Build Tech. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Vameee Krishna Lakamsani	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	2.64	0.06
484.	M/S Quantum Build Tech. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Venugopal & Anuradha Reddy Pakanti	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.00	0.21
485.	Mint Homes P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Rajnatarajan	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.10	0.00
486.	Mint Homes P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Rajnatarajan	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.90	0.11
487.	M/S Veen Promotors Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Dr. Mohana R. Velagupudi	Real Estate Activities.	4.96	0.11
488.	Celdon Land Development Co. P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ashu Dutt	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	0.01	0.00
489.	Kapri Realty Consortium Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Amit V Doshi	Real Estate Activities.	55.80	1.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
490.	Sole Real Estates (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Rajesh Rameeshchandra Somani	Real Estate Activities	11.67	0.28
491.	Prajay Holdings P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	L B Hyderabad	Real Estate Activities Investments ILLC	517.92	12.29
492.	Amtext Group Holding P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Sainath Pokala	Real Estate Activities	56.81	1.25
493.	Indmax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Babu Katmaneni	Real Estate Activities	19.00	0.47
494.	Indmax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Baburao Kakani	Real Estate Activities	11.00	0.27
495.	Indmax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ranga NB Gorepeti	Real Estate Activities	10.04	0.25
496.	Indmax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Choudhary Bobba	Real Estate Activities	20.05	0.50
497.	Indmax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Lakshmi Vaitla	Real Estate Activities	6.80	0.17
498.	Amba Township Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Jasubhai Dalichand	Construction of Lakhani Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	12.25	0.29
499.	Vaishnavi Infrastructure P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Naganend Dorswamy	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.00	0.21
500.	Gandhi City For Advanced R & D Ltd.	U.S.A.	Gold Coast Association LLC	Construction of Residential Buildings including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	88.20	2.06
501.	Gandhi City for Advanced R & D Ltd.	U.S.A.	Gold Coast Association LLC	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	13.06	0.30
502.	Vaishnavi Infrastructure P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Narashimha Prasad R	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	7.50	0.18
503.	Prasan Developers Pvt Ltd.	U.S.A.	Sanjay Phania	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	6.20	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
504.	Prasan Developers Pvt Ltd.	U.S.A.	Prakash Sah	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	6.20	0.15
505.	S N V Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Sudha K. Varadarajan	Real Estate Activities	1.58	0.03
506.	Abhigam Infrastructure Development Ltd.	U.S.A.	Tushar M. Desai	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.86	0.02
507.	Abhigam Infrastructure Development Ltd.	U.S.A.	Rakesh J Desai	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.84	0.02
508.	Amba Township Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Palleviben Vishal Patel	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.00	0.23
509.	Abhigam Infrastructure Development Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mahesh Gandhi	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.86	0.02
510.	Nagarkar Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Anil Dattaray Despande & Chitra ani DESP	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	7.92	0.19
511.	Gaitonde Shulda Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Dr. Sunil Gaitonde	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.05	0.00
512.	G.K. Township and Structures Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ketha Suresh Kumar	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into	40.00	1.01
513.	Carmel Developers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	As per List Enclosed	Construction of Residential Buildings Includings	101.32	2.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
514.	Ranmax Infrastructure (India) Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Indira Gorpapati	Real Estate Activities.	12.50	0.30
515.	G K Townships and Structures Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ketha Suresh Kumar	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	20.00	0.50
516.	Prajay Holdings P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	LB Hyderabad Investment I LLC	Real Estate Activities	198.35	4.99
517.	Rishikesh Gruh Nirman P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kini Bharat Shah	Construction of Residential Buildings	0.05	0.00
518.	Indmax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Babu Kantamneri	Real Estate Activities	10.00	0.25
519.	Motak Developers P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Amamath Gowda	Construction of Residential Buildings	2.49	0.06
519.	Amba Township Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Chandravandan Chimanalil Shah	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	5.00	0.13
521.	Amba Township Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Jasubhai Dalichand Lakhari	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	6.10	0.15
522.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Rajendra Govindlal Patel	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	3.22	0.08
523.	Riya Infrastructure Private	U.S.A.	Ranendra Govindlal Parikh	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.34	0.03
524.	Abhigam Infrastructure Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Dr. Sureshchandra Moonat.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	20.00	0.47
525.	Abhigam Infrastructure Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Naren Mulji Adenwala	Construction of Residential Building Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.00	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
526.	Nabhaganga Buildwell P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Deepika Chopra Ramalingam	Developing Subdividing Real Estate	15.93	0.40
527.	Trishul Shelters Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kanniappan Senthil Kumar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	12.13	0.28
528.	Trishul Shelters Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kaniniappan Senthil Kumar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.06	0.21
529.	Trishul Shelters Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kaniniappan Senthil Kumar	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	17.55	0.41
530.	Gameham Buildhome Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ajay Kumar Gupta	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.00	0.09
531.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Daxesh Viprbhai Patel	Construction of Non- Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	4.10	0.10
532.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Sanjeev Gobindlal Parikh	Construction of Non- Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	10.00	0.24
533.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kunjai A. Patel	Construction of Non- Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	5.90	0.14
534.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Sanjeev Gobindlal Parikh	Construction of Non- Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.18	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
535.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Dilip Patel	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	9.88	0.23
536.	Riya Infrastructure Private Ltd.	U.S.A.	Chandresh Patel	Construction of Non-Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	25.00	0.59
537.	Abhigam Infrastructure Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Kishorebhai C. Mehta.	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	13.50	0.32
538.	SAP Shelters Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Aneel Kapadia	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	0.10	0.00
539.	G K Townships and Structures Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ketha Suresh Kumar	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	7.60	0.19
540.	Bangal Ore Best Realty (P) Ltd.	U.S.A.	Bharath C Shah &	Real Estate Activities. Avan	9.95	0.24
541.	Bangalore Best Realty (P) Ltd.	U.S.A.	20 NRIS	Real Estate Activities.	63.06	1.54
542.	Bagalore Best Realty (P) Ltd.	U.S.A.	4 NRIS	Real Estate Activities.	10.01	0.25
543.	G K Townships and Structures Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Ketha Suresh Kumar	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	36.80	0.90
544.	Citiight Properties Pvt. Ltd	U.S.A.	Mrs. A Janki	Real Estate Activities Mithaiwala	3.00	0.07
545.	Citiight Properties Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Mr. Salim Abbas Karim	Real Estate Activities.	6.00	0.14
546.	Sensient India Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Warner Jenkinson Co. Inc	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	0.10	0.00
547.	Abhigam Infrastructure Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Abhijat Amit Shah	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	1.40	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
548.	Mohanadi Wireless Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Intel Capital Corporation	Internet Services Information Technology	0.90	0.02
549.	Abhigam Infrastructure Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Abhijat Amit Shah	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	0.40	0.01
550.	Arcane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A.	M/S Berggruen Holdings Ltd Into Lots.	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate	149.30	3.35
551.	Hawthorne Real Estates Consultants P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Hawthorne Development Corporation	Real Estate Activities.	0.00	0.00
552.	Speed Projects and Infrastructure P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	C Dayakar Reddy	Developing and Subdividing Real Into Lots	2.50	0.06
553.	Speed Projects and Infrastructure P. Ltd	U.S.A.	Ranga N B Gorrepati	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots.	2.28	0.05
554.	Speed Projects and Infrastructure P. Ltd	U.S.A.	C Dayakar Reddy	Developing and Subdividing Real Estate Into Lots	7.50	0.17
555.	Ranimax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Patvardhan B. Gorrepati	Real Estate Activities	10.00	0.23
556.	Ranimax Infrastructure (I) P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Surendra B. Gorepati	Real Estate Activities	5.99	0.14
557.	Tacco Visteon Engineering P. Ltd.	U.S.A.	Visteon International Holdings	Real Estate Activities	31.25	0.77
558.	Pashimna Realty Pvt. Ltd.	British Virginia	Ruckley Ltd	Real Estate Activities.	502.56	11.70
559.	Betterhomes Real Estates SEV. Pvt. Ltd.	British Virginia	B.H. Properties Wickam's Cay	Real Estate Activities.	5.50	0.12
560.	Jaico Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	West Indies	Mr. Samyak Veera	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	40.70	0.95
561.	Jesuka Developers India Pvt. Ltd.	West Indies	Mr. Smyak Veera	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	24.42	0.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
562.	Snow Shine Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	West Indies	Mr. Samyak Veera	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	20.10	0.47
563.	Kansur Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	West Indies	Mr. Samyak Veera	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	146.51	3.42
564.	KJS Realtors Bengalores P. Ltd.	West Indies	Samyak Veera	Real Estate Activities	25.25	0.59
565.	Abhigam Infrastructure Development Ltd.	Kenya	Chandrakant P. Dohia	Construction of Residential Buildings Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	5.00	0.12
566.	Raj Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Kenya	Kirt V. Patel	Construction of Residential Building Including Additions and Alterations in the Existing Ones.	6.87	0.16
567.	M.K. & Developpers Pvt. Ltd.	Route: of Share Acquisition	Trinity Capital (TEN) Ltd.	Real Estate	500.00	12.58
568.	Valuable Township P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Panayiotis Panayiotou	Property Development	0.00	0.00
569.	ATS Estates P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	IIRF Holdings XV Ltd.	Real Estate Development	347.41	8.68
570.	Valuable Building Structure P. LLTD.	Acquisition of Share	Panayiotis Panayiotous	Property Development	0.00	0.00
571.	Nilkamal Bhoomi Developers P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	India Blue Mountains Ltd.	Real Estate Developers	969.00	24.21
572.	Valuable Builders & Developers P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Panayiotis Panayiotous	Property Development	0.00	0.00
573.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Milan Govind	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
574.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Camilla Giridhari Lal	Builders and Construction	0.01	0.00
575.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Carrim Aboo Baker	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
576.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Carrim Sharmila	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
577.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Carrim Suraya	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
578.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ebrahim Carrim	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
579.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Jithen Govind	Builders and Construction	0.01	0.00
580.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Daksha Govind	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
581.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Dayal Govind	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
582.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Narisha Natvarlal Kalan	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
583.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Saijay Govind	Builders and Developers	0.01	0.00
584.	Blue Bay infratech Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Bharat One Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Housing & Construction Development Projects	22.88	0.57
585.	Dayal Sthapatya Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Veenesh Dayal Govind	Builders and Construction	0.01	0.00
586.	BG2 Habitat (I) P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	BG Habitat Desarrollos Inmobiliarios SL.	Real Estate Activity	0.07	0.00
587.	BG2 Habitata (I) P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Indimmo Invests S.A.	Real Estate Activity	0.03	0.00
588.	Kondapur Towers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Bharat One Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Housing & Construction Development Projects	54.74	1.37
589.	Indu Projects Ltd	Acquisition of Share	Lodestar Investments (Mauritius) Ltd.	Construction and Real Estate	406.24	9.46
590.	Indu Projects Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Recp IV Atria Co Investor	Construction and Real Estate	402.18	9.37
591.	Palton Yarn Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Mr. Chokshi Chandulal Pitamerdas	Real Estate Development	8.14	0.19
592.	Indu Projects Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Caire Investment Ltd.	Construction and Real Estate	203.12	4.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
593.	Indu Projects Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Recp IV Atria Co Investor	Construction and Real Estate	4.06	0.09
594.	NVG Corp Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	New Vernon Pvt. Equity Ltd	Real Estate Development	0.05	0.00
595.	Newfound Properties & Lesing Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Newfound Properties & Leasing Ltd.	Development of IT/ITES Sezs	1,640.49	38.21
596.	Spire Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Newfound Properties	Development of IT/ITES	0.01	0.00
597.	Empire Mall Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Prozone International Ltd.	Real Estate	23.08	0.54
598.	Sare Jubilee Shelters Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	S.A.R.E. (Cyprus)	Real Estate Developers	1.00	0.02
599.	YG Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Hines Asia Real Estate Projects Ltd.	Real Estates Business	0.10	0.00
600.	Antartica Properties Company Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Tircone Development Ltd.	Purchase Construction of Apartments Land Houses	202.00	4.72
601.	Millennia Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Aiggre India O & LT Ltd.	Housing, Township, Build UP, Infrastructure and Construction.	82.07	1.92
602.	Gold developers (INTL.) Pvt Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Gold Hotels and Resorts Pte Ltd.	Construction Development of Township	0.00	0.00
603.	Gold Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Gold Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Construction of Commercial Premises	7,085.58	165.02
604.	Piendmont Development Company Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Linkwell Ltd.	Real Estate Project Development, Construction and Management Related Advisory Services.	0.10	0.00
605.	DLF Limitess Developers Pvt. Ltd. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Limitess Holding INC	To own Develop, Construction Residential and Commercial	0.05	0.00
606.	Valuable Build Tech P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Energy City Navi Share	Property Development Mumbai Holding Co. Maur	0.10	0.00
607.	Valuable Builders & Developers P.	Acquisition of Share	Energy Citi Navi Mumbai Holding Co. Maur	Property Development	0.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
608.	Valuable Building Structure P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Energy City Navi Mumbai Holding Co. Maur	Property Development	0.10	0.00
609.	Valuable Township P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Energy City Navi Mumbai Holding Co. Maur	Property Development	0.10	0.00
610.	Pallanishamy Properties P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Sunshine Holdings (Mauritius) Ltd.	Residential Township Development	12.00	0.30
611.	Valuable Builders & Construction C.	Acquisition of Share	Energy City Navi Mumbai Holding Co. Maur	Property Development	0.10	0.00
612.	Valuable Builders & Construction C.	Acquisition of Share	Panayiotis Panayiotous	Property Development	0.00	0.00
613.	Red Fort Akbar Properties P. L.	Acquisition of Share	Red Fort (I) Real Estate Akbar	To carry on in India or Abroad the Business of Builders, Developers	0.05	0.00
614.	Tellapur Technology P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Tishman Speyer (I) Master	Development of an Integrated Township	0.04	0.00
615.	DLF Homes Panchkula Pvt Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Brahma Investments Ltd.	To Own Development Construction	218.96	5.55
616.	Wyosha Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Mr. Jimmy Homi Sarbh	The Company is in Real Estate Business.	4.90	0.12
617.	Pebble Bay Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	WDC Ventures Ltd.	Construction and Development and Real Estate.	237.50	5.88
618.	Runwal Housing & Township Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	CVI GVF (Mauritius) Asia Investment Ltd.	Constructions Services/ Projects Management	0.05	0.00
619.	Patlon Yam Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Mr. Chokshi Chandulal Pitamber Das	Real Estate Development.	12.00	0.29
620.	Kazstroy Engineering (I) P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Jitendra Kumar Jain	Construction Development and Real Estate Business	29.00	0.71
621.	Gold Developers P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Gold Hote & Resorts PTE	Construction Development & Real Estate Business	0.06	0.00
622.	SKY Scape Developers P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Spirite Developers Mauritius	Construction and Development of Real Estate Properties	0.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
623.	Winward Builders P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Capri Developers Mauritius Ltd.	Construction and Development of Real Estate Properties.	0.50	0.01
624.	Bengal Shapoorji Housing	Acquisition of Share	Sepogtrum	Construction and	0.10	0.00
625.	Lokhandwala Kataria Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Trinity Capital (Five) Ltd.	Real Estate Construction and Development.	278.40	7.06
626.	Patloon Yam Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Chokahi Chandul Chakahi	Real Estate Development	5.05	0.13
627.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Sangeeth Omanama	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
628.	Century Bangalore City Centre P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Chennai Mauritius Ltd.	Township, Housing and Infrastructure	0.95	0.02
629.	Century Bangalore City Centre P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Mysore Mauritius Ltd.	Township, Housing and Infrastructure	0.05	0.00
630.	Essr Constructions Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Essar Projects	Construction Business	1,332.50	31.63
631.	Flagship Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Indiareit offshore Fund	Construction and Promotion of Real Estate	249.99	5.93
632.	Suryavardhan Estates Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Vishindas Bagchand Sadaranagani	Development of Properties.	2.00	0.05
633.	Khajrana Ganesh Property Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Khajama Ganesh (Mauritius) Ltd.	Property of Development	0.05	0.00
634.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Six NRIS 1 Share Each	Housing and Real Estate Development	0.03	0.00
635.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Raju Nunna	Housing and Real Estate Development.	0.01	0.00
636.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ramesh Racheria	Housing & Real Estate Development	0.01	0.00
637.	Suryavardhan Estates Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Vishindas Bagchand Sadamgani	Development of Properties.	0.25	0.01
638.	Panchshil Dwellings Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ireo Investment Holdings II Ltd.,	Real Estate	57.10	1.25
639.	Blue Vision	Acquisition of Share	Burkas 2 Ltd.	Construction and Development of Commercial Energy	2.50	0.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
640.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Srikanth Patibanda	Housing and Real Estate,	0.01	0.00
641.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Srikumar Gopakumar	Housing and Real Estate,	0.01	0.00
642.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Srinvasa R Gaddamadugu	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
643.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Srinivasu Sudireddi	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
644.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ravi Kanth V.	Housing and Real Estate Development	0.01	0.00
645.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Suman Vijayagopal	Housing and Real Estate Development	0.01	0.00
646.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Satyakavaceri	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
647.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Satya Simha Prasad	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
648.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Senthil Palanisamy	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
649.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Shiddal Inganagouda Rati	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
650.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	41. Non Resident Indians	Housing and Real Estate Developers Ltd.	0.21	0.00
651.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Sukir Kumaresan	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
652.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Venkateshwarlu Ravikant	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
653.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Vijaya Kumar Christopher	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
654.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Satya Kavachri	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
655.	Pelican Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Chandrakant Patel.	Constr. of Commercial/Residential Plots.	0.00	0.00
656.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Archana Vadya	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
657.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Leela Prasad Koneru	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
658.	Indogulf Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Energy City Navi	Building, Developing and Running.	0.10	0.00
659.	Godrej Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Red Fort India Real Estate Babur.	Real Estate Development	205.22	4.79
660.	Ayushi Builders Developers P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ridgewood holdings Ltd.	To Own Develop Construct Residential Complexes	123.84	3.07
661.	Jyothy Laboratories Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	South Asia Regional	Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals Products	252.24	6.25
662.	Ozone Projects P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Urban Infrastructure Real Estate Fund	Real Estate Development	843.88	20.91
663.	Glazy Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Jaxbridge Ltd.	Township, Housing Builtup, Infrastructure	0.05	0.00
664.	Orchid Ired Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Edgeware Ltd.	Township, Housing	0.05.	0.00
665.	True Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Divalia Ltd.	Township, Housing Bul Tup, Infrastructure	0.05	0.00
666.	Pune Kondwa Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Robert Pavery	Real Estate	0.00	0.00
667.	WSC V India Realty Projects	Acquisition of Share	WSI/Wsqi V (XIV) Mauritius Investors	Real Estate	0.00	0.00
668.	Accent Builders P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Rhyzz Ltd.	Township, Housing Builtup, Infrastructure	0.05	0.00
669.	Angel Propbuild Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Wikinba Ltd.	Township, Housing Builtup, Infrastructure	0.10	0.00
670.	Apricot Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Skyzo Ltd.	Township, Housing Builtup, Infrastructure	0.10	0.00
671.	Glazy Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ireo Management IT	Township, Housing Builtup, Infrastructure	0.00	0.00
672.	Assotech Realty P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Naresh Nagpal	Housing and Real Estate Promotion	12.50	0.28
673.	Colliers Intl. Property Services Pvt. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share Intl.	Colliers (Mauritius) Ltd.	Real Estate Consultancy. Broking Service	5.00	0.11
674.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ashish Srivastava	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
675.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Baiju Nand G Nair	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
676.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Brajesh Goyal	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
677.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	C. Sivanandan	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
678.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Devi Prasad Ivaturi	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
679.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Eswar Vermulapalli	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
680.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Jayakrishnan Radhkrishnan	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
681.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Krishna Kumar Vavilala	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
682.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Lakkoji	Housing and Real Estate	0.01	0.00
683.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Nalikapalliveera Sekhar Babu	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
684.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Nirupama Henjarappa	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
685.	Home Sweet Home Developers	Acquisition of Share	Six Nir's One Share Each	Housing & Real Estate Development	0.03	0.00
686.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Fadmanabha C.J.	Housing and Real Estate Development	0.01	0.00
687.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Pradeep Shantaram Bhat	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
688.	Home Sweet Home Developers	Acquisition of Share	1. Srivamei Madhwapthy 2. Ravi Middlineri	Housing and Real Estate Development	0.01	0.00
689.	Organge Realty P. Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ireo Investment Holding III	Real Estate	0.05	0.00
690.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Raghu Bharadvaj	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
691.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Rama Murthy Setty	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
692.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ramesh Babu Doddi	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
693.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ramesh Babu Doddi Vusirkala	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
694.	Home Sweet Home Developers Ltd.	Acquisition of Share	Ranganatha Bande	Housing and Real Estate.	0.01	0.00
Grand Total					178,480.03	4,308.25

Note: Amount includes the infolows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's

Complaints of Frauds From IFCI

2094. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints about fraud from Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI);

(b) if so, the details of the complaints made by the IFCI;

(c) whether the Government has referred the complaints for investigation to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (e) No complaint was received by the Ministry directly from IFCI. However, investigations were ordered by the Company law Board, under Section 237 (b) of the Companies Act, 1956 on the basis of petitions filed by IFCI against M/s Usha India Limited, M/s Malvika Steel Limited and M/s Koshika Telecom Limited before the Board. These investigations, ordered by the Company Law Board, were assigned by the Ministry on 18.5.2005 to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and have since been completed. Based on the findings of the SFIO, prosecutions were authorized to be field against the concerned persons for violations of provisions of Law. Such prosecutions are under progress in the Court of law.

[Translation]

Assistance by NABARD to Co-Operative Banks

2095. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide assistance to co-operative banks functioning in rural areas, State/UT-wise;

(b) the achievements made during the last three years;

(c) whether the said schemes have yielded the desired results; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As part of its credit functions, National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance to the approved financial institutions including Cooperative Banks in respect of their disbursements towards Short Term and Long Term loans extended by them at the ground level. NABARD refinance is also available to the Cooperative Banks under Short Term (Others) category for providing loans under various agricultural and rural activities. The Refinance Schemes of NABARD are applicable to all the eligible Cooperative Banks throughout the country.

(b) NABARD has provided Rs. 13,665.78 crore, Rs. 14,479.32 crore, Rs. 16,481.63 crore and Rs. 8,984.54 crore during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto 30 September) respectively to the Cooperative Banks under Seasonal Agricultural Operations, Short and Medium-term, Investment Credit and Liquidity Support Schemes.

(c) and (d) Due to various steps taken by the Government and NABARD, the total disbursement by the

Cooperative Banks, which was Rs. 19,668 crore in the year 2002-03, has increased to Rs. 40,515 crore in the year 2007-08.

[English]

Anganwadi Workers

2096. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether anganwadi workers are demanding that they may be treated as Government employees and granted pay and allowances and other benefits accordingly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the representations received from time to time, the major demands of the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) are as under:-

- Accord status of Grade C & D employees of Government with consequential benefits.
- Payment of salary at par with the Government employees.
- Linkage of remuneration with Consumer Price Index.
- A lump sum ex-gratia benefit on retirement of Rs. 1,00,000/- to AWWs and Rs. 50,000/- to AWHs.
- Extension of social security benefits like provident funds, pension etc. to all AWWs/AWHs.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the AWWs and AWHs as honorary workers from local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development.

On account of the nature of the role of these grassroots functionaries under the ICDS Scheme, it is not feasible to declare them as Government employees or extended the consequential benefits as admissible thereon.

New Pension Scheme

2097. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the country's entire workforce under New Pension Scheme (NPS), including workers in the unorganised sectors;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought comments of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) to merge its employees Contributory Provident Fund with the New Pension System;

(d) if so, the response of the PFRDA; and

(e) the manner in which the Government will protect the interests of its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has conveyed its approval to PFRDA in August, 2008 to extend the new pension system to all citizens including the unorganised sector.

PFRDA has initiated preliminary action and is in the process of roll out of the New Pension System (NPS) for all citizens including unorganised sector workers. NPS is expected to be made available to all citizens with effect from 1st April, 2008.

(c) The comments from PFRDA were sought on transition from contributory provident fund (CPF) to defined contribution pension scheme for employees of autonomous bodies.

(d) and (e) The PFRDA has intimated that it welcomed the decision of the Government to move willing CPF beneficiaries to the New Pension System. NPS architecture, particularly the services of pension funds appointed by PFRDA can be availed of for the benefit of employees of autonomous bodies shifting from contributory provident fund to the defined contribution pension plan in the same manner as post 1.1.2004 employees of autonomous bodies. Initial enquiries with the central recordkeeping agency (CRA) indicate that minimal changes

will be required to extend record-keeping services to such organisations. However, PFRDA would like to recommend that employees with less than 10 years of service left before superannuation could be advised to choose a capital protection oriented investment option with maximum exposure to fixed income instruments in order to avoid possible erosion in their accumulated pension wealth.

[Translation]

Assistance to Dowry Harassment Victims

2098. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance has been provided to dowry harassment victims by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have also been provided funds for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No financial assistance is provided by the Government to dowry harassment victims. However, the National Commission for Women (NCW), on receiving complaints from the victims of dowry harassment, forwards them to the concerned policies authorities for initiating action under the law. The Commission also provides legal advice and counseling.

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Women provides funds to NGo, for creating legal awareness.

[English]

BPL List

2099. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons identified in States/UTs should not exceed the number of BPL persons, as estimated by the Planning Commission in the State/UT;

(b) if so, the rationale thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have a realistic figure of BPL people in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not crossing estimates of Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) The number and proportion of population living below the poverty line in the country is estimated by the Planning Commission from a large sample survey of consumer expenditure after an interval of five years approximately. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States & UTs to conduct a BPL Census generally in the beginning of a Five Year Plan to identify the rural poor who could be assisted under its various programmes. In the guidelines of the last BPL Census 2002, the States were given the option to identify the BPL families in the rural areas which may be equal to the poverty estimates of Planning Commission for 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share (worked out by the Planning Commission) whichever was higher with additional 10% on account of transient poor. According to poverty estimates of 1999-2000 the number of rural BPL Households was worked out as 3.86 crore and as per adjusted share this number was 4.88 crore. Thus, with 10% additionality as stated above the States and UTs were allowed to identify 5.46 crore rural households as BPL. Therefore, the States/UTs were given flexibility in identification of rural BPL families which was much higher to the poverty estimates of Planning Commission.

Funding From United Nations under WCD Schemes

2100. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is being received by the Government from United Nations for the schemes of Women and Child Development (WCD) in the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contributing any share for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the breakup of funds provided by the Government and the United Nations during the last three years and the actual expenditure made thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) Under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, a UNDP-GOI Project on Gender Equality is in progress for tracking and monitoring progress across sectors in achievement of national commitments to gender equality and empowerment of women. The areas of focus of this Project are aligned to cross-cutting strategies that are central to gender mainstreaming efforts in the country. The period of the Project is 2004-08.

The total budget of UNDP-GOI Project on Gender Equality is US\$ 1 million. UNDP has borne the entire cost of project. The following expenditure has been made during the last three years under this Project:-

2006—Rs. 1.3 crore (approx.)

2007—Rs. 75.9 lakh (approx.)

2008—Rs. 37.8 lakh (approx.) till date

Funds are not released to the State Government under this Project.

Fiscal Deficit

2101. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *ALIAS* SADHU YADAV:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of increase in fiscal deficit during the first half of 2008-09 has been much higher;

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

(c) its impact on our economy; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to bring down the fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The month-wise cumulative fiscal deficit as per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first six months of the current financial year 2008-09 together with data for the corresponding periods of the previous year are given, below:

Month-wise Cumulative Fiscal Deficit (As per cent of GDP)

Months	2008-09	2007-08
April	0.62	0.59
May	1.38	1.32
June	1.62	2.38
July	2.19	2.75
August	2.20	2.19
September	1.94	1.72

The Union Budget 2008-09 has envisaged the fiscal deficit at 2.5 per cent of GDP which is within the target of 3.0 per cent of GDP, set under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 and which has a headroom of 0.5 per cent of GDP. The higher direct and indirect tax collections and improved non-tax revenues are expected to keep the fiscal deficit within the prescribed limits.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Power Sector

2102. SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign investment made in the power sector and the additional power generated as a result thereof during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has framed any new policy for attracting large-scale foreign investment in the power sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount of foreign investment likely to be invested during the coming years under the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per information available with the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), which maintains the data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the statement showing the details of the FDI made in the power sector during the last three years is given below:

(Amount in Million)

2005-06 Apr.-Mar.		2006-07 Apr.-Mar.		2007-08 Apr.-Mar.		Total	
FDI in Rs.	FDI In US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI In US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI In US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI In US\$
3,863.77	87.09	7,132.19	157.47	38,774.62	968.00	49,770.58	1,212.56

Additional power generated from various power projects is not being segregated based on the nature of investment on the projects.

(b) and (c) Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government to attract foreign investment in the power sector are as follows:

(i) Foreign Direct Investment

100% FDI has been permitted on the automatic approval route in respect of projects relating to electricity generation, transmission and distribution (other than Nuclear Power Plants). Recently, power trading has also been included in the above, subject to compliance with the regulations under the Electricity Act, 2003.

(ii) Ultra Mega Power Projects

The Government has taken up an initiative for facilitating the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each under the tariff based competitive bidding route using super critical technology.

(iii) Competitive Bidding Guidelines

The Central Government has on 19th January 2005 issued guidelines for competitive bidding for determination of tariff for procurement of power by distribution licensees after due consultation with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). This is expected to further encourage foreign as well as private sector

investment. Subsequently, the Central Government has also issued detailed guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of transmission services for transmission of electricity vide notification dated 17th April, 2006.

(d) No targets have been set for FDI in the power sector as the inflow of capital largely depends upon the prevailing investment climate and the foreign investors, confidence and their perception of investment risks in deciding the country and choice of sector within the country for investment.

[English]

**Deepak Parekh Committee on
Infrastructure Financing**

2103. DR. K.S.MANOJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since implemented the recommendations of the Report of the Deepak Parekh Committee on Infrastructure Financing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR

BANSAL: (a) to (c) Government has implemented some of the important recommendations arising from the report of the Deepak Parekh Committee on infrastructure financing including, inter-alia, removal of TDS on Corporate Bonds, and setting up of an offshore subsidiary of India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Ltd. (IIFCL) to utilize a part of India's foreign exchange reserves for infrastructure development. The other recommendations are being deliberated in a High Level Committee (HLC) under Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for evolving a consensus amongst the concerned entities, e.g. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) etc.

[Translation]

Tax on Windfall Benefits

2104. **SHRI KIREN RIJJU:**
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend direct tax laws in the matter of taxation of windfall profits by big industrial houses particularly petroleum companies in the country;

(b) if so, the detailed parameters thereof and the time frame for the same; and

(c) 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.

(c) Ordinarily, windfall taxes are levied by the Government to extract the full value of natural resources qua owner. However, an oil refinery is like any other manufacturing unit where the Government is entitled to a share in the profits qua sovereign (by way of tax on profits) and not as qua owner. Therefore, there is no economic justification for imposition of any windfall or excess profit tax on the profits of manufacturing units like oil refinery.

Breakdown of Power Plants

2105. **SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:** Will the Minister of **POWER** be pleased to state;

(a) whether there has been frequent break-down in the power plants in the country;

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

(c) whether an estimate of the losses so incurred has been made in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The performance of a generating unit depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, timely planned maintenance, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel in respect of thermal and nuclear units and availability of water in respect of hydro units. Over the years, there has been considerable improvement in the operational performance of the generating units in the country due to improved design features, better diagnostic facilities and maintenance practices. The utilization of installed capacity of thermal and nuclear units expressed in terms of plant load factor, has shown considerable improvement over the years but mainly for fuel shortage in case of nuclear units. The operating availability of hydro machines has also been consistently high. However, breakdowns (forced outage) take place in certain units due to their age and other unforeseen incidents/events. The loss due to forced outage is worked out in term of energy loss (Million Units). The details of plant-wise forced outages and the estimated loss of generation in respect of thermal plants which suffered frequent break-down (36 times or more per year i.e. three times in a month) during the last three years (2005-06 to 2007-08) and current year (2008-09) is enclosed in the enclosed statement. There has been no case of frequent break down in hydro and nuclear plants during the last three years.

(d) and (e): Besides periodic plant maintenance, renovation and modernization (R&M) and life extension (LE) of old and inefficient generating units as part of R&M and LE programme are carried out with a view to minimize forced outages of generating plants.

Statement*Details of Frequent Forced Outage during 2005-06*

Sl.No.	Name of station	Unit No.	Installed Capacity MW	No. of outages in the year	Total Outage hours	Estimated Generation loss (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paricha	2	110.00	141.00	1955.08	215.06
2.	Patratu	2	40.00	108.00	1869.63	93.48
3.	Patratu	9	110.00	101.00	3464.28	381.07
4.	Patratu	6	90.00	95.00	3011.65	301.17
5.	Harduagan J-B	4	60.00	78.00	3208.13	192.49
6.	D.P.L.	2	30.00	75.00	1552.28	46.57
7.	Panki	3	105.00	75.00	1454.25	159.97
8.	Rajghat	1	67.50	74.00	436.05	29.43
9.	Rajghat	2	67.50	69.00	894.70	60.39
10.	Panipat	1	110.00	67.00	1078.67	118.65
11.	Panki	4	105.00	67.00	1655.17	182.07
12.	D.P.L.	1	30.00	64.00	1580.43	47.41
13.	Panipat	8	250.00	64.00	568.08	142.02
14.	Paricha	1	110.00	64.00	1473.80	162.12
15.	Panipat	2	110.00	63.00	1547.98	170.28
16.	Bokaro B	2	210.00	62.00	2211.67	464.45
17.	Harduaganj B	3	60.00	62.00	2239.40	134.36
18.	Tenughat	1	210.00	60.00	1047.77	220.03
19.	Panipat	7	250.00	58.00	4709.82	1177.45
20.	Panipat	4	110.00	53.00	511.57	56.27
21.	D.P.L.	6	110.00	52.00	1132.05	124.53
22.	Obra	13	200.00	52.00	1237.02	247.40
23.	Barauni	6	105.00	50.00	5286.35	581.50
24.	Faridabad Extn.	2	55.00	49.00	1022.70	61.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	2	110.00	49.00	880.67	96.87
26.	Faridabad Extn.	3	55.00	47.00	2619.13	157.15
27.	Obra	8	94.00	46.00	2484.88	248.49
28.	I.P. Station	4	62.50	45.00	2651.45	165.72
29.	I.P. Station	5	60.00	44.00	889.18	53.35
30.	D.P.L.	3	70.00	43.00	1189.75	89.23
31.	Faridabad Extn.	1	55.00	42.00	810.15	48.61
32.	Obra	10	200.00	41.00	1469.00	293.80
33.	Obra	12	200.00	41.00	963.62	192.72
34.	Namrup ST	5	30.00	40.00	926.93	27.81
35.	Bokaro B	1	210.00	37.00	1378.15	289.41
36.	Bokaro B	3	210.00	37.00	2013.67	422.87
37.	I. P. Station	2	62.80	37.00	873.97	54.62
38.	Korba-West	4	210.00	37.00	696.18	146.20
39.	Harduaganj-B	7	105.00	36.00	2420.13	266.21
40.	Koradi	5	200.00	36.00	952.95	190.59
Total					68368.35	8113.19

Details of Frequent Forced Outage during 2006-07

Sl.No.	Name of station	Unit No.	Installed Capacity MW	No. of outages in the year	Total Outage hours	Estimated Generation loss (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paricha	2	110	98	2210.83	243.19
2.	Patratu	2	50	96	3251.38	162.57
3.	Harduaganj-B	7	110	94	2268.10	249.49
4.	Faridabad Extn.	3	60	92	1885.10	113.11
5.	Faridabad Extn.	1	60	86	2058.88	123.53
6.	Paricha	1	110	84	1282.82	141.11
7.	Faridabad Extn.	2	60	80	3253.60	195.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Panki	4	110	78	2117.43	232.92
9.	Kutch LIG.	1	70	75	999.38	69.96
10.	Panki	3	110	70	1267.83	139.46
11.	Patratu	1	50	67	1485.12	74.26
12.	D.P.L.	3	75	65	1621.23	121.59
13.	Harduganj-B	3	60	64	1294.72	77.68
14.	D.P.L.	1	30	62	3508.12	105.24
15.	I.P. Station	5	60	60	2918.13	175.09
16.	Obra	8	100	59	2379.95	238.00
17.	Ennore	2	60	57	1193.15	71.59
18.	D.P.L.	5	75	56	530.35	39.78
19.	Namrup ST	5	30	55	1184.62	35.54
20.	D.P.L.	4	75	53	1792.55	134.44
21.	Tenughat	1	210	53	606.80	127.43
22.	Bokaro B	2	210	52	1622.12	340.64
23.	Bokaro B	3	210	52	2173.28	456.39
24.	D.P.L.	2	30	52	1445.50	43.37
25.	Panipat	1	110	52	829.90	91.29
26.	Kutch LIG.	3	75	51	762.68	57.20
27.	Patratu	10	110	50	1709.00	187.99
28.	Rajghat	1	67.5	50	1634.08	110.30
29.	Tenughat	2	210	49	335.63	70.48
30.	Karimota LIG	2	125	49	4274.52	534.31
31.	Kutch LIG.	2	70	47	1177.05	82.39
32.	Obra	12	200	44	1659.02	331.80
33.	Paricha	3	210	44	1190.65	250.04
34.	Rajghat	2	67.5	44	1250.08	84.38
35.	I.P. Station	2	62.5	43	1490.92	93.18
36.	Obra	7	100	43	2915.57	291.56
37.	Panipat	2	110	42	521.38	57.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	2	110	36	779.65	85.76
39.	Obra	11	200	36	1907.20	381.44
40	Obra	13	200	36	2522.05	504.41
Total					69310.38	6925.48

Details of Frequent Forced Outage during 2007-08

Sl.No.	Name of station	Unit No.	Installed Capacity MW	No. of outages in the year	Total Outage hours	Estimated Generation loss (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Harduaganj	7	105	150	2616.98	274.78
2.	Panki	3	105	114	1397.38	146.73
3.	Faridabad Extn.	2	60	100	2293.32	137.60
4.	Faridabad Extn.	1	60	92	1795.18	107.71
5.	Parichha	1	110	89	3296.55	362.62
6.	Parichha	3	210	85	1073.10	225.35
7.	Parichha	2	110	78	4454.03	489.94
8.	New Parli	1	250	75	792.43	198.11
9.	Kutch LIG.	3	75	73	1703.58	127.77
10.	Korba East V.	2	250	73	697.17	174.29
11.	Faridabad Extn.	3	60	69	2132.10	127.93
12.	Harduaganj	3	60	68	1236.82	74.21
13.	Patratu	1	50	65	2454.18	122.71
14.	Obra	8	94	56	2240.95	210.65
15.	Panipat	2	110	53	847.07	93.18
16.	Patratu	7	110	51	1963.65	216.00
17.	Rajghat	1	67.5	51	1421.92	95.98
18.	Rajghat	2	67.5	47	984.67	66.47
19.	Panki	4	105	44	646.33	67.87
20.	Ennore	3	110	43	1288.02	139.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	I.P. Station	2	62.5	43	1453.22	90.83
22.	Kutch LIG.	2	70	42	1120.33	78.42
23.	Patratu	2	50	42	2150.58	107.53
24.	Ennore	1	60	41	1256.60	75.40
25.	Patratu	6	100	40	3037.67	303.77
26.	Kutch LIG.	1	70	39	1240.25	86.82
27.	Obra	7	94	37	1305.83	122.75
28.	Tenughat	2	210	37	857.90	180.16
29.	Amar Kantak	1	30	36	3268.10	98.04
30.	Panipat	3	110	36	521.83	57.40
31.	Sikka Rep.	1	120	36	671.93	80.63
Total					52199.68	4741.11

Details of Forced Outage during 2008-09 (April 08 to Nov.' 08)

SI.No.	Name of station	Unit No.	Installed Capacity MW	No. of outages in the year	Total Outage hours	Estimated Generation loss (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Newcossipore	1	30.00	116.00	4,207.65	126.23
2.	Newcossipore	2	30.00	73.00	3,973.70	119.21
3.	Newcossipore	3	50.00	69.00	4,334.06	216.70
4.	Faridabad Ext.	2	60.00	63.00	4,202.99	252.18
5.	Paras Exp.	1	250.00	60.00	2,148.41	537.10
6.	Faridabad Ext.	3	60.00	58.00	1,525.54	91.53
7.	Faridabad Ext.	1	60.00	56.00	1,193.29	71.60
8.	Kutch LIG.	3	75.00	50.00	767.25	57.54
9.	Harduganj B	7	105.00	49.00	3,265.81	342.91
10.	Harduganj B	3	60.00	45.00	1,348.00	80.88
11.	I.P. T.P.S.	5	60.00	42.00	2,738.08	164.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	D.P.L.	3	75.00	40.00	2,126.81	159.51
13.	Hardugaganj B	5	60.00	40.00	2,788.31	167.30
14.	Sanjay Gandhi	5	500.00	36.00	907.00	453.50
15.	D.P.L.	4	75.00	358.00	1,872.89	140.47
16.	Mejia	6	250.00	35.00	3,474.35	868.59
17.	Parichha	2	110.00	34.00	1,652.27	181.75
18.	Parichha	1	110.00	33.00	1,450.71	159.58
19.	New Parli	1	250.00	31.00	3,260.57	815.14
20.	Patratu	7	110.00	30.00	1,876.41	206.41
21.	Parichha	3	210.00	29.00	2,437.04	511.78
22.	Ukai	1	120.00	29.00	2,561.04	307.32
23.	Ennore	2	60.00	28.00	1,494.64	89.67
24.	Obra	7	94.00	28.00	950.71	89.37
25.	Patratu	2	50.00	28.00	1,127.39	56.37
26.	Karimota LIG	2	125.00	27.00	2,080.02	260.00
27.	Bokaro B.	2	210.00	26.00	1,679.68	352.73
28.	D.P.L.	6	110.00	26.00	1,043.36	114.77
29.	Panipat	2	110.00	26.00	437.91	48.17
30.	Kutch LIG.	2	70.00	25.00	874.95	61.25
31.	Newcossipore	4	50.00	25.00	723.90	36.20
32.	Parichha	4	210.00	25.00	2,162.68	454.16
33.	Ropar	1	210.00	25.00	688.36	144.56
34.	Amar kankar	1	30.00	24.00	2,275.06	68.25
35.	Korba East V	1	250.00	24.00	263.29	65.82
Total					69,914.13	7,872.84

*[English]***"Micro Credit for Housing"**

2106. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are collaborating with the financial institutions to extend micro credit for housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of micro credit provided by National Housing Bank during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Banks are extending micro credit to rural, semi-urban and urban areas through SHG-Bank Linkage Programme for various purpose including housing and shelter improvements. While National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Housing Bank (NHB) provide refinance to the banks in respect of such units financed by banks in rural areas, the NHB also extends direct financial assistance to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) undertaking housing micro-finance activities for members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) attached to these MFIs.

(c) The State-wise disbursement of credit to MFIs by NHB during the last three years and the current year so far is as follows:-

State-wise disbursement to MFIs by NHB (Rs. in crores)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (till 5.12.2008)
Maharashtra	0.50	1.50	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	0.38	1.10	2.49	2.86
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	1.48
Karnataka	—	—	—	2.90
Assam	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	—	0.50
Gujarat	—	—	—	—
Total	0.88	2.60	2.49	7.74

Relaxing IT Refund Norms

2107. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed Income Tax refund norms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of refunds issued during 2006-07 and 2007-08?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. However, to ensure speedy processing and issuance of refunds for the assessment year 2007-08, the Income Tax Department has instructed the field formations to accept the tax-payer's claim, with certain exceptions, for the credit of the Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) at the time of processing of returns in all the IT returns where the aggregate TDS claim does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs and where the refund computed does not exceed Rs. 25,000.

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

(c) The number of refunds issued during 2006-07 and 2007-08 is as under:-

Financial Year	Number of refunds issued (Figures in Lakhs)
2006-07	44.57
2007-08	48.77

India Assisted Power Projects in Bhutan

2108. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:- Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bhutan have taken a decision to double the targets for power production in Government of India assisted power projects in Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the agreement signed between Government of India and Royal Government of Bhutan on 28.07.2006, the Government of India agreed to minimum import of 5000 MW electricity from Bhutan by the year 2020.

In May, 2008, India and Bhutan have agreed to revise the target of exporting hydropower from Bhutan to India from 5,000 MW to 10,000 MW by 2020.

[Translation]

Transmission and Distribution of Power

2109. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:
SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the privatization of transmission and distribution of power in various States has helped in saving of power during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government provides assistance to State Power Utilities to bring down the transmission and distribution losses in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above assistance to State Power Utilities is performance based; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The privatization of distribution of power has taken place in the NCT of Delhi and Orissa.

The information as furnished by the Government of NCT of Delhi about the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Loss levels of the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) after privatization of distribution of power is as under:-

State	Opening loss levels		AT&C Loss (%)					
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Delhi								
BSES	57.2	Target	56.45	54.70	50.70	44.65	39.95	—
Yamuna		Achievement	61.89	54.29	50.12	43.88	39.03	29.08
Power Ltd.								
BSES	48.1	Target	47.55	46.00	42.70	36.70	39.10	—
Rajdhani		Achievement	47.40	45.06	40.64	35.53	29.92	27.17
Power Ltd.								
North Delhi	48.1	Target	47.60	45.35	40.85	35.35	31.10	—
Power Ltd.		Achievement	47.70	44.86	33.79	26.52	23.54	18.77

The information as furnished by the Government of Orissa about the distribution loss levels (%) of the

Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) is as under:-

DISCOM	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	OERC* approval	Actual upto June 2008						
Central Electric Supply company	36.0	42.9	33.0	43.5	29.3	41.5	29.3	39.0
Northern Electric Supply Company	35.0	37.1	31.5	33.2	26.0	31.0	25.5	31.4
Western Electric Supply Company	31.0	37.8	33.7	36.4	25.0	36.1	25.5	32.8
Southern Electric Supply Company	36.0	41.1	33.0	43.4	30.4	45.4	30.4	45.4

*OERC-Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(c) to (f) Government had launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 with the objective of encouraging reforms and of reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss, improving quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction. The target was to reduce AT&C losses to 15% in five years in urban and high density consumption areas, to begin with. Government of India had sanctioned 571 projects amounting to Rs. 17033.58 crore under the investment component for strengthening and up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems of the States. The States have so far utilized Rs. 12159.86 crores. An amount of Rs. 2879.73 crore has also been released to nine states for achieving reduction in cash losses under the incentive component of the programme.

The Government have approved the continuation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during the XI Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting are the necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening & up-gradation of sub-transmission and

distribution networks. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centers. Establishment of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) can also be taken up in the project areas with population more than 4 lacks and annual input energy of the order of 350 MU. part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Initially, funds for the projects under both the parts will be provided through loan (100% for part-A and 25% for Part-B, balance to be raised by state utilities through Financial institutions, except special category and North-Eastern states, for which under Part-B, 90% loan will be provided) which will be converted into grant on fulfillment of conversion conditionalities, namely;

- (i) the entire amount of loan for part-A projects is to be converted into grant once the establishment of the required baseline data system is achieved and verified by an independent agency appointed by Ministry of Power.
- (ii) Upto 50% of loan for part-B projects can be converted into grant (proportionate to achievement of targets) on achieving 15% AT&C loss levels on project areas for a sustained period of 5 years. In addition, utility level loss

reduction (AT&C losses) @ 3% per annum for utilities with baseline loss levels exceeding 30% and @ 1.5% for utilities with baseline loss levels less than 30% have to be achieved.

Presently the restructured APDRP for XI Plan does not cover private distribution utilities.

[English]

Anganwadi Workers

2110. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the wages/emoluments being given to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers;

(b) whether the Government has not increased their wages/emoluments during the last ten years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received any demand for increase of wages/emoluments from these workers; and

(e) if so, the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) Representations have been received in the past for enhancement in the honorarium payable to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers. The Government has enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers by Rs. 500/-per month over and above the last honorarium drawn by them. Similarly, for Anganwadi Helpers & Anganwadi Workers of Mini-AWCs, the honorarium has been enhanced by Rs. 250/- per month over and above the last honorarium drawn by them. The aforesaid enhanced honorarium is payable w.e.f. 1.4.2008. The details of honorarium drawn by these honorary workers during the last ten years are as follows:

Qualification Year	16.5.97	1.4.2002	1.4.2008
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Honorarium for Anganwadi Workers

Non-Matriculate	438	938	1438
Matriculate	500	1000	1500
Non-Matriculate with 5 years exp.	469	969	1469
Matriculate with 5 years experience	531	1031	1531
Non-Matriculate with 10 years exp.	500	1000	1500
Matriculate with 10 years exp.	563	1063	1563

Honorarium of Anganwadi Workers of Mini Anganwadi Centres and Anganwadi Helpers

	260	500	750
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Interest Rate on Written-Off Loans

2111. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks have requested the Government to pay the interest on the written-off loans under its policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) In view of the staggered schedule for reimbursing the claims of the lending institutions under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008 (ADWDRS), the Government has decided to pay interest on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th instalments of the reimbursable claims. The interest will be paid on these instalments from the date of the reimbursement of the first instalment till the date of the actual reimbursement.

[Translation]

Discontinuation of Circulation of Notes

2112. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision recently to discontinue the circulation of certain currency notes/coins;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that many banks have stopped accepting the said notes/coins after this decision; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) It has been decided to phase out Rs. 500/-denomination banknotes (1996 MG series only) from circulation. Accordingly, RBI has advised commercial banks (including Regional Rural Banks and Urban Banks) not to re-issue such banknotes whenever these are tendered by the members of the public over the counter. RBI has also advised the banks that all such banknotes shall continue to be legal tender and therefore acceptable for all transactions and no member of the public be denied exchange facility. No coin has been discontinued in the recent past.

(c) and (d) No such complaint against banks about their refusal to accept these banknotes has been brought to notice so far.

[English]

"Rate of Interest on Loans"

2113. SHRI JUAL ORAM:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the Public Sector Banks in the recent past to reduce the rates of interest on various kinds of loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The interest rates are deregulated and the Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their respective Boards taking into account their actual cost of funds, operating expenses, regulatory requirement of provisioning etc. The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have voluntarily reduced the rates of interest in response to reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Repo Rates by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in recent months.

Skill Upgradation Under SJSRY

2114. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revamped the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with a view to provide for skill upgradation of urban poor for employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Lands For STs In Kerala

2115. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for assistance of Rs. 700 crores for purchase of land for 22,000 landless Scheduled Tribes of Kerala.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, during 2006-07, the State Government of Kerala had sought an amount of Rs. 630.00 crore from the Government of India for taking up development work and also purchase land for rehabilitating 22,000 landless Scheduled Tribes of Kerala. The matter had been referred back to the State Government of Kerala to revise the proposal in accordance with the funds allocated to the State.

Utilisation of Fund by CAPART

2116. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the functional status of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) Regional office, Guwahati with manpower, total outlay and utilization of fund during the last three years;

(b) whether the programmes of this office have suffered greatly due to inadequacy of manpower and instituting agency for appraisal and monitoring;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to empower this office to make it an effective functional entity and the time by which the exercise would be completed?

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 Regional office, CAPART, Guwahati is functional with 2 Group 'A' officers and 15 other supporting staff. The total outlay of funds

and the amount utilized during the last three years is as follows-

Year	Total outlay (Rs. Crores)	Amount utilised (Rs. Crores)
2005-06	3.70	1.96
2006-07	2.79	1.15
2007-08	2.64	1.86

(b) to (d) No sir. There are 23 Institutional monitors on panel with the Regional Office, Guwahati that are sufficient for appraisal and monitoring of the proposal received by it. The state-wise number of Institutional monitors on the panel of the Regional Office, Guwahati are as follows:-

Name of State	No. of Institutional Monitors
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	10
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	3
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	2
Sikkim	1
Tripura	2

At present there is no vacancy in the Regional Office, Guwahati.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Co-Operative Banks

2117. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial burden of co-operative banks have increased due to the loan waiver scheme announced by the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to such co-operative banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the financial burden of co-operative banks arising due to the implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

The Government has already released Rs. 25,000 crore to RBI (Rs. 17,500 crore for Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks and Rs. 7,500 crore for Scheduled Commercial Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and Local Area Banks). The balance reimbursable claims would be released in July 2009, July 2010 and July 2011. The Government has also decided to pay interest on the balance reimbursable claims.

Besides, the Government has taken the following steps to provide adequate liquidity support to the Cooperative Banks:-

- Government has set up a Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (STCRC) fund in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with an initial corpus of Rs. 5,000 crore.
- NABARD is extending refinance to the extent of 75% of actual crop loan disbursed during Kharif 2008, as against 35% in earlier years.
- NABARD has enhanced its refinance budget to cooperative banks/RRBs from Rs. 18,432 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 21,500 crore in 2008-09.
- NABARD has deferred the dues repayable by State Cooperative Banks upto 6 months.
- Under the Vaidyanathan Package for the revival of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS), Government, through NABARD, has released Rs 4,448.68 crore to the concerned STCCS.

(English)

Wind Energy Generation

2118. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:
SHRIMATI. PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the Government has adopted a generation based incentive model on a pilot basis for wind energy projects up to 49 MW are reported in "The Hindu" dated 13 August, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national policy for wind energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has announced a demonstration programme on Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for grid interactive wind power project aggregating to 49 MW. The demonstration GBI programme provides for an incentive of Rs. 0.50 per unit of electricity for a period of ten years to the eligible grid interactive wind power project promoters, who do not avail the benefits of accelerated depreciation.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been promoting setting up of commercial wind power projects through private sector investments in the country by providing fiscal incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generator, excise duty exemption, ten years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, benefit to accelerated depreciation and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart preferential tariff, is being provided for wind power by potential States. Wind Power Projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 9522 MW has so far been set up in the country.

Loan/Assistance by HUDCO

2119. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO is providing loan/assistance to various State Governments, Corporate Sector, NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) Charitable Trusts/Institutions for the construction for community toilets, sanitation facilities and housing;

(b) if so, the details there of, category wise for the last two years; and

(c) the number of works completed and yet to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of Housing Schemes financed by HUDCO during the last two years *i.e.* 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement I. Details of Schemes sanctioned under Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme are given in the enclosed statement II.

(c) Housing Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during the last two years are in various stages of implementation. 1271 WCs/bath units have been completed under the community Toilet Programme and 390 WC/bath units are in progress. Work on rest is in various stages of commencement.

Statement I**Category: Housing****Year 2006-07**

Agency	State	Scheme Name	Project Cost	Loan Amt.	Dwelling Units
1	2	3	4	5	6
AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	Andra Pradesh	EWS Rural Hsg. Scheme in 6 dist.	20000.00	14000.00	80000
AP State Police Housing Corporation	Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive Such. for constr. Of 3000 staff quarters	23000.00	20200.00	3000
Assam State Coop. Hsg. Society	Assam	Cash Loan Housing Scheme	3069.63	2300.00	985
State Urban Development Agency	Chhattisgarh	IHSDP Sch. in various distts.	1582.96	282.97	1374
State Urban Development Agency	Chhattisgarh	Const. of 27976 EWS DUs under BSUP	39144.00	3902.00	27976
Municipal Corporation Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Rehabilitation of Slum under JNNURM	7366.00	2199.00	5764
Mara Autonomous Distt. Council	Mizoram	Cash Loan Hsg. PH-VI	117.65	100.00	62
Civil Admn. Works Division, GON	Nagaland	G.A. Hsg. PH-V	400.22	360.00	7
Deptt. of Power, GON	Nagaland	Staff Housing at Nagaland	481.51	420.00	3
Home Deptt., GON	Nagaland	POL Hsg. PH-III	1116.18	1000.00	122
Nagaland Taxation Deptt.	Nagaland	Upgradation of Staff Qtrs.	55.74	50.00	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan State Road Dev. & Constrn.	Rajasthan	Constrn. Of 10000 Police Qrts.	53658.00	45125.00	10000
Total			150001.89	89938.97	129322
Year 2007-08					
Bihar State Rural Coop Heg. Federation	Bihar	Composite Rural HS	1080.55	890.56	322
Raipur Dev. Authority	Chhattisgarh	Constrn. Of 1800 LIG houses.	3690.00	2880.00	1800
Raipur Dev. Authority	Chhattisgarh	Constrn. Of 972 LIG houses	1909.98	1555.20	972
State Urban Dev. Authority	Chhattisgarh	IHSDP Scheme	4118.03	838.05	3392
State Urban Dev. Authority	Chhattisgarh	Constrn. Of 6492 EWS DUs	7933.15	1961.87	6492
Haryana Police Heg. Corpn.	Haryana	Constrn. Of Heg. for Police personnel	6852.00	6000.00	948
Mizoram Industrial Dev. Corpn.	Mizoram	Cash Loan Heg. Scheme	904.07	723.30	170
Deptt. Of Excise, GON	Nagaland	Excise Housing	125.38	100.00	9
Deptt. Of Forest, GON	Nagaland	Staff Qrts.	962.68	800.00	30
Home Deptt, GON	Nagaland	Police Housing	2696.64	2327.00	148
Nagaland State Transport	Nagaland	Constrn. Of residential complex	155.20	118.00	11
Central Govt. Employees Welfare Orgn.	Punjab	Constrn. Of res. Flats	14378.00	2200.00	632
Calcutta Metroloitan Dev. Auth.	West Bengal	Housing Component of	90244	20000.00	70000
Total			135029.68	40393.98	84926

Statement II**Scheme Santioned Under Implementation Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme (*Sajha Swchhata Abhiyan*)**

State/UT	Sl.No.	Proposal Received	Agency	Date of Sanction	Project Cost	Agency /Other Share	Subsidy Sanct	Subsidy Released	Date of Subsidy Release		Subsidy Release		Loan sanction	Loan Released	WC/Bath Sanction	Units Under Prog.	Units Comp.	UC Rec.
									1st	2nd	1st	2nd						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Punjab	1.	Const of 2 Nos. Toilet Blocks at GACL, Papper (Scheme No. 18777).	Sulabh International	3/3/2006	16.16	6.00	6.00	6.00	09/01/07	18/05/07	3.00	3.00	4.16	3.46	30	30	6.0	
		Sub Total			16.16	6.00	6.00	6.00			3.00	3.00	4.16	3.46	30	30	6.0	
Haryana	2	Implementation Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme at Bus Stand, Jhajar Haryana (Scheme No. 18933).	Suabir International			4.760	2.40	0.00					0.00	0.00	12	12		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	3.	Construction of 8 toilet complexes at Sites in Anasala Haryana (Scheme No. 18825)	Subah International	16.02.06	75.29	21.2	20.40	20.40	14.09.06	18.05.07	9.80	10.80	35.00	17.50	102		102	19.2
		Sub Total			75.29	25.96	22.80	20.40			9.80	10.80	35.00	17.50	114	12	102	19.2
Chandigarh	4.	Const. Of Public Toilet at Transport Area. Sector-26, Chandigarh (Scheme No. 18868).	Subah International	12.10.06	11.45	4.06	4.00	4.00	18.05.07		4.00		3.37	3.37	20		20	4.0
		Sub Total			11.45	4.66	4.00	4.00			4.00		3.37	3.37	20	0	20	4.0
Gujarat	5	Construction of Toilets blocks (109 WC & 51 Bath) at Along Ship Breaking yard and other various ports areas in Gujarat State by GMB (Scheme No. 18803).	Gujarat Maritime Board	4.3.2006	66.69	36.60	22.00	0.00			0.00		0.00	0.00	160			
	6.	Implementation of Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme for 1 Site at Ahmedabad (Scheme No. 18826).	Ahli Bhandya Paryavean Aam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	30.06.06	7.44	5.04	2.40	2.40	14.11.06		2.40		0.00	0.00	12		12	2.4
	7.	Construction of 1341 (1123 + 218) Toilet seats in 125 locations in 51 Nagarpalika in 20 Districts of Gujarat (Scheme No. 18827).	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	1.7.06	776.7	608.5	388.20	115.00	18.05.07		115.00		0.00	0.00	1341	378	963	115
	8.	Implementation of community toilets and sanitation complex at Lal Darwaja Near Municipal Swimming Pool, Ahmedabad, Gujarat (Scheme No. 19002).	Ahli Bhandya Paryavean Aam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	4.10.06	7.85	4.85	2.8	2.8	18.05.07		2.8		0.00	0.00	14		14	2.8
		Sub Total			867.88	653.89	295.40	120.20			120.20		0.00	0.00	1527	378	969	120.2
Karnataka	9	Grant for Construction of 4 nos. of Community Toilets at 2 places in Haveri, Dist Devargera, Karnataka & 2 places in Outhulapuri, Dist-Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No 18828) Subsidy restricted to Rs. 2.40 lacs.	M/s. Toilets & Toilets Pvt. Ltd.	29.06.06	8.52	5.3	2.60	2.40	29.01.07	2.40		0.00	0.00	13			12	
		Sub Total			8.52	5.3	2.6	2.4			2.4		0	0	13	0	12	
Andhra Pradesh	10	Construction of Pay & Use Toilet complexes at 5 places under implementation of Community Toilet and Sanitation Programme at Kakatpally District Rangareddy Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 18829).	Ahli Bhandya Paryavean Aam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	3.7.2006	28.74	21.74	6.00	4.00	12.7.07		4.00		0.00	0.00	30	0	20	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	11.	Grant for Construction of 4 nos of Community & Toilets Pvt. Ltd. Toilets at 2 places in Havli, Dist. Davanagere, Karnataka & 2 places in Outbulapur, Dist. Ranganreddy, Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 1923)	M/s. Toilets	29.06.06	7.28	5.3	2.80	2.80	08.01.07		2.80		0.00	0.00	13		13	2.8
	12.	Proposal for Const. of 2 Community Toilets in Kadapa, Kadapa Dist Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 19982).	Ahli Bhatiya Paryevan Awam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	27.09.06	15.39	11.59	2.8	0.00			0.00		0.00	0.00	13		12	
	13.	Cont. Of 15 nos. Community Toilets in Hyderabad (Scheme No. 19093).	Ahli Bhatiya Paryevan Awam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	10.1.07	73.88	56.78	17.2	0.00			0.00		0.00	0.00	86		33	
	14.	Const of Community Toilets at 2 Location in Hyderabad for MC Hyderabad on BOT basis (Scheme No. 19057)	Ahli Bhatiya Paryevan Awam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	10.1.07	9.38	7.18	2.2	0.0			0.00		0.00	0.00	11			
	15.	Const. of 2 Community Toilets (Chitor Bus Stand and Bangalore Bus Stand) at Madanapalle, Chitor District, Hyderabad (Scheme No. 19207).	Ahli Bhatiya Paryevan Awam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	6.5.07	10.84	7.84	3.2	0.0			0.00		0.00	0.00	16		10	
		Sub Total			146.61	110.23	33.8	6.8			6.6		0.00	0.00	169	0	88	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	16.	Cont. Of Pay & Use 14 nos. Community Toilets complexes in Indore (Scheme No. 19017).	Municipal Corporation Indore	27.11.06	166.6	116.80	26.4	0.0			0.00		0.00	0.00	182	7	complexes out of R am in progress	
		Sub Total			166.6	116.6	36.4	0			0		0	0	182	0	0	
Rajasthan	17.	Implementation of Community Toilets & Sanitation of 2 Sites at Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Scheme No. 19028).	Kathir District Subabhi Souchalya Sansthan	8.12.06	28.17	18.17	3.6	3.4	10.9.07		3.4		0	0	17		17	
	18.	Implementation of Community Toilets & Sanitation of 2 Sites at Jodhpur, Rajasthan (Scheme No. 19029).	Ahli Bhatiya Paryevan Awam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	8.12.06	28.1	18.1	2.6	2.8	11.7.07		2.8		0	0	13		13	
		Sub Total			54.27	36.27	6.2	6			6		0	0	30	0	30	
Bihar	19.	Grant Assistance for Const. Of 8 Community Toilet Complex at Purnea Town (Scheme No. 191114).	Adresh Pithua Vikash Sansthan	8.3.07	58.4	30.80	25.6	0.0					0.00	0.00	128			
		Sub Total			58.4	30.8	25.6	0			0	0	0	0	128	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kohima	20	Const of 75 Units Community Toilets under Nisasa CD Block Lending Temp District Of Assam Pradesh (Scheme No. 19187).	Nisasa CD Block Lending Under Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner Cum Chairman DRDA, Khonoma, District Temp.	28.05.07	30.00	15.00	15.0	7.5	30.01.08		7.5	0.0	0.00	0.00	75			
Sub Total					30.00	15.00	15.00	7.50			7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	0	0	
Himachal Pradesh	21	Construction of Public Toilets at Bus Stand. Theog, Shimla (Scheme No. 19175).	Subah International	6.5.07	11.43	2.03	1.8	0.0			0.0	0.0	7.80	0.00	8			
Sub Total					11.43	2.03	1.80	0.00			0.00	0.00	7.80	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	
Chhattisgarh	22.	Construction of 8 nos. of Pay & Use Toilet Complexes under Community Toilets & Sanitation Scheme at Bilaspur (C.G.) (Scheme No. 19294)	Municipal Corporation, Bilaspur	23.08.07	119.80	86.00	33.6	16.8	4.8.08		16.8	0.0	0.00	0.00	168	0		
Sub Total					119.80	86.00	33.80	16.80			16.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	168	0	0	
Grand Total					1563.01	982.28	483.00	188.90			176.10	13.80	50.33	24.33	2484	380	1271	198.00

Solar Energy Generation

2120. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a target to increase 1000 MW of solar power generation capacity within the next decade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The National Action Plan on Climate Change by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has recommended one of the eight National Missions on Solar Energy whereby setting up of 1000 MW of solar power generation by 2017 has been suggested.

(b) The action plan in this regard has not been finalized as yet.

Excise Duty Exemption on Bamboo Products

2121. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd. has approached the Union Government for exemption of central excise duty on Bamboo products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir, Government has received a request from the Government of Kerala to exempt Central Excise duty on certain items such as Bamboo board, incense sticks, toothpicks, bamboo blinds and waste briquettes manufactured by Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd.

(b) Government has already exempted excise duty on Bambooly (Resin bonded Bamboomat board) in response to an earlier request from the Government of Kerala on behalf of Kerala State Bamboo Corporation Ltd. Incense sticks are also fully exempted from excise duty. As regards the remaining products, w.e.f. 7.12.2008 Government has effected a 4% reduction in the ad valorem excise duty rates on all manufactured goods. This will result in reduction in excise duty incidence on the excisable products manufactured by Kerala State Bamboo

Corporation Ltd. and serve as a measure of relief. No further reduction in excise duty rates on these items is under consideration of the Government at present.

[Translation]

"Interest Rate on Saving Deposits in Post Offices"

2122. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the rates of interest on Saving Deposits in Post Office recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

**Investment by Banks in Stock
Market/Mutual Funds**

2123. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have made investment in the Stock Market/Mutual Funds;

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

(c) the details of losses suffered by the banks through above investment during the said period, bank-wise;

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[English]

Change in the Name of IDBI

2124. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government as well as the Reserve Bank of India has given in principle approval to change the name of the IDBI Bank, from Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd. (IDBI) Ltd. to IDBI Bank Ltd;

(b) whether any objection has been raised against this move of the Government;

(c) whether the proposed move of the Government is in total contravention and negation of the Provisions of the IDBI (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2003;

(d) if so, the facts in the matter; and

(e) reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Government and RBI have approved the proposal of the Bank to change its name from Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Ltd. to IDBI Bank Ltd.

(b) to (d) Government received certain representations against move to change the name of the Bank, inter-alia, stating that the said move is in violation of the provisions of the IDBI (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2003 and that the change of name would shift the focus of the Bank from development financing to retail banking.

(e) The statutory provisions empower the Bank to change its name by following the prescribed procedure. The shareholders of the Bank have also approved the proposal to change the name from "Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Ltd." to "IDBI Bank Ltd." through a Special Resolution with 99.66% majority. The management of the Bank felt that the erstwhile name of the Bank did not convey to the general public its commercial banking role, thereby potentially impeding access of the Bank to low cost funds. The changed name "IDBI Bank Ltd." held a dual purpose with IDBI signifying the development banking role in view of the strong brand built up over the

years, and the word 'Bank' for facilitating access to low cost funds as well as a destination for offering banking products and services to customers at large. As on 31st March, 2008, the outstanding exposure of the bank to infrastructure sector, large corporates and mid-size corporates aggregated Rs. 63,945 crore, constituting about 79% of the outstanding loan portfolio of the Bank. Thus, despite the change in the name of the Bank, it continues to perform its role as a development bank.

Return on the Deposits of Senior Citizens

2125. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to protect the savings of senior citizens by giving them a decent return on their deposits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has permitted banks to formulate fixed deposit schemes for senior citizens offering higher and fixed rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size. In addition, the Government had launched a Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 with effect from 2nd August, 2004. Persons of age 60 years and above and those retired persons who are 55 years of age and above but less than 60 years are eligible to invest in the scheme. The rate of interest on deposits under the scheme compares favourably with the yield on Government security of comparable tenor. All deposits upto Rs. on lakh including those of senior citizens, are insured by the Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC).

Unemployment Allowance under NREGS

2126. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment allowance is being paid by the State Governments to registered job seekers who could not get employment within 15 days of receipt of their application under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Section 7(1) of NREG Act, 2005 provides for payment of unemployment allowance by the State Government to an applicant if he/she is not provided employment within 15 days of receipt of application seeking employment or from the date on which the employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later.

Unemployment allowance is paid by the State Governments from their own resources. As per reports available from the State Governments, unemployment allowance has been paid by Government of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. Details of the unemployment allowance paid by these States are as under.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Details of the unemployment allowance paid
1.	Madhya Pradesh	During 2006-07, In Badwani district, 1574 applicants were paid a sum of Rs. 4,75,386 as unemployment allowance.
2.	Orissa	A total of 543 job seekers have been paid Rs. 1,03,462 as unemployment allowance in three districts viz. Nawarangpur, Kalahandi and Bolangir.
3.	Karnataka	697 applicants have been paid Rs. 1,68,068 as unemployment allowance in 8 Gram Panchayats of Raichur district.

No unemployment allowance has been paid by the Governments of Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Nagaland. Information from the remaining States is being collected.

Scheme for Allotment of Plots by DDA

2127. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had come out with a Scheme for allotment of plots in various categories in the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether all applicants were assured that plots to all would be allotted;

(c) if so, the number of applicants who received allotments so far;

(d) the number of applicants who have been waiting for their turn for more than two decades; and

(e) the time by which the allotment of plots are likely to be made to the remaining registrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) launched the Rohini Residential Scheme in the year 1981 for allotment of plots to eligible applicants. The scheme provided for allotment of plots in phases spread over a period of 5 years by draw of lots. In September 1988, it was decided to draw up a priority list of all the remaining registrants. The said priority list was drawn up in January 1989, and intimation to this effect was sent to all the registrants awaiting allotment.

(c) and (d) A total of 1,10,338 applicants have been allotted plots under the scheme so far allotments is yet to be made to a total of 50,596 applicants.

(e) The allotment of plots to those registrants who are yet to be allotted plots under the scheme is subject to acquisition/availability of land and development of infrastructure facilities therein. As such, no time-frame can be fixed for allotment of plots to the remaining registrants.

Default in Payment of Loan to Banks

2128. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several export-oriented companies and real estate players are defaulting in repayment of loans to banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) In the wake of current global financial crisis and its impact on the Indian economy, various business and industry organisations including those representing export and real estate sectors, have represented to the Government regarding their demands and also expressed their difficulties in repayment of loans to the banks.

(c) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued various relief packages to provide relief to various sectors of the economy including the export and real estate sectors, such as, reducing provisioning and risk weight on home loans, interest subvention on export credit for labour intensive exports, allocation of additional funds for full refund of Terminal Excise Duty/CST and for export incentive scheme, etc. The detailed press releases of the relief packages issued by RBI and the Government are available at websites www.rbi.org.in and www.pib.nic.in respectively.

[Translation]

Default on Payment of Taxes by EOUs

2129. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Export Oriented Unit (EOU) has been found to have default in payment of taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the financial year 2007-08 and the current year;

(c) whether any task force has been constituted to monitor and recover such huge amount; 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 will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Child Artists

2130. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to look into the matter and recommend guidelines to regulate the emerging areas of 'Child Artists';

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the negative effect on the children due to their participation in TV reality shows;

(d) if so, whether the Government has also asked the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights to make guidelines in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has constituted a Committee to look into the issue of children's participation in TV reality shows and make suggestions.

Insurance Cover under NREGS

2131. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cover the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) workers under insurance scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of workers likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) NREGA workers/beneficiaries have been included in 'Rural Poor' category under Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) with effect from 15.7.2008 subject to the following eligibility norms.

1. The Head of a rural household that has been registered under NREGA and has a job card would be eligible for insurance cover.
2. Such a person should have worked under NREGA for a minimum period of 15 days in a year. The coverage to the eligible person would commence from date when the minimum prescribed number of days worked are completed.
3. The insurance cover has to be renewed each year. The beneficiary would have to work atleast 15 days in a financial year to be eligible to renew his/her insurance.
4. A person will not be eligible for insurance cover under the scheme if he/she has already been covered by any other insurance scheme for life and disability sponsored by any other Ministry/ Department of the Government of India or of the State Government.
5. 50% of the total premium of Rs. 200/- per beneficiary per annum i.e. Rs. 100%- shall be paid by the beneficiary/Nodal Agency/State Government. The Government of India share of Rs. 100/- will be paid out of the Social Security Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India.
6. The Programme Officer of NREGA at the block/ district level will be the Nodal Authority for the scheme.

The NREGA workers who fulfil the above mentioned criteria are eligible to be covered under JBY.

Tax Outstanding against Private Educational Institutions

2132. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENG PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of Income-tax is outstanding against private educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(c) the status of proceedings/prosecutions, if any, against the institutions separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income tax Department does not maintain separate details of outstanding Income tax in respect of Private Educational Institutions. To furnish the details would require compilation of data at all the field formations spread throughout the country, and the time and efforts required would not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved.

(b) and (c) No reply can be given in view of reply to part (a).

Irregularities in Medical Claims

2133. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in medical claims under health insurance of New India Assurance Company during the last three years and current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL) has reported that no systemic irregularities have been noticed under medical claims under health insurance during the last three years and the current year. There are, however, occasional complaints regarding pricing and servicing of claims which are addressed to by the officers of the companies as and when they come to their notice.

There are also sufficient safeguard mechanisms in the form of Vigilance Department, Grievance Cell and RTI Cell to deal with any irregularities/complaints.

[Translation]

Investment in Foreign Banks in India

2134. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign investment made in the foreign banks operating in India during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has made any evaluation to find out any adverse impact of this foreign investment on the Indian economy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The foreign banks operate in India only through their branches, which do not get any foreign investment directly. The branches of foreign banks in India are required to bring/maintain capital as a prudential requirement of the Reserve Bank of India to protect the interests of depositors. Further, these branches receive the funds through their Head Office contribution to augment their capital. The foreign banks operating in India had total owned fund of Rs. 23,952 crore, Rs. 32,848 crore and Rs. 49,158 crore as at the end of March 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Kishau Hydro Power Project

2135. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct Kishau Hydro Power Project on river Tons flowing through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of power likely to be generated therefrom?

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

INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to information received from Tehri Hydro Electric Project the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Kishau Project was prepared by Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department in 1997. Government of Uttarakhand had in principle allotted the Kishau Dam Project (600 MW) to THDC in November, 2002 for implementation. The draft Memorandum of Understanding for Implementation of the Project had been under discussion with Government of Uttarakhand and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The main issues involved are Cost Apportionment of the Project among Power, Irrigation & Drinking Water components and Sharing of Power. During a meeting of officials of Government of Uttarakhand, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Ministry of Water Resources and Central Electricity Authority on 10.09.2008 it was agreed for updation of DPR by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) pending settlement of issues. Accordingly, THDC has initiated activities for updation of DPR in consultation with Central Electricity Authority. Kishau Project shall generate 600 MW of peaking power with Annual generation of 1216 MU. In addition there would be augmentation of generation to the tune of in 472 MU annually in downstream Projects of State Government.

[English]

Post Based Roster in Allahabad Bank

2136. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of short-fall in vacancies in Allahabad Bank (category wise) before switching over to post based Roster;

(b) whether these vacancies were filled up before switching over to post based roster as per order of department of personnel & Training (DOP &T);

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The total number of shortfall/backlog vacancies in Allahabad Ban (category wise) before switching over to post based roster was as under:

	Cadre	SC	ST	OBC
(i)	Officer JMG Scale I	nil	04	nil
(ii)	Officer MMG Scale-II	08	05	nil
(iii)	Clerical Cadre	06	14	nil
(iv)	Sub-Staff Cadre	18	16	nil

(b) and (c) As per Govt. guidelines upon switching from vacancy Based Roster to Post Based Roster, the Bank made recruitment processes in Officers and Clerical Cadre since 1996-97 in phase and all the above shortfall/backlog vacancies in officers and clerical cadre, except subordinate staff cadre, have been filled in phases.

The shortfall/backlog vacancies in subordinate staff cadre could not be filled up due to the writ petition pending against the bank in Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata.

(d) The shortfall/backlog vacancies will be filled up by the Bank only after the pending Court cases is resolved.

Easing Foreign Exchange Norms for EOUs

2137. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ease foreign exchange (FOREX) earning norms for Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in the country;

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

(c) the number of EOUs likely to be benefited therefrom?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Operational Cost of Banks

2138. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to decrease the operational cost of nationalized banks by increasing their efficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Increasing efficiency and decreasing operational cost are issues deliberated upon by the management of the banks. However, to motivate, guide and encourage the PSBs in improving their performance, the Government has put in place a mechanism to monitor

their overall performance on the basis of the "Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)" submitted by them on various performance parameters including advances, priority sector advances, NPAs, profit, cost to income ration, etc.

[*English*]

Loans by PFC

2139. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan disbursed by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) to various States during the last three years to strengthen their power sector, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The details of the loans disbursed by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) to various States during the last three years and so far during the current year for strengthening their power sector are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Disbursement made in Last Three Years Excluding Short Term Lending

(Rs. In Crores)				
State Name	2008-09 (Upto 05.12.08)	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1657.0905491	1108.9778561	886.5233802	1332.7269771
Arunachal Pradesh	120.8453483	0.0000000	0 0000000	0.0000000
Assam	15.5039587	104.3723845	85.7244377	50.5036878
Bihar	8.6600000	82.4942939	129.0880000	56.8000000
Chhattisgarh	138.3826443	518.2169133	521.1243989	227.394500
Delhi	0.2865180	0.3342710	0.0000000	0.0000000
Goa	0.0000000	13.6300000	0.0000000	0.0000000

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	62.9492634	444.3005276	1042.4310537	1051.0191587
Haryana	1506.4275686	700.8850137	773.1862936	119.8834641
Himachal Pradesh	178.6958686	256.3994791	86.7673873	98.0665306
Jammu and Kashmir	184.3825215	386.0000000	237.0003671	106.9996329
Jharkhand	460.1086958	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.5072825
Karnataka	583.4220636	1228.0551502	458.4489692	262.2599950
Madhya Pradesh	1574.5296890	473.1522788	590.6130969	662.5917501
Maharashtra	932.0751234	2508.3006848	1457.7333830	1564.5915099
Manipur	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0900000
Meghalaya	0.0000000	0.4589600	0.0000000	0.0720000
Nagaland	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	9.7868990
Orissa	26.8000000	24.6853196	107.7004257	70.3779847
Punjab	2.5715631	268.6358867	21.9400414	57.8846372
Rajasthan	868.0744635	1798.5343198	941.3292013	275.9873803
Sikkim	98.8291007	120.0000000	0.0000000	0.1500000
Tamil Nadu	737.4564916	628.9176500	259.8161942	265.7000000
Tripura	0.0000000	0.1500000	0.0000000	0.0389636
Uttar Pradesh	665.1480131	1389.0580690	1048.6559929	976.2408255
Uttarakhand	90.9656097	423.7568344	460.1501771	1601.8577927
West Bengal	540.7684795	1415.8124164	2580.7573212	546.3531615
Grand Total	10450.9735335	13895.1261089	11688.9901214	9337.8841132

"Committee on Financial Sector Reforms"

2140. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a high level committee on Financial Sector Reforms;

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

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the committee;

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

(e) whether the Committee has made some recommendations regarding interest rate cut vis-a-vis inflation; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR

BANSAL): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission had constituted a High Level Committee on Financial Sector Reforms in August 2007 with the following terms of reference;

- (i) To identify the emerging challenges in meeting the financing needs of the Indian economy in the coming decade and to identify real sector reforms that would allow those needs to be more easily met by the financial sector.
- (ii) To examine the performance of various segments of the financial sector and identify changes that will allow it to meet the needs of the real sector.
- (iii) To identify changes in the regulatory and the supervisory infrastructure that can better allow the financial sector to play its role, while ensuring that risks are contained; and
- (iv) To identify changes in other areas of the economy—including in the conduct of monetary and fiscal policy, and the operation of the legal system and the educational system—that could help the financial sector function more effectively.

The Committee submitted its report to the Planning Commission on September 2008 making wide ranging recommendations on the macro-economic framework, broadening access to finance, levelling the playing field, creating more efficient and liquid markets, creating a growth-friendly regulatory environment and creating a robust infrastructure for credit.

The recommendations need to be examined before any action can be taken by the Govt. thereon.

(e) No specific recommendation has been made regarding interest rate cut *vis-a-vis* inflation.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

JNNURM

2141. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) so far;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken construction of residential units under the scheme;

(c) if so, the target set for the 11th Five Year Plan under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has decided to change the guidelines meant for hill States under the Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details of amount release by the Government under the two sub-missions, namely, (i) Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and (ii) Basic Services of Urban Poor (BSUP) and 2 omnibus schemes viz. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under JNNURM are given in the enclosed statement I-IV.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is released to States/UTs for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 cities in the country under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme, for the other cities, for taking up housing and Slum up-gradation programme, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment, by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers.

Targets have been fixed for completion/progress of housing projects for the Mission period (2005-12) for construction of 12,00,000 houses for the poor under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I*Cumulative Release of Funds for Projects Sanctioned Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned	Cost of sanctioned projects (Rs. in lakh)	ACA admissible (Rs. in lakh)	ACA released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	392496.56	162380.65	62412.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	8919.70	8027.73	2006.94
3.	Assam	2	31610.71	28449.64	7112.41
4.	Bihar	1	3695.40	1847.70	461.93
5.	Chandigarh	2	5898.60	4558.88	1544.92
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	30364.00	24291.20	6072.80
7.	Delhi	1	25378.00	8882.30	0.00
8.	Gujarat	57	418012.49	180745.95	63820.83
9.	Haryana	3	21097.70	10550.85	3935.60
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2613.06	2090.45	522.61
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	41052.00	36946.80	9236.71
12.	Jharkhand	1	28839.15	23071.32	5767.33
13.	Karnataka	43	317410.39	138438.31	29123.15
14.	Kerala	7	70461.00	45044.00	11216.13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	141045.59	72528.72	21181.44
16.	Maharashtra	63	866790.02	389779.22	141560.35
17.	Manipur	1	2580.71	2322.64	580.66
18.	Meghalaya	2	21795.72	19616.15	4353.69
19.	Mizoram	1	1681.80	1513.62	378.41
20.	Nagaland	1	2525.60	2273.04	568.26
21.	Orissa	3	67182.66	53746.13	10098.53
22.	Punjab	4	60712.00	30356.00	11326.26
23.	Puducherry	1	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00
24.	Rajasthan	12	96872.17	59838.53	26176.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Sikkim	1	2392.01	2152.81	538.20
26.	Tamil Nadu	30	268896.53	116459.09	33598.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	209342.43	104918.70	23903.39
28.	Uttarakhand	4	14794.13	11835.30	2958.71
29.	West Bengal	30	228292.48	83088.10	23554.59
30.	Tripura	1	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85
Total		356	3410718.61	1649069.627	509839.47

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

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA Released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	19	1707.78	93995	846.92	860.86	211.73	129.12	82.85	423.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4.10	100	3.36	0.75	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.84
3.	Assam	1	1	53.95	1232	48.56	5.40	12.14	0.00	0.00	12.14
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	188.81	99.03	0.00	0.00	5.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	391.45	27976	312.18	79.28	78.05	0.00	0.00	78.05
6.	Bihar	2	9	367.72	14596	179.54	188.18	44.89	0.00	0.00	44.89
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	788.73	1045.78	192.18	0.00	0.00	157.72
8.	Gujarat	4	13	1268.87	87504	612.93	655.94	153.23	39.47	11.91	204.63
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	15	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	23.38
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	105.17	5208	84.88	20.29	21.22	0.00	0.00	21.22
13.	Jharkhand	2	8	260.04	9188	171.62	88.43	42.90	0.00	0.00	42.90
14.	Karnataka	2	7	510.27	21846	272.97	237.30	68.24	0.00	0.00	68.24
15.	Kerala	2	6	304.12	22208	202.39	101.73	50.60	0.00	0.00	50.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	19	520.68	33289	256.67	284.00	64.17	8.48	1.49	74.13
17.	Maharashtra	5	36	4135.48	130812	1932.11	2203.36	483.03	74.18	17.81	575.01
18.	Meghalaya	1	2	30.44	600	23.77	6.67	5.94	0.00	0.00	5.94
19.	Mizoram	1	2	34.33	408	28.91	5.42	7.23	0.00	0.00	7.23
20.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	0.00	41.79
21.	Orissa	2	5	67.17	2316	48.77	18.40	12.19	0.00	0.00	12.19
22.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	0.00	0.00	9.04
23.	Puducherry	1	2	43.97	1304	32.31	11.67	8.08	0.00	0.00	8.08
24.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30	0.00	0.00	42.30
25.	Sikkim	1	1	3.25	52	2.79	0.46	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	24	2134.11	85807	947.36	1186.75	236.84	14.44	0.00	251.28
27.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	258	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	0.00	3.49
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7	15	640.53	27760	295.99	344.53	74.00	28.81	0.00	102.81
29.	Uttarakhand	3	4	22.88	524	18.08	4.80	4.52	0.00	0.00	4.52
30.	West Bengal	2	76	2411.30	115244	1166.55	1244.75	291.64	9.68	0.00	299.70
	Total for Projects Approved	61	284	17996.28	803089	9032.49	8963.78	2258.12	341.86	121.85	2577.29
	DPR Preparation Charges		4								2.04
	PMUs		16								2.92
	PIUs		62								8.82
	Grand Total	Cities	61	17996.28	803089	9032.49	8963.78	2258.12	341.86	121.85	2591.07

Projects approved till 42nd CSMC meeting, dt. 22.10.2009.

Statement III

State wise Status of UIDSSMT as on 30.11.2008

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Towns		Total No. of Projects			Total Approved project Cost	Eligible Central Share	Cost of DPR preparation (1.5% of Col. 9)	Committed 1st Inst. of ACA (30% of Col. 10 + (Col. 11))	ACA Released (1st and 2nd Installment)				Total Central Share Released				
		Approved	Covered	Covered	Approved	Released					Released	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08		2008-09			
														1st Instt		2nd Instt	1st	2nd	1st
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	39		96	44		206511.87	228209.50	4297.50	118002.43	4919.68	25568.26	23546.05					64033.99
2.	Assam	16	16		18	18		9488.55	8539.70	142.33	4412.18	0.00	1363.93	1645.22			1228.75		4237.90
3.	Bihar	9	9		9	9		15257.32	12205.86	228.86	6331.79	0.00	3642.83	2689.06					6331.89
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3		4	4		25143.85	20114.92	377.15	10434.81	0.00	2447.46	4289.00					6738.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5.	Gujarat	46	46		46	46		38894.86	31755.97	885.42	18473.31	2444.18	6002.90	2676.67		4668.32		18222.07
6.	Haryana	4	4		4	4		10086.37	8077.10	181.45	4188.99	0.00	0.00	4190.00				4190.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3		7	6		2708.41	2165.13	40.80	1123.16	0.00	367.33	361.12		85.59		635.04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	8		34	34		27579.06	24821.17	413.69	12624.27	0.00	10100.02	2724.25				12624.27
9.	Kerala	10	9		10	9		31684.00	25347.20	475.26	13148.86	0.00	3363.04	5194.27				8657.31
10.	Karnataka	30	22		36	30		68246.57	54698.86	1023.73	26323.16	0.00	8218.71	6091.10	7390.43		21688.24	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	33	26	1	47	37	1	91699.32	73359.46	1375.49	38055.22	0.00	7584.74	10864.06		2640.97	349.88	21408.46
12.	Maharashtra	52	27		69	34		231717.88	184374.30	3475.77	96182.92	0.00	11774.69	10174.78		9589.30		31538.77
13.	Manipur	5	1		5	1		6277.00	5649.30	94.16	2918.81	0.00	0.00	644.49				644.49
14.	Nagaland	7	0		8	0		10298.35	8215.42	153.69	5761.30	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
15.	Orissa	7	6		11	9		14406.46	11825.17	216.10	5678.86	0.00	2234.43	2435.04				4689.47
16.	Rajasthan	34	32	3	36	34	3	55870.52	44696.41	836.06	23186.26	1383.63	4300.70	3246.95	308.99	10701.09		19841.38
17.	Sikkim	5	1		5	1		3982.82	3593.54	59.89	1856.86	0.00	0.00	735.08				735.08
18.	Tripura	8	1		8	1		18776.19	16898.57	261.84	6730.93	0.00	0.00	3005.00				3005.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	112	94	44	120	100	45	84754.86	67803.90	1271.32	35173.28	0.00	12188.81	8388.49	1094.9	4878.25	8949.7	26489.87
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112	94	44	120	100	45	84754.86	67803.90	1271.32	35173.28	0.00	12188.51	8388.49	1094.9	4878.25	8949.7	26489.87
21.	West Bengal	21	21		22	22		35804.51	28403.61	532.57	14734.47	0.00	5267.37	4122.00		5159.71		14549.08
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0		2	0		3103.98	2483.18	46.56	1286.15	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
23.	Daman and Diu	1	0		1	0		942.37	753.90	14.14	391.06	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00
24.	Punjab	13	6		20	6		38529.00	30823.20	577.84	15899.54	0.00	0.00	7687.04				7587.04
25.	Jharkhand	4	4		5	5		5746.55	7797.24	146.20	4044.82	0.00	0.00	4003.32				4003.32
Total		588	415	48	691	606	49	1238512.88	988445.44	18577.89	517800.41	6747.49	124897.05	118995.10	1404.9	65896.34	9299.28	318239.27

Statement IV**Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) Total Projects Approved**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total no. of new dwelling units approved	Total No. dwelling units for upgradation	Total number dwelling units Approved	Total Central Share approved	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of	2nd Installment approved (Share approved)	Total ACA released by Mo Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	725.33	29257	0	29257	541.34	183.99	270.67	33.79	262.93
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.27	0	40	40	4.74	0.53	2.37	0.00	2.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Assam	12	38.31	1668	3725	5393	33.11	5.20	16.55	0.00	16.55
4.	Bihar	10	80.73	6500	0	6500	59.76	20.96	29.88	0.00	29.88
5.	Chhattisgar	14	176.50	14846	0	14846	122.01	54.49	61.00	0.00	61.00
6.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	1	0.50	0	0	0	0.45	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.23
7.	Daman and Diu	1	0.69	16	0	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
8.	Gujarat	23	227.49	18405	0	18405	153.13	74.36	76.57	0.00	71.52
9.	Haryana	15	238.84	14558	83	14641	182.96	55.88	91.48	0.00	91.48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3	23.44	816	0	8816	16.19	7.25	8.10	0.00	8.10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	42.40	1770	884	2654	32.23	10.17	16.12	0.00	16.12
12.	Jharkhand	1	19.67	1292	0	1292	15.58	4.09	7.79	0.00	72.88
13.	Karnataka	25	240.27	13053	0	13053	145.76	94.51	72.88	0.00	72.88
14.	Kerala	28	150.07	8964	4564	13528	114.22	35.85	57.11	8.25	61.29
15.	Madhya Pradesh	33	241.89	16795	369	17164	171.08	70.81	85.54	0.00	85.54
16.	Mizoram	3	8.27	624	0	624	6.21	2.06	3.11	0.00	3.11
17.	Rajasthan	34	418.82	18349	7285	25634	287.90	130.93	143.95	0.00	143.95
18.	Meghalaya	1	21.82	456	0	456	8.97	12.85	4.48	0.00	4.49
19.	Manipur	2	16.50	1103	0	1103	12.37	4.14	6.18	0.00	6.18
20.	Maharashtra	51	610.41	41350	0	41350	438.21	172.20	219.10	0.00	193.30
21.	Nagaland	1	87.74	2496	0	2496	44.14	43.60	22.07	0.00	22.07
22.	Orissa	15	83.63	4884	0	4884	59.13	24.50	29.57	0.00	29.57
23.	Punjab	3	63.42	2475	2183	4658	32.62	30.79	16.31	0.00	16.31
24.	Pudhcherry	1	71.03	432	0	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.31
25.	Tamil Nadu	30	225.67	17506	2257	19763	169.19	56.47	84.60	0.00	84.60
26.	Tripura	1	7.19	400	0	400	6.33	0.86	3.17	0.00	3.17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	50	214.79	8920	0	8920	134.71	80.08	67.35	11.05	59.82
28.	Uttarakhand	2	5.85	231	0	231	2.91	2.95	1.45	0.00	1.45
29.	West Bengal	70	667.26	38184	0	38184	482.34	184.91	241.17	16.03	257.20
Total		506	4659.80	265350	21390	286740	3283.66	1376.15	1841.84	69.13	1635.49

*(English)***ATMs Centre**

2142. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more ATMs centres of Dena Bank and State Bank of India in the country including Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Dena Bank has reported that they are planning to install 343 new ATMs in the country out of which 27 would be in Gujarat State. Similarly, State Bank of India is planning to install 2138 ATMs out of which 120 would be in the State of Gujarat.

Power Consumption

2143. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of power in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the inter-state differences in per capita consumption of power is widening;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the per capita availability of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Information on State-wise per capita consumption of power is available up to the year 2006-07 and, therefore, the details of same for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Information given in Statement shows a wide variance in per capita consumption of power across States/UTs during these years. For instance the highest per capita consumption of power in the year 2004-05

was 8478.77 kwh in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli while the lowest was 75.06 Kwh in the case of Bihar, the consumption increased to 13310.33 Kwh and 91 Kwh in the year 2006-07 respectively in the two cases. Per Capita consumption of power in a State or UT depends on many factors like industrial activities, increase in rural electrification, domestic and agricultural load etc. and as the growth in these factors is uneven amongst the States and UTs, there is a variation in the consumption of power.

(d) The National Electricity Policy envisages the average per capita availability of power to be increased to over 1000 units by 2011-12. To achieve this objective, the following steps have been taken:

(i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set by Planning Commission during 11th Plan. However, as per latest assessment, capacity addition feasible during 11th Plan is 79,790 MW. Out of 79,790 MW, capacity totalling to 11,322 MW has been commissioned as on 30.11.2008 and balance capacity of 68, 468 MW is under construction. Further, a capacity addition of 15,000 MW is planned from new and renewable energy.

(ii) A capacity of 12000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan. Out of this as on 31.10.2008 a capacity of 1648 MW has already been commissioned and balance is under construction.

(iii) 50000 MW Hydro Initiative was launched for accelerated development of hydro power in the country. A preliminary feasibility report of 162 projects totaling 48000 MW has been prepared out of which 77 projects with total a capacity of about 37000 MW have been selected for execution.

(iv) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana was launched for accelerated rural electrification of villages and rural households. Stand alone systems for accelerating electrification in rural areas has been permitted.

(v) The restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms programme (APDRAP) has been launched in order to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, improve the quality of supply, increase revenue collection and improve consumer satisfaction.

(vi) Trading of electricity is being promoted for better utilization of generation assets.

(vii) Commensurate with the capacity addition

programme, an extensive network of transmission is also developed. New Inter-regional transmission capacities are also being added through the development of the National Grid.

Statement

State-wise Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (Utilities & Non Utilities)

(Figs. in Kwh)

States/UTs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Haryana	950.69	1090.39	1208.21
Himachal Pradesh	831.11	765.86	872.00
Jammu and Kashmir	608.93	711.01	758.63
Punjab	1245.23	1436.79	1506.28
Rajasthan	583.32	572.20	590.69
Uttar Pradesh	308.83	311.82	340.50
Uttarakhand	653.78	654.84	706.84
Chandigarh	887.26	1553.96	1486.68
Delhi	1553.77	1766.94	1417.22
Northern Region	564.57	602.56	623.09
Gujarat	1298.78	1283.77	1330.82
Madhya Pradesh	515.50	580.34	581.73
Chhattisgarh	684.84	685.81	934.78
Maharashtra	879.09	934.43	975.43
Goa	2189.03	1970.08	2097.71
Daman and Diu	7545.68	8300.12	8950.43
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	8478.77	11567.67	13310.33
Western Region	876.68	916.28	969.08
Andhra Pradesh	764.75	723.10	802.38
Karnataka	660.04	720.43	805.50
Kerala	397.83	424.13	440.77

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	918.08	976.81	1079.94
Puducherry	2094.25	2509.25	2692.81
Lakshadweep	376.83	368.29	402.14
Southern Region	735.73	757.79	836.56
Bihar	75.06	85.86	91.00
Jharkhand	546.21	548.74	659.15
Orissa	735.49	633.93	664.68
West Bengal	413.53	380.61	396.79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	345.60	407.77	458.05
Sikkim	398.19	429.81	533.38
Eastern Region	357.22	332.21	357.67
Assam	162.82	170.65	175.09
Manipur	257.72	215.21	194.80
Meghalaya	513.72	517.54	546.83
Nagaland	181.22	179.34	173.29
Tripura	238.88	190.62	178.90
Arunachal Pradesh	280.14	297.66	299.11
Mizoram	423.39	250.15	262.63
North-Eastern Region	218.92	201.44	203.98
All India	612.50	631.41	671.89
Maximum	8478.77	11567.67	13310.33
Minimum	75.06	85.86	91.00

Note:- *As per UN methodology: Per Capita Consumption equal to Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Population.

Setting up of Power Projects by NTPC

2144. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has formulated any scheme for setting up new power units in the country;

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

(c) the amount to be invested therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) NTPC

has added 2490 MW capacity in the XI Plan and projects totalling to a capacity of 16180 MW are under construction. The details of on going as well as new power projects, State wise, their approved/estimated cost, power generation capacity and commissioning schedule are given in the enclosed statements I and II.

The company has also prepared Feasibility Reports (FRs)/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of a few projects and is also identifying new sites for setting up of power projects based on availability of infrastructure, fuel availability etc.

Statement I

Details of NTPC's on going Power Project

Sl.No.	Project/Capacity	Capacity under Construction (MW)	Location (State)	Approved Cost In Rs. Corre (Base Price)	Anticipated Completion Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kahalgaon-II, (3x 500 MW)	500	Bihar	4002.28 (IV Qtr. 02) + 1866.10 (I Qtr.03)	2008-09
2.	Barh-I (3x 660 MW)	1980	Bihar	8692.97 (IV Qtr. 04)	2011-12*
3.	Bhilai Expn. Power Project (2x 250 MW) JV with Sail	250	Chhattisgarh	3015.54 (II Qtr. 07)	2008-09
4.	Sipat-I (3x 660 MW)	1980	Chhattisgarh	8323.39 (II Qtr. 03)	2009-10
5.	Korba III (1x 500 MW)	500	Chhattisgarh	2448.49 (I Qtr. 06)	2009-10
6.	Farakka-III (1x 500 MW)	500	West Bengal	2570.40 (II Qtr. 06)	2010-11
7.	NCTPP-II (2x 490 MW)	980	Uttar Pradesh	5135.33 (II Qtr. 06)	2009-10*
8.	Simhadri-II (2x 500 MW)	1000	Andhra Pradesh	5038.53 (I Qtr. 07)	2011-12
9.	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar-(3x 500 MW) JV with HPGCL & IPGCL	1500	Haryana	7892.42 (II Qtr. 07)	2010-11*
10.	Vallur TPP (2x 500 MW) JV with TNEB	1000	Tamil Nadu	5552.79 (II Qtr. 07)	2011-12
11.	Koldam HEPP (4x 200 MW)	800	Himachal Pradesh	4527.15 (IV Qtr. 01)	2010-11*

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Loharing Pala HEPP (4x 150 MW)	600	Uttarakhand	2895.10 (I Qtr. 06)	2012-13
13.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEPP (4x 130 MW)	520	Uttarakhand	2978.48 (IV Qtr. 06)	2011-12*
14.	Mauda STPP (2x500 MW)	1000	Maharashtra	5459.28 (IV Qtr. 07)	2011-12*
15.	Bangalore TPP (3x 250 MW)	750	Assam	4375.35 (IV Qtr. 07)	2011-12
16.	Nabinagar TPP (4x 250 MW) JV with Railways	1000	Bihar	5352.51 (IV Qtr. 06)	2011-12*
17.	Barh-II (2x 660 MW)	1320	Bihar	7341.04 (IV Qtr. 07)	2012-13* (First unit in 2011-12)

*On best effort basis.

Statement II*Details of NTPC's on going Power Project*

Sl.No.	Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crs./Base Date)
New Projects for which Bids have been received/invited.				
1.	Rihand-III (Mega Project)	Uttar Pradesh	1000	4572.96 (III Qtr. 07)
2.	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	1000	4773.66 (I Qtr. 08)
3.	Vallur Stage-I, Phase II JV with TNEB	Tamil Nadu	500	2640.68 (4th Qtr. 2007)
4.	North Karnapura STPP Mega Project)	Jharkhand	1980	9477.75 (IV Qtr. 05)
5.	Lata Tapovan ● HEPP	Uttarakhand	171	792.00 (IV Qtr. 05)
6.	Kawas CCPP Stage-II (Mega Project)	Gujarat	1300	3329.56 (IV/04)
7.	Jhanor Gandhar CCPP Stage II (Mega Project)	Gujarat	1300	3265.84 (IV/04)

[*Translation*]

Scholarship Scheme for STs

2145. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a new Central Scholarship Scheme for the students of Scheduled Tribes pursuing higher study; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced a new Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of enabling meritorious ST students to pursue degree and post degree level courses in any of the identified institutes. 125 institutes have been approved under the scheme, in both the Government and private sectors covering the field of management, medicine, engineering, law and commercial courses. Each institute has been allocated a maximum of five awards with a ceiling of total 635 scholarships per year. A meritorious ST student who has gained admission in any of these 125 identified institutes shall be eligible for receiving the scholarship under this scheme provided he falls within the inter-se seniority of top five meritorious ST students and the total family income of the ST student from all the sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.

Under the scheme, eligible ST students are awarded scholarship covering full tuition fee and other non-refundable dues in respect of Government/Government-funded institutions. However, there is a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum per student for private sector institutions and Rs. 3.72 lakh per annum per student for the private sector flying clubs for Commercial Pilot Training. In addition, the scholarship also provides for (i) living expenses @ Rs. 2200/- per month per student subject to actuals, (ii) books and stationery @ Rs. 3000/- per annum per student and (iii) cost of a latest computer system along with its accessories limited to Rs. 45000/- as on time assistance during the course.

Education Loan

2146. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have increased the rate of interest on education loans recently;

(b) if so, the reasons recently;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether banks are discouraging education loan; and

(f) if so, the action taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) since October 1994 and these rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Boards, subject to their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and spread guidelines. However, as per extant guidelines on education loan scheme, interest rates on education loan upto Rs. 4 lakh should be BPLR of the bank and for loans above Rs. 4 lakh it should be BPLR + 1 per cent.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, no such proposal is under consideration.

(e) and (f) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated broad guidelines with eligibility criteria for education loan to implementing banks. The banks are required to provide education loan to eligible deserving students and the Public Sector Banks have been advised that the loan application should not be rejected without valid reasons.

Total outstanding education loan of Public Sector Banks has increased from Rs. 4550 crore as on 31st March, 2004 to Rs. 24368 crore as on 30th September, 2008.

[*English*]

Urban Transport

2147. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched a scheme for urban transport planning to encourage States to upgrade public transport systems;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted for the effective implementation of the Scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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

(b) The new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Transport Planning envisages central financial assistance to states/UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) upto 80% of the total cost for taking up various traffic & transportation studies and upto 50% of the total cost of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRS). The Scheme covers a wide gamut of urban transport planning matters for promoting comprehensive urban mobility plan, integrating landuse and transport, preparation of DPRs, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) studies, Intelligent Transport System (ITS) studies, launching of awareness campaign etc. in line with the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006. The objective of this scheme is to guide and facilitate implementation of NUTP, 2006 right from the initial planning stage.

(c) and (d) All States/UTs have been advised, in August 2008, to avail the Central Financial Assistance related to urban transport planning right from the planning stage and also to ensure that various studies/DPRS result into meaningful projects.

Indo-Egypt Cooperation In Energy Sector

2148. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Egypt have signed and Agreement to cooperate in the power sector;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Agreement; and

(c) the extent to which the country is likely to be benefited therefrom?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Juvenile Justice Act, 2006

2149. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2006, each State is expected to have a panel that will ensure rescue and rehabilitation of children found deserted/abandoned/distress or delinquents;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any record as to how many State Governments are running such units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 does not lay down setting up of any such panel by the States. However, the Act provides for constitution of 'child protection unit' by every State Government to take up matters relating to children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law with a view to ensure the implementation of this Act including the establishment and maintenance of homes, notification of competent authorities in relation to these children and their rehabilitation and co-ordination with various official and non-official agencies concerned.

(b) to (d) As per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, no State Government has constituted child protection units so far. However, Ministry is taking up the matter with the State Governments from time to time, for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act in the States.

National Development Fund

2150. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the National Development Fund for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(b) the details of the development schemes which has been financed by this fund, State-wise during the above period; and

(c) the amount used for rural and urban areas separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No fund titled 'National Development Fund' is maintained in the Government account.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Ball-Out Package to Small and Medium Industries

2151. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any policy to bail-out the small and medium scale industries from the economic recession; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has announced a package on 7.12.2008 of measures for stimulating the economy containing, inter-alia, the following decisions to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector:

- (i) A refinancy facility of Rs. 7000 crore for SIDBI to support incremental lending, either directly to MSMEs or indirectly via banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies and State Financial Corporations to facilitate flow of credit to MSMEs.
- (ii) The current guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) on loans extended from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore with guarantee cover of 50 percent to boost collateral free lending.

(iii) The lock in period for loans covered under the existing credit guarantee scheme reduced from 24 to 18 months to encourage banks to cover more loans under this scheme.

(iv) To advise Central Public Sector Enterprises and State Public Sector Enterprises to ensure prompt payment of bills of MSMEs.

[English]

Installation of Solar Water Heaters in Govt. Quarters

2152. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to set up Solar Water Heaters in all the CPWD maintained Government quarters in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the solar water heaters are likely to be installed;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend this facility to other cities also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

DMRC Museum

2153. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has any proposal to set up Museum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the DMRC Museum is likely to be set up?

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

(b) and (c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the museum is likely to be set up by the end of December, 2008 at Patel Nagar Metro Station on a temporary basis.

Insurance Scheme for BPL Families

2154. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has revised the insurance scheme to improve access to healthcare for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the revised insurance scheme;

(d) the subsidies to be paid by the Union Government and insurance companies on premium under the scheme; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to implement the revised insurance scheme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The public sector general insurance companies have revised the Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) in September, 2008 wherein the premium has been reduced and the coverage of benefits under the Scheme has been expanded.

(c) and (d) The salient features of the revised Scheme are as under-

(i) **Reduction of Premium**-The premium rates have been reduced as under:-

Policy	Existing premium	Revised Premium	GOI Subsidy
Individual	365	300	200
Upto 5 members	548	450	300
Upto 7 members	730	600	400

(ii) **Extension of Maternity benefits**-The maternity benefit has been extended in the revised Scheme subject to Rs. 2,500/- for normal and Rs. 5,000/- for caesarean

delivery. This amount would also cover the medical expenses incurred in respect of the new born child up to 3 months.

(iii) **Increase of upper age limit**-The upper age limit for coverage has been increased from the existing 65 year to 70 years to bring more families under the scope of the scheme.

(iv) **Inclusion of pre-existing diseases**-All pre-existing diseases are covered which were earlier excluded from the scope of the scheme.

(v) **Benefit of loss of wages**-In the revised Scheme, this benefit has been extended to the spouse of the insured.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the public sector general insurance companies to make the scheme more attractive:

(i) approaching State Governments for coverage of BPL families;

(ii) developing tie-ups with Micro-Finance Institutions/ Self-Help Groups/Non-Governmental Organisations;

(iii) approaching Tribal Boards/Tribal Developmental Agencies;

(iv) publicity of the Scheme through distribution of leaflets; and

(v) organizing local street shows.

Tax Concession to Cruise Liners

2155. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tax concessions are offered/being offered to cruise liners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Under section 172 (Shipping Business of non-residents) of the Income Tax Act, the income of a ship belonging to or chartered by a non-resident which carries passengers

at a port in India, is seven and a half per cent of the amount payable on such carriage. Under the special provisions of section 44B, profits and gains of a non-resident from the business of operations of ships is taken at seven and a half per cent of the aggregate of the following amount; namely;

- (i) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods shipped at any port in India; and
- (ii) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods shipped at any port outside India.

Taxation of profits from cruise shipping business carried on by non-residents may also be subject to Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA), and the non resident may choose to opt for the application of the provision of the DTAA if it is more beneficial to him.

For cruise shipping business activity of residents, the income is computed in accordance with the normal provisions for taxation of business income under the Income tax Act.

Bachat Lamp Yojana

2156. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *ALLIAS* SADHU.
YADAV:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has announced "Bachat Lamp Yojana" in the recent pasts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the Yojana is likely to be implemented all over the country?

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

INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Minister of Power announced the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) during his welcome address on the occasion of the Chief Ministers' Conference on 28.05.2007. Accordingly, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, a statutory body set up under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, prepared a scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 48 crores and this was approved by the Hon'ble Minister of Power after being recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting held on 4.10.2007. The basic tenet of the scheme is to provide efficient Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) at the same cost of the incandescent bulbs by leveraging Certified Emission Reduction (CERs). The scheme proposes to replace about 400 million incandescent bulbs leading to a possible reduction of about 4000 MW of electricity demand, and a reduction of about 24 million tonnes of Co2 emissions every year. The first pilot project at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) has been approved by the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) Executive Board.

(c) End of XI Plan, i.e., March, 2012 is the timeframe for implementing the scheme in the entire nation.

[Translation]

WB and ADB Loans for Power Projects

2157. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power projects for which World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have approved loans recently;
- (b) the total amount of loans provided by each bank for the purpose; and
- (c) the terms and conditions of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The details of power projects for which Word Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have approved loans, since 1.4.2008, are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Executing Agency	Funding Agency	Date of approval	Loan amount (US\$ million)	Major Terms and condition
1.	Additional Financing Loan for 4th Power System Development Project	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)	World Bank (WB)	21.10.08	400.00	Repayment period 30 years including grace period of 4 years. interest 30 Basis Point above London Inter-Bank Official Rate (LIBOR). No Commitment charges.
2.	Himachal Pradesh Clean Development investment Programme Tranche-I	Himachal Pradesh power Corporation Ltd. (HPPCL)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	23.10.08	150.00	Repayment period-25 years including grace period of 5 years. Interest-20 Basis Point above London Inter-Bank Official Rate (LIBOR). Commitment charge-0.15% on the undrawn loan.

[English]

Financial Inclusion Procedures of Banks

2158. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks have completed the financial inclusion procedures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, region/zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has advised the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBC) to identify suitable districts for 100% financial inclusion as well as to allocate villages to various banks. The SLBCs have also been advised to monitor the progress in this regard. So far, 342 districts in the country have been identified for 100% financial inclusion and of this, SLBCs have reported that 155 districts have already achieved 100% financial inclusion. The region-wise particulars in this regard are enclosed as Statement.

Besides, the Government has also initiated a number of steps towards financial inclusion:

- As announced in the Budget 2008-09, the Scheduled Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks have been directed to achieve the target of adding 250 household accounts every year at each of their rural and semi-urban branches.
- Banks have been instructed to achieve financial outreach through provision of a General Credit Card to households, to open "No Frills" accounts with limited overdraft facilities, to extend financial outreach by utilizing services of Civil Society Organisation like Farmers Clubs, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Post Offices as Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model, etc.
- The Government has advised all the Public Sector Banks to earmark at least 3% of their target for agriculture credit in 2008-09 for giving loans under the debt swap scheme.

Statement

Region-wise no. of districts covered under Lead Bank Scheme and achievement under 100% financial inclusion (FI)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of districts	No. of Dist. Identified for 100% FI	No. of districts Completed 100% FI
1	2	3	4	5
A.	North Region			
1.	Haryana	20	20	20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	02	—
4.	Punjab	20	20	11
5.	Rajasthan	33	07	07
6.	Chandigarh	01	01	01
7.	NCT of Delhi	01	01	01
B.	N.E. Region			
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	01	—
9.	Assam	27	12	01
10.	Manipur	09	01	—
11.	Meghalaya	07	04	—
12.	Mizoram	08	01	—
13.	Nagaland	11	01	—
14.	Tripura	04	01	—
C.	Eastern Region			
15.	Bihar	38	19	—
16.	Jharkhand	24	03	—
17.	Orissa	30	19	01
18.	Sikkim	04	02	01
19.	West Bengal	18	09	01
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	02	02

1	2	3	4	5
D.	Central Region			
21.	Chhattisgarh	18	03	01
22.	Madhya Pradesh	50	35	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	71	43	09
24.	Uttaranchal	13	13	13
E.	Western Region			
25.	Goa	02	02	02
26.	Gujarat	26	26	14
27.	Maharashtra	33	21	01
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	01	01
29.	Daman and Diu	02	02	02
F.	Southern Region			
30.	Andhra Pradesh	22	08	08
31.	Karnataka	29	29	29
32.	Kerala	14	14	14
33.	Tamil Nadu	30	05	02
34.	Laksadweep	01	01	01
35.	Puducherry	01	01	01
	Total	620	342	155

[*Translation*]

Indira Awas Yojana

2159. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the percentage of people in the country who live in their own houses;

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

(c) the details of the on-going projects of the Government for providing houses to the rural poor in the country;

(d) the details of the amount released under the on-going Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) of the Government and the number of people benefited during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of dwelling units under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) as per the demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) Houselisting is done as a part of the decennial Population Census conducted by the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. A statement showing State-wise distribution of households by the type of census houses occupied by them, permanent, semi-permanent or temporary, as per Census 2001, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) to provide financial assistance of Rs. 35000/- in plain areas and Rs. 38500/- in hilly/difficult areas, to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units.

(d) A statement showing the amount released under IAY and the number of people benefited under the scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Indira Awas Yojana is an ongoing allocation based scheme. Under the scheme, targets for construction of houses are fixed on year to year basis depending upon allocation of funds.

Statement I

Statement showing State-wise number of households occupying houses in the Country

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total number of households occupying houses
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,8498,57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	212,615
3.	Assam	4,935,358
4.	Bihar	13,982,590
5.	Chandigarh	201,878

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	4,148,518
7.	Delhi	2,554,149
8.	Goa	279,216
9.	Gujarat	9,643,989
10.	Haryana	3,529,642
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1,240,633
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,551,768
13.	Jharkhand	4,862,590
14.	Karnataka	10,232,133
15.	Kerala	6,595,206
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10,919,653
17.	Maharashtra	19,063,149
18.	Manipur	397,656
19.	Meghalaya	420,246
20.	Mizoram	160,966
21.	Nagaland	332,050
22.	Orissa	7,870,127
23.	Punjab	4,265,156
24.	Rajasthan	9,342,294
25.	Sikkim	104,738
26.	Tamil Nadu	14,173,626
27.	Tripura	662,023
28.	Uttar Pradesh	25,760,601
29.	Uttaranchal	1,586,321
30.	West Bengal	15,715,915
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73,062
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	43,973
33.	Daman and Diu	34,342
34.	Lakshadweep	9,240
35.	Pondicherry	208,655
Total		191,963,935

Statement II

Statement showing state wise central Release and Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana during last three years and current year i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Central Release	Number of Houses Constructed						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24609.65	132521	26089.14	146403	36201.00	194861	46942.16	111721
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	711.88	5327	1056.18	4600	1874.15	6422	978.43	1754
3.	Assam	21465.64	104353	22544.21	125441	32429.53	150776	21612.84	47853
4.	Bihar	62437.06	331651	77769.32	349053	95693.97	430864	10681.52	265093
5.	Chandigarh	4473.57	26578	4011.28	20818	5571.39	30093	7021.45	2326
6.	Goa	136.95	615	135.45	1115	188.12	735	155.32	442
7.	Gujarat	11959.28	65602	12721.15	65195	17668.82	110908	12551.33	34896
8.	Haryana	2008.33	9743	1762.99	10375	2480.72	13398	2591.55	3377
9.	Himachal Pradesh	755.75	3031	629.95	3317	874.96	4029	895.31	1203
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2001.35	8231	1885.71	10667	2717.68	15361	2131.03	4162
11.	Jharkhand	8823.34	75403	6054.58	57246	9485.46	45936	6720.80	30890
12.	Karnataka	9639.02	56944	9993.64	49088	13880.51	39990	9715.57	40569
13.	Kerala	5169.28	36413	5557.40	30817	7718.85	37094	8423.27	24803
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9592.17	59420	7996.44	54544	11201.37	60222	10067.16	30709
15.	Maharashtra	14960.66	94274	16097.35	78427	21914.89	126117	15293.49	31532
16.	Manipur	876.39	4982	662.34	3460	837.46	3379	708.44	462
17.	Meghalaya	918.84	6678	750.95	4183	590.62	2271	415.92	614
18.	Mizoram	331.12	2182	294.27	2178	451.92	1918	571.86	996
19.	Nagaland	928.20	7949	634.89	6321	1240.58	7491	1695.95	13630
20.	Orissa	15047.54	87070	15042.66	81345	20280.02	140853	13324.84	17706
21.	Punjab	1523.88	7668	1544.07	8250	3067.91	17992	2147.37	3014
22.	Rajasthan	6494.31	38471	6617.51	33397	8888.57	42517	7949.11	14178

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim	197.04	1296	194.92	1554	230.71	1533	374.02	1090
24.	Tamil Nadu	9999.13	66434	10385.44	27919	14424.69	103379	18629.00	42663
25.	Tripura	2070.92	11902	3357.26	10612	2745.03	12945	1903.92	6213
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35470.31	185541	34445.43	165469	48720.92	264296	47983.20	108949
27.	Uttaranchal	1806.85	21722	1714.48	17239	2394.68	18766	1850.57	4416
28.	West Bengal	19355.70	99259	20733.29	128838	26044.84	107575	23426.35	50498
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	90	0.00	62	312.73	297	45.47	49
30.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	25.78	101	0.00	77	38.07	121	0.00	41
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	6	0.00	8	0.00	12	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	32.64	48	21.26	88	29.54	97	41.34	0
33.	Pondicherry	0.00	238	37.50	261	37.50	101	0.00	25
Total		273822.58	1551923	290753.06	1498367	388237.01	1992349	373848.59	895874

[English]

Assistance to Small and Medium Entrepreneurs by Banks

2160. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present fund requirement for the small and medium enterprises and allocation to the sector by various public sector banks, bank-wise;

(b) whether the public sector banks are planning to augment the fund requirements of the small and medium enterprises sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has no information about the fund requirement for the small and medium enterprise (SME). However, in terms of Policy Package on stepping up of credit to SME sector, announced in the Parliament in August, 2005, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Government to achieve the target of 20% year-on-year growth, which is to be doubled by 2009-10, i.e. within a period of 5 years. The progress of SME lending by PSBs for the year ending March, 2008 shows a growth of 34.33% over March 2007. Year on year growth in Sept. 2008 over Sept. 2007 has been 24.38%. A statement showing bank-wise outstanding credit given by PSBs to small and medium enterprises is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in Crore)

Bank	SME Advances				
	Sep. '07	March '08	Sep. '08	You growth (Sep. 08) (%)	Growth from March 08 to Sep. 08 (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Allahabad Bank	4,134	4,610	4,870	17.79	5.64
Andhra Bank	3,664	3,989	4,491	22.57	12.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bank of Baroda	10,218	11,808	12,684	24.13	7.42
Bank of India	17,786	20,400	22,388	25.87	9.75
Bank of Maharashtra	2,188	2,642	2,875	31.40	8.82
Canara Bank	16,385	18,600	20,321	24.02	9.25
Central Bank of India	5,503	5,983	5,796	5.32	(3.13)
Corporation Bank	3,627	4,025	4,454	22.80	10.66
Dena Bank	3,412	3,885	3,960	16.06	1.93
Indian Bank	3,573	4,355	5,162	44.47	18.53
Indian Overseas Bank	6,575	7,541	7,958	21.03	5.53
Oriental Bank of Com.	5,647	6,228	6,498	15.07	4.34
Punjab National Bank	15,375	18,198	18,948	24.24	4.12
Punjab & Sind Bank	2,153	3,015	3,541	64.44	17.44
Syndicate Bank	4,734	5,419	5,934	25.35	9.50
UCO Bank	5,605	6,710	7,061	25.96	5.22
Union Bank of India	10,563	12,242	13,884	31.44	13.41
United Bank of India	2,430	2,904	3,171	30.49	9.19
Vijaya Bank	2,959	3,468	4,118	39.17	18.74
(Nationalised Banks)	126,532	146,022	158,113	24.96	8.28
State Bank of India	65,605	74,039	79,294	20.87	7.10
State Bank of Bik. & Jai.	2,885	3,668	3,674	27.35	0.16
State Bank of Hyderabad	4,377	5,042	5,477	15.13	8.63
State Bank of Indore	2,038	2,405	3,139	54.02	30.51
State Bank of Mysore	1,977	2,261	2,425	22.66	7.25
State Bank of Patiala	3,754	4,707	5,433	44.73	15.42
State Bank of Travancore	4,003	3,338	4,655	16.28	39.45
SBI Group	84,639	95,460	104,096	22.99	9.05
IDBI Bank	1,948	2,314	2,873	47.48	24.16
(Total PSBs)	213,119	243,796	265,083	24.38	8.73

Drug Awareness Campaign

2161. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Narcotics Control Bureau has organized any awareness campaign against drug abuse among school children across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States in which such campaign/programme has been organized so far; and

(d) the extent to which the campaign/programme has been able to achieve its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Narcotics Control Bureau organized an awareness campaign against drug abuse among school children across the country on 26th June, 2008, the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The programme included public rallies, padayatras, cultural programmes, exhibitions, short plays, debates, display of posters in schools, slides in cinemas and SMS messages through mobile service providers. Non-Governmental Organisations and drug de-addiction centres were also involved in these activities.

(c) The States in which such campaign/programmes were organized were:-

Manipur
West Bengal
Himachal Pradesh
Chandigarh
Gujarat
Delhi
Maharashtra
Jammu and Kashmir
Tamil Nadu
Karnataka
Kerala
Goa

Rajasthan
Orissa
Madhya Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh

(d) It is felt that the campaign/programme has achieved its objectives substantially and will be extended to other States and Union Territories as well.

[Translation]

Prevention of Theft of Infants

2162. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of theft of infants from different hospitals of the country has been reported recently;

(b) if so, whether any proposal for issue of photo identity cards to new born infants to prevent such incidents has been received by the Government from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per information available with this Ministry, no such complaint has been received.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mathur Committee Report on Unauthorised Affluent Colonies

2163. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mathur Committee constituted for the unauthorised affluent colonies in Delhi has submitted its Report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the dates on which the said committee was constituted and submitted its report; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken on the recommendations made by the said committee?

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

(b) The Committee has made various recommendations regarding desirability/feasibility of regularization of unauthorized colonies such as Sainik Farm and Anant Ram Dairy colony inhabited by affluent sections along with suggestions relating to criteria, terms & conditions and modalities in respect thereof. Suggestions and observations have also been made by the committee for checking unauthorized developments.

(c) The Committee was set up on 25.07.2006 and submitted its report on 29.12.2006.

(d) The report has been referred to the concerned departments/organizations for their views/comments. Taking a final view on the recommendation is subject to receipt of comments/views from all those departments for which no time frame can be fixed.

[English]

Imposition of Mat in SEZs

2164. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to impose Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) on industrial units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and arrangements made/being made in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Representation of IBA

2165. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension for Bank Employees is a long pending demand;

(b) whether the Indian Bank Association (IBA) has submitted representation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the demands made by IBA; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Pension was introduced in the Nationalised Banks in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund in 1995. Bank employees were required to exercise the option for pension in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund within a period of 120 days from the notified date of the Pension Scheme i.e. 29th September, 1995. One of the demands raised by the United Forum of Banks Unions (UFBU) is for another option of pension for those bank employees who did not opt for pension in 1995.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Expansion of Audit Through CAG

2166. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financing and accounting procedures followed in public private partnership projects and investments made till date in major infrastructure and other sectors of the economy;

(b) whether the Government has any information regarding undue benefit given to private firms developing infrastructure projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to develop new techniques and methods, to properly audit the projects in infrastructure and other sectors, developed on Public Private Partnership model and expand public audit through CAG;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission regarding accrual based accounting and the action taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Central Government can finance upto 20% of the project cost of PPP projects in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The sponsoring Ministry/State Government/Statutory entity, as owner of the project, can provide assistance restricted to a further 20% of the project cost. The rest of the financing is to be brought in by the private developer by tapping debt/equity source.

As per the information available on the web site of Ministry of Finance (www.pppindiadatabase.com), a total of 300 PPP projects in the sectors such as Airports, Roads, Urban Development, Railways, Roads and Energy are underway in the country with a combined project cost of Rs. 1,35,876 crore.

No special Government accounting procedures are prescribed in respect of PPP projects. Where the Central or State Government makes an investment makes an investment in cash in such projects, the same is duly reflected in the accounts of the Government. Any revenues flowing to Government from a PPP Project would also get reflected in Government Accounts as cash receipt.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) In view of the increasing role of Public Private Partnership projects in infrastructure, social and other sectors, the C&AG of India is currently developing guidelines for audit of PPP projects, in line with international best practices.

(f) 12th Finance Commission had, *inter alia*, recommended that Central Government should gradually move towards accrual based accounting. Government have accepted this recommendation "in principle". The road map for transition path to an Accrual Accounting System has been drawn up by the Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Permanent Court of Arbitration

2167. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague to open its regional centre in Delhi;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) the manner in which the country is likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has signed an agreement with Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), the Hague to open its regional facility in India.

(b) The main terms and conditions of the agreement are:

- (i) India shall be a host country for the PCA in order to facilitate the work of the PCA in the peaceful resolution of international disputes through arbitration, mediation, conciliation and fact-finding commissions of inquiry and in providing other appropriate assistance to governments, inter-governmental organizations, and other entities.
- (ii) The Government of India shall also facilitate PCA's securing office, secretarial services, etc. The PCA its official and adjudicators shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those accorded to the officials of the United Nations in India in conformity with Article V of the U.N. Convention. However, the Secretary General of the PCA shall take every precaution to ensure that there is no abuse of the privileges and immunities and in case of abuse or violation of residence obligations according to the laws of Republic of India, the Government may require the individuals concerned to leave the country according to applicable diplomatic procedure.
- (iii) The Republic of India shall not incur any international responsibility for the acts or omissions of the PCA or its officials.
- (iv) In case any dispute is not settled by negotiations, the same shall be settled by final and binding arbitration in accordance with the PCA Optional Rules.
- (v) The appointing authority for arbitrators shall be the President of the International Court of Justice.
- (vi) The agreement signed between the Government and PCA may also be terminated by their mutual

consent or by either Party by giving notice to the other Party at least one year in advance of the effective date of termination.

(c) The establishment of the Regional Facility in New Delhi would be beneficial of India. It would provide a forum for international arbitrations concerning disputes arising in the region, both in disputes between two States and in disputes between a State and non-State entity, such as foreign companies which have made investments in the region. Besides, the costs of international arbitration will be reduced which would also encourage more frequent recourse to arbitration will be reduced which would also encourage more frequent recourse to arbitration as a means of setting disputes. It would also enable more legal experts from India to participate in arbitrations conducted under the auspices of the Regional Facility and to acquire expertise in this field which would also have beneficial effect on domestic arbitration.

Complaints Against Private Insurance Companies

2168. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/representations from the policyholders/NGOs about the malfunctioning of private insurance companies and the failure on the part of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to redress the grievances during the last one year;

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

(c) whether private insurance companies usually delay settlement of claims on one pretext or the other with a view to drawing undue benefits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to streamline the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) During the year 2007-08 the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has handled 1406 complaints in life segment and 890 complaints in non-life segment concerning private insurance companies.

(b) These complaints generally were on issues relating to adjustment of premium, policy servicing, policy claims, mis-sale and included complaints received from the agents for non-payment of commission, non-issuance of no-objection certificate, termination of agency etc.

(c) The claims are generally settled promptly by the insurance companies. However, the claims which are complex in nature and those which require investigation may at times entail some delays.

(d) IRDA has already notified regulations for protection of Policyholders Interests in 2002. These regulations require all insurers to set up grievance redressal mechanisms to address complaints and grievances of the policyholders efficiently and with speed. The insurers are also required to send details of the Ombudsmen to the policyholders. IRDA has been monitoring the systems in the companies to ensure that the regulations are enforced effectively. Complaints received from policy holders, insurance intermediaries and from various other sources against insurance companies are also registered and tracked by the IRDA.

RGPPPL

2169. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Limited (RGPPPL) is facing closure due to non-availability of gas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. At present, Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Limited (RGPPPL) has a tie-up of 5.4 million Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) of Regassified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) from Petronet Dahej upto September, 2009 against the current requirement of 1.4 MMSCMD of RLNG.

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

'Permission for Raising Overseas Loan'

2170. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it easy for the domestic infrastructure companies to raise foreign funds for their projects as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 23rd September, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the names of the Indian companies which have sought overseas loans;

(c) the amount of overseas loans obtained so far, company-wise with the details of the funding agencies during the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the utilization of these funds for the concerned projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir. ECB policy was modified on September 22, 2008. Considering the huge funding requirements of the sector, particularly for meeting Rupee expenditure, the existing limit of USD 100 million was raised to USD 500 million per financial year for the borrowers in the infrastructure sector for Rupee expenditure under the Approval Route. On a further review of the ECB policy and to promote the development of the mining, exploration and refinery sectors in the country,

it was decided to expand the definition of Infrastructure sector for the purpose of availing of ECB since October 8, 2008. Further, keeping in view the evolving macroeconomic situation, changing market conditions and external sector developments, sectoral requirements, and the lessons of experience, ECB policy has been further modified on October 22, 2008 to permit ECB up to USD 500 million per borrower per financial year for Rupee expenditure and/or foreign currency expenditure for all permissible end uses under the Automatic Route.

(b) and (c) Details of companies in the infrastructure sector whose ECBs are registered with Reserve Bank during the year 2008-09 (till October 31, 2008) are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The end-use of ECB funds is specified in the guidelines on ECB. Further, the end-use is monitored through the monthly report in Form ECB-2 submitted by the borrower to the Reserve Bank, duly certified by the Company Secretary/Chartered Accountant and countersigned by the designated Authorized Dealer. The primary responsibility to ensure that ECB raised/utilized are in conformity with the ECB guidelines and the Reserve Bank regulations/directions is that of the concerned borrower and any contravention of the ECB guidelines are viewed seriously and invite penal action under FEMA 1999.

Statement

ECBs for infrastructure registered with Reserve Bank of India in 2008-09

Details for Telecommunication Sector for the year 2008-09 (till October 31, 2008)

MON YY	Fi	BORR Name	CRED Name	Amount in USD
1	2	3	4	5
Apr. 08	2008	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Export Development Canada	250,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Export Development Canada	150,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Reliance Communications Ltd.	H.S.B.C. France	50,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Reliance Communications Ltd.	H.S.B.C. France	150,000,000.00
June 08	2008	Reliance Communications Ltd.	China Development Bank	750,000,000.00
June 08	2008	Cable & Wireless Networks India Pvt. Ltd.	Cable & Wireless Regional Buss. Sing PTE	10,000,000.00
June 08	2008	Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd.	International Finance Corporation	40,000,000.00

1	2	3	4	5
June 08	2008	IDEA Celluar L'd.	International France Corporation	210,000,000.00
Sep. 08	2008	GTL Infrastructure Ltd.	DEG-Deutsche Investitions-Und Germany	25,000,000.00
Sep. 08	2008	GTL Infrastructure Ltd	Asian Development Bank, Manila.	150,000,000.00
			Total	1,785,000,000.00
Details of Mining, Exploration and Refining for the year 2008-09 (till October 31, 2008)				
Oct. 08	2008	Reliance Industries Ltd.	Nordea Bank A.V. Sweden	100,000,000.00
Oct. 08	2008	Reliance Industries Ltd.	Bank of Tokio Mitsubishi	300,000,000.00
			Total	400,000,000.00
Details for Power Sector for the year 2008-09 (till October 31, 2008)				
Apr. 08	2008	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	Asian Development Bank, Manila.	250,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	International Finance Corporation	450,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	The Export-Import Bank of Korea	500,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	Asian Development Bank, Manila.	200,000,000.00
Apr. 08	2008	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch	328,656,000.00
Aug. 08	2008	CESC Ltd.	ICICI Bank Ltd. Honkong	16,000,000.00
Aug. 08	2008	Aryan Coal Beneficiation Pvt. Ltd.	Indian Overseas Bank, Honkong	80,000,000.00
Aug. 08	2008	Areva T&D India Ltd.	Areva T&D SA	19,520,497.28
Oct. 08	2008	BP Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	BP Holdings International B.V.	102,234, 638.41
			Total	1,944,411,135.69
Details for other Infrastructure for the year 2008-09 (till October 31, 2008)				
Apr. 08	2008	Dharti Dredging and Infrastructure Ltd.	Jung Hsing Marine construction company Ltd. company Ltd.	45,170,000.00
Sep. 08	2008	Gujarat State petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Syndicated loan fro Bnk of Baroda	325,000,000.00
			Total	370,170,000.00

The date as in Statement is as per the declaration made by the company in the application from submitted to the Reserve Bank. The application from captures the economic sector of the borrower but does not capture the end-use sector-wise.

New Financial Institutions for Micro Finance

2171. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new financial institutions for micro finance activities to benefit the rural artisans, craftspeople and agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, three Funds have been set up by the Government, namely:-

- (i) Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund (MFDEF) with the objective of upscaling and enhancing the capacities of micro-finance interventions in the country;
- (ii) Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) for meeting the cost of developmental and promotional interventions for ensuring financial inclusion; and
- (iii) Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) to meet the cost of technology adoption for financial inclusion.

Finalisation of BPL List

2172. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:
SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Below Poverty Line (BPL) list has been finalized by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons for delay in the matter;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for speedy finalization of the BPL list;

(d) whether the Government has set-up any mechanism to verify the BPL list in view of the complaints regarding discrepancies in its preparation; and

(e) 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) to (c) The Below Poverty Line (BPL) list based on BPL Census 2002 has been finalized by all States except Jammu and Kashmir,

Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. The delay in finalizing the BPL list for the rural areas had occurred because the Supreme Court had passed a stay order while hearing a Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 in the matter of PUCL Vs GOI. The stay was vacated only on 1.4.2006 and according to the guidelines of BPL Census, the BPL list required the approval of Gram Sabhas which took considerable time in some States. Further, a two-stage appeal mechanism was also provided under the guidelines to redress the public grievances. Many States received a large number of appeals which took a lot of time to dispose off. The BPL Census 2002 was conducted using the methodology of score based ranking of households and the States were to decide the cut off score by taking into account the total number of poor in that State as indicated by the Planning Commission.

Many States took time to decide the cut off score. The Ministry has been taking up the matter at the highest level constantly impressing upon the States to finalise the BPL list on priority basis. The forum like Performance Review Committee meetings, Nodal Officers meetings etc. have been utilized to review the progress of finalization of the BPL list.

(d) and (e) Under the guidelines of BPL Census 2002, a two-stage appeal mechanism has been provided in order to redress the public grievances relating to their status in the BPL list. The first appeal can be filed with the Tehsildar or SDM as the case may be. If still not satisfied, the second and final appeal can be filed with the Collector.

[Translation]

Inclusion/Exclusion of Communities in ST List

2173. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made any inclusion/exclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes and;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Time to time, inclusion/exclusion had been made in the ST list of States/UTs. In the recent past, the communities in STs lists have been included/excluded in the various States/UTs vide the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 [No. 10 of 2003] dt. 7.1.2003 published in the Gazette of India dated 8.1.2003.

Loans Under SGSY

2174. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued to banks for providing loan under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) whether the banks have achieved target fixed under the SGSY for disbursement of loan during the last three years, and the current year;

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

(d) the number of loan application lying pending with Banks; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[English]

Utilization of Investors Protection Fund

2175. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up two separate funds for investors protection and awareness; and

(b) if so, the details of utilization of the above funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Section 205C of the Companies Act, 1956 provides for establishment of Investor Education and Protection Fund which was introduced by way of Companies (Amendment) Act, 1999 w.e.f. 31.10.1998. The Fund is administered by a Committee as per the provisions of Investor Education and Protection Fund (awareness

and protection of investors) Rules, 2001. Unclaimed dividends, application funds, matured deposits and interests which are lying unclaimed for more than 7 years are credited to the fund alongside the specific grants and donations given to the fund by Central/State Governments/companies and the income generated by way of investment of the fund. This fund is utilized for educating and creating awareness among investors by conducting seminars, media programmes, coordinating the various agencies doing investor protection, funding research activities etc through Voluntary associations or organizations registered under IEPF.

Budget for 2006-07 proposed setting up of an Investor Protection Fund (IPF) funded by fines and penalties recovered by SEBI. SEBI has set up an 'Investor Protection and Education Fund' (IPEF) by an administrative order dated July 23, 2007. An initial corpus of Rs. 10 crore has been set aside for IPEF from the General Fund of SEBI.

Loan Sanctioned by Commercial Banks

2176. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount of loans sanctioned by the commercial banks in non-priority sectors are much higher than loan sanctioned in priority sectors;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are required to achieve 40% of their adjusted Net Bank Credit under Priority Sector. As on last reporting Friday of March 2008, the percentage of PSL of SCBs was 44.82 which is more than prescribed target for Priority Sector.

[Translation]

NPAs and Profit of Banks

2177. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits of banks had declined due to Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NPA for agriculture and industrial sector has not been separately classified;

(d) if not, the details of NPAs declared for agriculture and industrial sector separately for the last three years; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to reduce the NPAs and increase the profits of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. During the last three years, the net profit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has shown an increasing trend. The details of net profit, gross and net non-performing assets (NPAs) and NPAs in agriculture sector of the SCBs for the last three years are given below:

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Items	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008
Net Profit	24,582	31,203	42,719
Gross NPAs	51,097	50,486	56,668
Net NPAs	18,543	20,101	24,675
Gross NPAs in Agriculture sector	6,718	7,367	9,736

The Management Information System of the Reserve Bank of India does not generate data separately for NPAs of industrial sector.

(e) To reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India have taken various steps which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, introduction of Corporate Debt Restructuring mechanism, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and

Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc. All the banks including the private sector banks take appropriate measures to recover their NPAs in accordance with their loan recovery policies.

Further, to ensure a healthier banking sector in India, to increase efficiency, productivity and profitability of the banks and to protect the interests of their stakeholders and the depositors, RBI has prescribed measures for strengthening of risk based prudential supervision, introduction of capital adequacy standards on the line of Basel Committee norms, putting in place technology based effective payment settlement system, encouraging banks for increased use of technology for providing services to their customers, etc, coupled with wide ranging steps taken by the Government. The net profit of SCBs has increased by around 74% in 2007-08 over the net profit of these banks in 2005-06.

[English]

Foreign Assistance for Drinking Water

2178. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought any foreign assistance to provide safe drinking water facilities in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries which are providing assistance for safe drinking water in rural areas of the country; State-wise; and

(c) the details of the projects undertaken in the country, during the last three years State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Rural water supply being a State subject, at times the State Governments, to supplement their resources from their own and that available from the Centre, seek assistance. These proposals are considered and then recommended to the concerned country/foreign organization for sanctioning foreign aid/loan.

(b) and (c) Germany and Japan are providing assistance to implement rural water supply programmes. Rural Water Supply Project, Rajasthan; Rural Water

Supply Project, Maharashtra and Rural Water Supply Project, West Bengal are being implemented with the assistance of Germany. Rural Water Supply Project, Kerala and Hogenakkal Water Supply Project, Tamil Nadu are under implementation with the assistance of Japan.

Rehabilitation Package for Displaced Persons

2179. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people displaced on account of setting up of new hydel power projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any rehabilitation package for these displaced people;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the rehabilitation package is likely to be implemented?

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

INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The project-wise details in respect of number of people/families displaced/to be displaced on account of hydro power projects under construction in the Central/State/Private Sector as per information available with Central Electricity Authority is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) has notified the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 vide their Resolution dated 31st October, 2007. The minimum package admissible to the Project Affected Families and the broad objectives of the Policy are given in the enclosed Statement II. However, the State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP, 2007. In addition, the Central Government has also announced a new Hydro Power Policy, 2008 which has made some additional R&R provisions for hydro power projects. The salient features of the approved R&R provisions in the new Hydro Policy, 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement III. Both the aforesaid rehabilitation packages have been implemented and are in force.

Statement I

Hydro Projects under Execution-Displaced families (Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	State	I.C. (No. X MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Displaced families/ persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	4x 200	800.00	23 families
2.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	3 x 77	231.00	Nil
3.	Prabati-II (NHPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	4 x 130	520.00	59 families
4.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	4 x 200	800.00	NA*
5.	Rampur (SJVNL)	Central	Himachal Pradesh	6 x 68.67	412.00	29 families
6.	Uhi-III	Central	Himachal Pradesh	3x 33.33	100.00	Nil
7.	Swara Kuddu	Central	Himachal Pradesh	3x 36.6	110.00	3 families
8.	Allain Duhangan	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x 96	192.00	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Karcham Wangtoo	Private	Himachal Pradesh	4 x 250	1000.00	243 persons
10.	Budhil	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x 35	70.00	NA*
11.	Malana-II	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x 50	100.00	Nil
12.	Sorang	Private	Himachal Pradesh	2x 50	100.00	NA*
13.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	4x 60	240.00	46 families
14.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	3 x 40	120.00	68 families
15.	Chutak (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	4x 11	44.00	2 families
16.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Central	Jammu and Kashmir	3 x 15	45.00	Nil
17.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x 100	400.00	77 families
18.	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4x 150	600.00	NA*
19.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	Uttarakhand	4 x 130	520.00	NA*
20.	Shrinagar	Private	Uttarakhand	4 x 82.5	330.00	NA*
21.	Maheshwar	Private	Madhya Pradesh	10 x40	400.00	9459 Perons
22.	Priyadarshni Jurala	State	Andhra Pradesh	6 x 39.1	156.00	Nil
23.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	State	Andhra Pradesh	2x 25	50.00	Nil
24.	Pulichintala	State	Andhra Pradesh	4x 30	120.00	NA*
25.	Lower Jurala	State	Andhra Pradesh	6 x 40	240.00	Nil
26.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	State	Kerala	2x 50	100.00	Nil
27.	Pallivasal	State	Kerala	3x 20	60.00	Nil
28.	Varahi Extn.	State	Karnataka	2 x 115	230.00	Nil
29.	Bhawani Barrage II	State	Tamil Nadu	2x 15	30.00	Nil
30.	Bhawani Barrage III	State	Tamil Nadu	2x 15	30.00	Nil
31.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	4 x 33	132.00	9 families
32.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	Central	West Bengal	4x 40	160.00	Nil
33.	Chujachen	Private	Sikkim	2x 49.5	99.00	Nil
34.	Teesta St. III	Private	Sikkim	6x 200	1200.00	Nil
35.	Teesta St. VI	Private	Sikkim	4x 125	500.00	NA*
36.	Rangit-IV	Private	Sikkim	3x 40	120.00	NA*
37.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	8x 250	2000.00	77 families

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	4x 150	600.00	355 persons
39.	Myntdu	State	Meghalaya	2x 42	84.00	Nil
40.	New Umtru	State	Meghalaya	2x 20	40.00	Nil

*NA-Not Available

Statement II

Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) has notified the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 vide their Resolution dated 31st October, 2007. The minimum package admissible to the Project Affected Families and the broad objectives of this Policy are as under:

- The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication.
- Affected family whose house has been acquired or lost may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area restricted to two hundred and fifty square metre in rural areas, or one hundred and fifty square metre in urban areas.
- Each affected below poverty line family without homestead land and residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than three years shall be entitled to a house of minimum one hundred square metre carpet area in rural areas, or fifty square metre carpet area in urban areas.
- Each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost, may be allotted in the name of the khatedar(s) in the affected family, agricultural land or cultivable wasteland to the extent of actual land loss by the khatedar(s) in the affected family subject to a maximum of one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of un-irrigated land or cultivable wasteland.

Objectives

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives.

- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (vi) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, Resolution No. 26011/4/2007-LRD dated 31st October, 2007

Statement III

Salient Features of the approved R&R provisions for Hydro Power Projects under the New Hydro Power Policy, 2008.

1. Scope of Coverage

The following provisions shall be applicable even if one family is affected by the development of a Hydro Power Project.

2. Definition of Project Affected Families (PAFs)

A Project Affected Family (PAF) shall mean a family whose place a residence or other property,

or source of livelihood has been affected by the development of a hydro project and who have been residing in the affected zone for two years preceding the date of declaration of notification under Section-4 of LA Act. The affected family would also include squatters.

3. Definition of Agricultural Labourer

A person normally residing in the affected zone for two years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone and earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land.

4. Definition of Non Agricultural Labourer

A person normally residing in the affected zone for two years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land in the affected zone but earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labour or as rural artisan or a service provider to the community.

5. Definition of Squatters

A family occupying government land in the affected zone without a legal title, a least for 5 years prior to the date of declaration of notification under Section-4 of L.A. Act.

6. Rehabilitation/Resettlement Colonies

This policy aims to provide built up houses to Project Affected Families (PAFs) who get displaced due to the development of hydro projects to the extent possible. However, wherever opted for, liberal House Construction Allowance would be given in lieu.

7. Training and Capacity Building

This policy also emphasizes the need to provide training to the Project Affected Families as well as to the local population for a sustained livelihood. Special training programmes from ITIs aimed at providing the required skills to the local population would be undertaken by the Project developers at least six months prior to commencement of construction. This is expected to boost the employability of the PAFs and other people residing in the vicinity of the project.

8. Additional benefits to PAFs:-

This Policy envisages additional provisions for Project Affected Families such as:

- scholarships for meritorious students,
- extension of medical facilities,
- marriage grants,
- subsistence grants,
- support for income generation schemes for cooperatives and self help groups,
- seed, pesticides and fertilizer subsidies, and irrigation support.

9. Other Provisions

- An additional 1% free power from the project would be provided and earmarked for a Local Area Development Fund, aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc, on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. It is recommended that the host state governments would also provide a matching 1% from their share of 12% free power towards this corpus. This fund would be available in the form of an annuity over the entire life of the project.
- For a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project, 100 units of electricity per month would be provided by the project developer to each Project Affected Family through the relevant distribution company. It is expected that the PAF will consume at least the minimum lifeline consumption of one unit per day and the cost of balance unused electricity, if any, could be made available to PAF in cash or kind or a combination of both, at rates to be determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- The project authorities would involve themselves in the implementation of the RGGY Scheme within a certain radius/surface distance from the Power House/Dam Site as per requirement. The project authorities should bear the State Governments' share of 10% of the RGGVY within this surface distance of the Power House/Dam.

Besides the additional provisions mentioned above, the normally applicable provisions of the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, currently in force, would continue to be applicable.

Ready to Eat Meals

2180. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide ready to eat meals to children under the supplementary nutrition programme of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);

(b) if so, the detailed expenditure involved therein and the steps being taken by the State Governments as well as the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have a pilot project to assess the efficacy of the hot cooked food;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposal has been opposed by some sections in the country; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWHURY): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines contained in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have the flexibility to select the type of food to be provided as supplementary nutrition to Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and children below six years of age. Supplementary Nutrition continues to be provided, as per existing guidelines, and as per directions of the Apex Court, to all Pregnant and Lactating mothers and children below 6 years of age coming to the Anganwadi Centre. There is no centralised procurement of supplementary nutrition. Government of India provides funds to the States/UTs for supplementary nutrition programme as per schematic norms.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Doesn't arise.

[Translation]

Loans to Rural Areas by Foreign Banks

2181. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame any rule for foreign banks to extend 30 percent of their total loans to the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. However, as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines on Priority Sector lending, foreign banks are required to extend 32% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit or equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure, whichever, is higher to Priority Sector.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

SGSY

2182. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are facing difficulties in implementation of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the guidelines issued to banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The difficulties faced by the State Governments in the

implementation of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are sorted out in the review meetings organized by the Ministry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Customs House Clearing Agents

2183. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Custom House Clearing agents in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai, city-wise, at present;

(b) the terms and conditions for the appointment of these agents;

(c) the details of the priorities/facilities made available to them;

(d) whether a large number of Bills of Entry (B/F) are pending for disposal in Mumbai alone;

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

(f) the reasons for the delay and the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(g) the details of the pending cases in other cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of Customs House Agents, city-wise, is as follows:

Mumbai-1450; Chennai-694; Delhi-805 and Kolkata-279.

(b) The terms and conditions for the appointment of these agents are specified in the Customs House Agents Licensing Regulations framed under Section 146 of the Customs Act, 1062.

(c) The privileges/duties/obligations of Customs House Agents are prescribed in the Customs House Agents Licensing Regulations, 2004.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply at (d) above.

(g) The details of the pending cases in Mumbai and other cities are as follows:

City	No. of Bills of Entry filed between 1.4.2008 to 30.11.2008	No. of Bills of Entry pending as on 1.12.2008
Mumbai	7,34,349	5,160
Chennai	3,52,895	4,027
Delhi	3,49,778	16,126
Kolkata	81,028	3,775

Economic Reforms Agenda by FICCI

2184. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has submitted any economic reforms agenda to the Government during the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has submitted two documents titled "Bringing back confidence in the Indian economy—FICCI's 100 day agenda for the Government" and "Restoring the growth momentum and bringing back investor confidence FICCI's comprehensive action agenda", to the Government in the recent past.

These documents have listed measures to (i) Urgently stimulate investment across the economy; (ii) Enhance efficiency and competitiveness of our economy by targeting reduction in transaction costs; (iii) Set new standards in governance; (iv) Address the perception of a looming fiscal crisis; (v) Restoring investor confidence by addressing challenges in the financial sector; and (vi) Addressing challenges in the real sector including, manufacturing sector, exports, infrastructure and housing sector. The recent policy announcements by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have already addressed some of them.

*[Translation]***Guarantee for Deposits in Banks**

2185. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any guarantee for the deposits in public and private banks made by the depositors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance trust of the customers in bank deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) has been extending insurance cover to small depositors with an objective of maintaining confidence of the small investors in the banking system of the country. In India, deposit insurance is compulsory for all banks. The Deposit Insurance Scheme in India covers all commercial banks, Co-Operative Banks, Local Area Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks. The DICGC insures all deposits except the (i) deposits of foreign Government (ii) deposits of State/Central Governments (iii) inter-bank deposits and (iv) deposits held abroad. The Limit for insurance cover per depositor under the scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh in the "same capacity and same

right". Further, to ensure a healthier banking sector in India and to protect the interests of the stakeholders and the depositors of the banks, the Reserve Bank of India has prescribed measures for strengthening of risk based prudential supervision, introduction of capital adequacy standards on the line of Basel Committee norms, etc. coupled with wide ranging steps taken by the Government.

*[English]***World Bank Assistance for Rural Roads**

2186. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural road projects taken up with the World Bank Assistance during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance received by each of such States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) World Bank loan of USD 399.5 million has been taken by Government of India for supplementing the funds required for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The participating States are Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. The details of projects cleared for World Bank financed works during the last three years and the current year are as under:

State	Year	Value of projects cleared (Rs. in crore)	No. of road works cleared	Length of road works cleared (in km)
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	2005-06	—	—	—
	2006-07	176.1	108	767.37
	2007-08	98.46	44	427.92
	2008-09	—	—	—
Jharkhand	2005-06	—	—	—
	2006-07	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
	2007-08	—	—	—
	2008-09	44.90	33	150.82
Rajasthan	2005-06	127.95	252	791.49
	2006-07	—	—	—
	2007-08	455.20	473	2156.69
	2008-09	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	—	—	—
	2006-07	276.31	447	935.06
	2007-08	147.15	43	413.88
	2008-09	—	—	—

(b) Funds released to the participating States during last three years and current year as given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Himachal Pradesh	Jharkhand	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Total
2005-06	44.27	16.78	9.68	128.32	199.05
2006-07	—	—	524.81	225.19	750.00
2007-08	174.58	—	165.48	309.94	650.00
2008-09	33.58	22.45	—	9.169	65.19

Indo-Scotland Co-Operation on Wind Energy

2187. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Scotland for the generation of wind energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Development Projects

2188. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to construct hospitals, dispensaries, primary school buildings, Panchayat Ghars and Community Centres under Rural Development Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development implement through State Governments and UT Administrations the important programmes namely the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), District Rural Development Agencies Administration (DRDA Admn.), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP),

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) etc. Whenever the programme guidelines permits social and economic assets are created in rural areas.

Pension Fund Managers

2189. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) proposes to appoint new pension fund managers besides SBI, LIC and UTI Mutual Fund to office four-five new pension products to citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has informed that it is taking preparatory action for roll out of the New Pension System (NPS) to all citizens in terms of the Government approval to extend the NPS to all citizens. The strategy and details of the plan for roll out of the NPS for all citizens, *inter alia*, include appointment of more fund managers, points of presence and providing more investment choice to subscribers.

[Translation]

Person Below Poverty Line In Cities

2190. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of the persons below poverty line in small, big cities and metropolitan cities in the country, separately;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures for improving the living standard of the poor and providing employment and housing to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the

national sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted the latest large sample survey on household consumer expenditure (*61st Round), covering the period July 2004 to June 2005. From this date, two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one is from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period for all the items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30-day recall period for the remaining items. These two consumption distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) Consumption Distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions. As per these estimates, number and percentage of urban poor both by MRP method as well as URP methods, State-wise are given in Statement I.

Data on the number of people living below poverty line in small and big cities and metropolitan cities of the country are not available.

(b) and (c) In the urban areas, in order to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented on all India basis since 1.12.1997. Under SJSRY, the urban poor are assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises for self-employment and also provide wage employment by utilizing their labour in the construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Since the inception of the scheme, and as reported up to 10.12.2008, Cumulatively, the Central Assistance released to States/UTs, State-wise and the number of urban poor assisted in self-employment/wage employment is given in Statement II.

Also, to address the housing and basic services needs of the urban poor living in slums, the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNUR) was launched on 3rd December 2005 in 63 select Cities. For the towns/cities other than the Mission cities, the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented to cater to similar needs of the urban poor. The State-wise details of the projects approved under BSUP and IHSDP are given in Statement III Statement IV.

Statement I

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line Urban areas (2004-05)
(Based on URP and MRP-Consumption)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	By URP Method		By MRP Method	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	61.40	20.70	45.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	0.09	2.40	0.07
3.	Assam	3.30	1.28	2.40	0.93
4.	Bihar	34.60	32.42	28.90	27.09
5.	Chhattiegarh	41.20	19.47	34.70	16.39
6.	Delhi	15.20	22.30	10.80	15.83
7.	Goa	21.30	1.64	20.90	1.62
8.	Gujarat	13.00	27.19	10.10	21.18
9.	Haryana	15.10	10.60	11.30	7.99
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	0.22	2.60	0.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.90	2.19	8.50	2.34
12.	Jharkhand	20.20	13.20	16.30	10.63
13.	Karnataka	32.60	63.83	27.20	53.28
14.	Kerala	20.20	17.17	16.40	13.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.10	74.03	39.30	68.97
16.	Maharashtra	32.20	146.25	29.00	131.40
17.	Manipur	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
18.	Meghalaya	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.12
19.	Mizoram	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.11
20.	Nagland	3.30	0.12	2.40	0.09
21.	Orissa	44.30	26.74	40.30	24.30
22.	Punjab	7.10	6.50	3.80	3.52
23.	Rajasthan	32.90	47.51	28.10	40.50
24.	Sikkim	3.30	0.02	2.40	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.20	69.13	18.80	58.59
26.	Tripura	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.60	117.03	26.30	100.47
28.	Uttarakhand	36.50	8.85	32.00	7.75
29.	West Bengal	14.80	35.14	11.20	26.64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.20	0.32	18.80	0.27
31.	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67	3.80	0.36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15	19.20	0.16
33.	Daman and Diu	21.20	0.14	20.80	0.14
34.	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06	16.40	0.05
35.	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59	18.80	1.34
Total		25.70	807.96	21.70	682.02

- Note: 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Statement II

Cumulative Physical and Financial Progress Under SJSRY

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Funds Released under SJSRY since 01/12/97	No. of Urban poor Assisted to set up enterprises (individual)	No. of Urban poor women assisted for group enterprises	Total no. of urban poor assisted to set up individual/group enterprises	No. of urban poor imparted skill training	No. of mandays of work generated under wage employment (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17757.62	118101	58390	176491	108191	93.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	415.50	465	75	540	314	4.85
3.	Assam	5684.22	8638	225	8863	9386	10.39
4.	Bihar	5489.36	23269	19720	42989	6020	54.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	2982.11	16367	1606	17973	19586	6.07

1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7	8
6.	Goa	84.06	595	60	655	1570	1.96
7.	Gujarat	6375.63	33731	76	33807	21376	24.08
8.	Haryana	4135.63	23455	5808	29263	38351	4.61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	449.41	2163	426	2589	5058	6.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1457.62	12222	304	12526	22696	0.90
11.	Jharkhand	1269.27	0	0	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	14463.98	49723	22110	71833	73109	96.18
13.	Kerala	5445.40	23014	21429	44443	49463	4.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19729.77	124758	14196	138954	215609	36.98
15.	Maharashtra	27882.70	86288	85318	171606	276765	34.99
16.	Manipur	989.51	0	0	6	6902	6.37
17.	Meghalaya	590.45	1849	6	1855	1692	2.59
18.	Mizoram	2776.72	160	0	160	7518	16.34
19.	Nagaland	1111.69	1286	15	1301	99	2.84
20.	Orissa	5054.19	40877	17812	5889	35430	25.43
21.	Punjab	807.84	8673	220	8893	16441	5.53
22.	Rajasthan	5651.68	65583	1192	66775	42460	25.25
23.	Sikkim	495.21	479	0	479	1478	3.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	13347.33	43307	39113	82420	57019	85.66
25.	Tripura	1826.34	5191	2140	7331	15591	5.85
26.	Uttarakhand	1372.83	706	30	736	1414	5.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32516.63	174783	11182	185965	206410	84.65
28.	West Bengal	9265.56	29171	8290	37461	69776	36.74
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	261.06	135	0	135	0	4.53
30.	Chandigarh	705.50	291	23	314	5375	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	287.87	67	0	67	219	0.94
32.	Daman and Diu	161.63	68	0	68	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	275.31	1475	104	1579	3450	0.00
34.	Puducherry	1054.55	3748	4380	8128	6784	6.27
Total		192174.18	900644	314250	1214894	1325552	696.52

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

Rs. in Crores

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	19	1707.78	93995	846.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4.10	100	3.36
3.	Assam	1	1	53.95	1232	48.56
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	391.45	27976	312.18
6.	Bihar	2	9	367.72	14596	179.54
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73
8.	Gujarat	4	13	1268.87	87504	612.93
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	105.17	5208	84.88
13.	Jharkhand	2	8	260.04	9188	171.62
14.	Karnataka	2	7	510.27	21846	272.97
15.	Kerala	2	6	304.12	22208	202.39
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	19	520.68	33289	256.67
17.	Maharashtra	5	36	4135.48	130612	1932.11
18.	Meghalaya	1	2	30.44	600	23.77
19.	Mizoram	1	2	34.33	408	28.91
20.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60
21.	Orissa	2	5	67.17	2316	48.77
22.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15
23.	Puducherry	1	2	3.97	1304	32.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20
25.	Sikkim	1	1	3.25	52	2.79
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	24	2134.11	85607	947.36
27.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7	15	640.53	27760	295.99
29.	Uttarkhand	3	4	22.88	524	18.08
30.	West Bengal	2	76	2411.30	115244	1166.55
Total for Projects Approved		161	284	17996.28	803089	9032.49

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO Projects Approved till 42nd CSMC Meeting, Dt-22.10.2008

Statement IV

JNNURM-Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme

Total Projects Approved

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of towns/ULB	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number dwelling units Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	65	725.33	29257	541.34
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	5.27	40	4.74
3.	Assam	12	12	38.31	5393	33.11
4.	Bihar	10	10	80.73	6500	59.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	14	176.50	14846	122.01
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45
7.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58
8.	Gujarat	23	23	227.49	18405	153.13
9.	Haryana	10	15	238.84	14641	182.96
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	23.44	816	16.19
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	42.40	2654	32.23
12.	Jharkhand	1	1	19.67	1292	15.58
13.	Karnataka	25	25	240.27	13053	145.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Kerala	28	28	150.07	13528	114.22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	30	33	241.89	171.64	171.08
16.	Mizoram	3	3	8.27	624	6.21
17.	Rajasthan	32	34	418.82	25634	287.90
18.	Meghalaya	1	1	21.82	456	8.97
19.	Manipur	2	2	16.50	1103	12.37
20.	Maharashtra	47	51	610.41	41350	438.21
21.	Nagaland	1	1	87.74	2496	44.14
22.	Orissa	15	15	83.63	4884	59.13
23.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	32.62
24.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48
25.	Tamil Nadu	30	30	225.67	19763	169.19
26.	Tripura	1	1	7.19	400	6.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47	50	214.79	8920	134.71
28.	Uttarakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.91
29.	West Bengal	67	70	667.26	38184	482.34
Total		473	506	4659.79	286740	3283.66

[English]

Report on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

2191. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Technical Expert Group (TEG) constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Gaurisankar Ghosh to examine various issues in the rural water supply and sanitation sector has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir. Technical Expert Group (TEG) constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Gaurisankar Ghosh to examine various issues in the rural water supply and sanitation sector has since submitted its report.

(b) The Group has submitted its recommendations for changes to be carried out at micro level, District level, State level and Central level. The group has suggested for formation of an Apex Council which may be called by the name as 'Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water and Sanitation Mission Council. This Council will be headed by the Minister of Rural Development as Chairperson.

The group has also recommended for formation of a governing body which may be accountable to the Minister of Rural Development.

(c) The recommendations made by the TEG are under consideration.

SCs/STs and Women Workers under NREGS

2192. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women employed under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) since its inception State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): State-wise persondays of employment for SCs, STs and women works under NREGS during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (up to October, 2008) is given in the enclosed Statement. As basic unit for providing employment under NREGA is household, the number of persons provided employment under NREGA is not maintained in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement*Persondays in Lakhs*

Sl.No.	States	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09 (up to October, 2008)		
		SCs	STs	Women	SCs	STs	Women	SCs	STs	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202.41	88.31	371.93	557.16	257.18	1160.86	474.60	234.39	1071.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	4.53	1.36	0	1.85	0.83	0.00	2.71	0.68
3.	Assam	49.57	265.05	181.43	37.06	190.76	150.43	32.40	122.95	96.41
4.	Bihar	281	19.13	103.72	385.3	21.02	233.3	295.43	14.81	178.89
5.	Gujarat	7.07	64.57	50.44	5.33	59.37	41.92	10.70	50.16	33.18
6.	Haryana	14.48	0	7.36	19.24	0	12.31	14.19	0.00	7.88
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.09	6.7	3.86	31.51	10.76	29.36	26.86	6.75	31.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.75	7.5	1.44	2.07	9.62	0.3	1.08	4.40	0.09
9.	Karnataka	73.37	45.18	112.24	59.79	37.94	99.42	30.70	18.53	57.43
10.	Kerala	4.12	2.54	13.44	10.25	10.26	43.37	10.92	5.17	44.09
11.	Madhya Pradesh	312.96	959.05	852.53	491.96	1342.46	1147.24	360.38	762.48	720.40
12.	Maharashtra	25.79	65.12	59.05	34.09	71.16	73.93	43.63	97.22	114.93
13.	Manipur	0	18.57	9.45	0.13	48.04	15.85	0.96	83.16	25.93
14.	Meghalaya	0.07	20.14	47	0.19	36.4	12.76	0.05	37.85	14.31
15.	Mizoram	0	7.85	2.62	0	31.53	10.6	0.00	61.33	24.58
16.	Nagaland	0	13.08	3.82	0	24.31	7.08	0.00	13.80	1.62
17.	Orissa	189.06	393.87	284.58	98.58	180.66	147.48	51.04	64.15	92.47
18.	Punjab	10.8	0	5.88	14.61	0	3.12	7.94	0.00	2.43
19.	Rajasthan	159.5	642.9	670.68	322.91	778.6	1158.01	890.97	703.22	2043.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Sikkim	0.2	2.38	0.6	0.61	3.86	3.16	0.49	2.79	2.17
21.	Tamil Nadu	102.48	4.34	148.27	370.1	16.99	529.14	464.93	12.82	630.13
22.	Tripura	7.98	31.17	37.6	37.72	75.95	80.59	41.22	73.24	86.92
23.	Uttar Pradesh	467.82	25.82	136.21	732.69	25.21	198.03	463.85	17.89	106.97
24.	West Bengal	158.78	81.88	80.46	351.43	133.7	164.83	154.19	58.57	79.52
25.	Chhattisgarh	84.08	318.98	275.29	196.29	544.77	553.42	141.28	310.89	342.16
26.	Jharkhand	122.19	209.7	205.46	155.03	311.36	203.12	93.60	185.98	145.51
27.	Uttaranchal	1.84	0.57	12.37	21.93	3.49	34.36	9.71	1.39	12.25
UT										
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
	Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.81	0.00	1.10
Total		2295.24	3298.73	3679	3936	4207.05	6114.62	3621.91	2944.65	5967.89

NA Denotes not applicable as UTs were not covered under NREGA in the first and Second Phase o Denotes no reporting.

Salaries of Anganwadi Workers

2193. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of women who have started Anganwadis under ICDS Scheme in various parts of the country are not getting their salaries for the last many months;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services I.C.D.S. Scheme, a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented through the States and Union Territories and not through any individual of organization. Based on the Statement of Expenditure furnished by the States/UTs, the Government of India releases funds to the States/UTs to meet the expenditure on the implementation of the Scheme.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Revenue Loss Due to DTAT

2194. SHRI K. C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is losing huge revenue because of the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty (DTAT) with Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to tap the revenue loss;

(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) Foreign entities are not required to pay tax in India on capital gains arising from transfer of shares if they are resident of Mauritius, with whom India's Double Taxation Avoidance Convention provides for residence based taxation of such gains. Instances of foreign entities from third countries attempting to take advantage of the provisions of the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention, in order to avoid paying capital gains taxes in India, have come to the notice of the Government. It is not possible to quantify the revenue loss because of the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty with Mauritius, as the relevant data is not available.

(c) and (d) Yes. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to *inter alia*, put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC without prejudice to the economic interests of either country. The JWG has held six meetings so far. In all the discussions of the JWG, India has strongly expressed its deep concern on the issue of misuse of the DTAC. Consistent efforts are being made by the Indian Government to find mutually acceptable solutions for addressing India's concerns.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) and (d).

Performance of Indian Banks

2195. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *ALIAS* SADHU YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report by financial services investment banks Morgan Stanley and Co. Inc. on performance of Indian Banks as reported in the 'Mint' dated October 7, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[Translation]

Rights of ST and Forest Dwellers

2196. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are still deprived of their rights as provided under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) No reports on the denial of rights of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers as provided under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Houses for the Poor

2197. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run by the Government to make houses available to the poor;

(b) the number of the applications received and the houses made available under the said schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of houses in proportion to the demand during the coming years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Schemes being run by the Government to make houses available to the urban poor include Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). These schemes are part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on

3rd December, 2005. Mission period is seven years i.e. 2005-2012.

(b) State-wise details of number of projects and houses approved under BSUP and IHSDP during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The question of increase in the number of houses during the coming years will depend on the progress of BSUP and IHSDP achieved in pursuance of Mid-term targets fixed for State Governments to be achieved before 30.09.2009.

Statement

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

Rs. in crore

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	No of Mission Cities	No. of Projects Approved	Total Approved Project Cost	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (In-Situ + Relocation + Up-gradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2007-08						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	5	511.27	14675	250.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4.102	100	3.36
3.	Assam	1	1	53.9504	1232	48.56
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0.00
6.	Bihar	2	9	367.7192	14596	179.54
7.	Delhi	1	11	1506.895	57504	630.90
8.	Gujarat	2	3	240.549	15136	115.63
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	14.0148	384	11.21
11.	Goa	1	1	10.222	155	4.60
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	105.1716	5208	84.88
13.	Jharkhand	2	5	195.2863	7218	132.91
14.	Karnataka	2	4	271.432	7335	147.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Kerala	2	3	234.9165	17460	155.22
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	17.4091	1320	13.26
17.	Maharashtra	4	5	1200.652	30034	632.62
18.	Meghalaya	1	2	30.4409	600	23.77
19.	Mizoram	1	2	34.331	408	28.91
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0.00
21.	Orissa	2	5	67.16772	2316	48.77
22.	Punjab	2	2	72.4313	5152	36.15
23.	Puducherry	1	2	43.9741	1304	32.31
24.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0.00
25.	Sikkim	1	1	3.2497	52	2.79
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	1303.847	41586	587.69
27.	Tripura	1	1	16.72841	256	13.96
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5	7	355.5832	17072	162.50
29.	Uttarakhand	3	4	22.8779	524	18.08
30.	West Bengal	2	31	1241.802	54932	610.01
Total for Year 2007-08		47	114	7926.02	296559	3975.84

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	No of Mission Cities	No. of Projects Approved	Total Approved Project Cost	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (In-Situ + Relocation + Up-gradation)	Total Central Share Approved
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2006-07						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	9	572.61	30320	284.34
2.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	371.45	27976	312.18
4.	Gujarat	4	10	1028.32	72368	497.29
5.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	9.99	252	7.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Karnataka	2	3	238.84	14511	125.40
8.	Kerala	2	3	69.20	4748	47.17
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	14	428.22	26205	206.02
10.	Maharashtra	5	31	2934.82	100578	1299.50
11.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60
12.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20
13.	Tamil Nadu	3	19	830.26	44021	359.67
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	82.13	4680	38.58
15.	West Bengal	2	45	1169.51	60312	556.54
	Total for Year	35	151	8796.16	435788	4435.87
Year 2005-06						
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	1	5	623.90	49000	311.95
2.	Madhya Pradesh*	1	4	75.05	5764	37.38
	Total for Year 2005-06	2	9	698.95	54764	349.33
	Grand Total	61	274	17421.12	787111	

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) Total Project Approved (Year-State wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2007-08					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	385.34	4087	300.55
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.27	40	4.74
3.	Assam	9	26.07	4780	22.32
4.	Bihar	3	31.92	2333	23.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	1	0.50	0	0.45
7.	Daman and Diu	1	0.69	16	0.58
8.	Gujarat	15	155.43	12205	101.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3	23.44	816	16.19
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	42.40	2654	32.23
12.	Jharkhand	1	19.67	1292	15.58
13.	Karnataka	20	171.81	8983	103.86
14.	Kerala	11	71.45	6267	53.85
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10	44.72	2518	33.07
16.	Rajasthan	10	186.37	11526	122.24
17.	Maharashtra	20	245.77	18091	181.94
18.	Meghalaya	1	21.82	456	8.97
19.	Mizoram	1	8.27	500	6.21
20.	Manipur	2	16.50	1103	12.37
21.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Orissa	15	83.63	4884	59.13
23.	Puducherry	1	17.03	432	5.48
24.	Punjab	2	42.40	3938	25.55
25.	Tamil Nadu	8	79.61	6832	56.64
26.	Tripura	1	7.19	400	6.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	4.29	204	2.78
28.	Uttarakhand	2	5.85	231	2.91
29.	West Bengal	44	365.43	20061	260.70
	Total for Year 07-08	225	2062.87	114645	1459.48
Year 2006-07					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	301.92	25170	210.57
2.	Assam	3	12.24	613	10.79
3.	Bihar	7	48.81	4167	36.55
4.	Chhattisgarh	14	176.50	14846	122.01
5.	Gujarat	8	72.07	6200	51.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana	15	238.84	14641	182.96
7.	Karnataka	5	68.46	4070	41.90
8.	Kerala	15	65.25	5985	50.10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	23	197.17	14646	137.99
10.	Rajasthan	17	140.06	10758	110.08
11.	Maharashtra	15	152.67	13036	120.71
12.	Nagaland	1	87.74	2496	44.14
13.	Tamil Nadu	22	146.05	12931	112.56
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8	29.01	2032	22.11
15.	West Bengal	16	201.20	12824	150.57
Total for Year 2006-07		194	1938.00	144415	1404.56
Year 2005-06					
1.	Rajasthan	3	9.03	136	7.22
Total for Year 2005-06		3	9.03	136	7.22
Grand Total		422	4009.90	259200	2871.26

*[English]***Revision of Export Duty Rates on Iron Ore**

2198. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has revised export duty rates on iron ore; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) The export duty rate on iron ore fines has been reduced from 8% ad valorem to 'nil' and the export duty rate on iron ore lumps has been reduced from 15% ad valorem to 5% ad valorem w.e.f. 07.12.2008.

*[Translation]***Public Issue by PGCIL**

2199. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) proposes to generate fund through public issue to invest in its various projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the PGCIL is likely to spend the above amount?

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

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

Appointment of Chairmen/MDs/Directors in PSBs*[English]*

2200. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of Chairmen/Managing Directors (MDs)/Directors in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on date, bank-wise;

(b) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled;

(c) whether some of Chairmen/MDs/Directors in PSBs have been appointed without vigilance clearance;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years alongwith the reasons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As on date, bank wise number of vacant posts of whole time directors designated as Chairmen/Managing Directors and Executive Directors in Public Sector Banks is as under:

Name of post	Number of vacancies
Chairmen	Nil
Managing Director	Nil
Executive Directors	Central Bank of India-02 Punjab National Bank-02 Canara Bank-01 Syndicate Bank-01

Proposals for appointment of suitable persons against the aforesaid vacant posts of Executive Directors have already been sent to Department of Personnel & Training and the orders for their appointment will be issued after approval by the competent authority.

(c) to (e) Chairmen/MDs/Executive Directors in PSBs are appointed only after obtaining vigilance clearance from the Central Vigilance Commission and the Reserve Bank of India.

Loans for Agricultural Implements

2201. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has issued a circular in the recent past directing all its branches not to issue loans for tractors and other agricultural implements;

(b) if so, the details of the circular; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) vide circular No. ABU/Pd&M-4/Cir.02/2008-09 dated 16th May, 2008 had issued a direction to the branches that the distressed farmers having tractor loan accounts with high overdues could avail benefits under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme.

In the same circular, the bank also put on hold financing new tractor and farm mechanization activities viz. Power Tiller, Combine, Harvester etc. in view of very high overdues in this sub-segment of agriculture advances. This decision was to be reviewed based on the progress achieved in reduction of overdues, in due course. SBI, however, vide Circular No. ABU/PD&M-4/Cir-03/2008-09 dated 21st May, 2008 withdrew this direction with immediate effect and directed the branches to continue financing these activities as per extant guidelines.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

2202. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the selection of sites for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the parameters for selection of sites for UMPPs to make it more realistic for private sector to bid for the projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Ministry of Power had launched an initiative to facilitate the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of about 4000 MW capacity each at pithead locations and at costal locations. Some of the main criteria adopted for selecting sites for the UMPPs at pit head locations are proximity to coal blocks availability of land and water, coal transportation logistics, accessibility of site by road and rail and preliminary environmental feasibility.

For UMPPs at coastal locations, in addition to the above criteria relating to land & environmental aspects, additional criteria are that the site should be away from the coastal Regulation zone area and proximity as well as availability of ports facilities.

A CEA/PFC team, in consultation with the concerned State Governments, visits various alternate sites. The optimum site satisfying requisite technical requirements and also acceptable to the concerned State Government is finally selected as the site for setting up a UMPP.

(b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

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

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes

2203. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States are earning interest on the funds released to them under various rural development schemes particularly the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) instead of spending it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far against the States which have not fully utilized the funds allocated to them 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) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of schemes including National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for poverty evaluation, employment generation, area development and providing basic amenities in rural areas of the country. The funds of the rural development schemes are deposited in the banks in separate accounts by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs/Zila Parishads)/State Governments, as per the programme guidelines. These schemes are implemented on continuing basis, thus the funds are utilized as per the demand and implementation status during the year. The unspent balances including interest, is carry forwarded to the next financial year and is utilized for the implementation of the programmes.

(c) The schemes including NREGS have an inbuilt mechanism whereby next installment is considered/ released on utilization of 60% of funds earlier released which prevents parking of funds at the district level. Under other programmes, necessary adjustments are made in order to discourage the parking of funds and to achieve maximum utilization of funds.

[English]

Rate of Growth

2204. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has the potential to sustain a high rate of growth for a longer period; and

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

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

(b) The savings and investment ratios which determine the growth potential of the economy are robust. Gross Domestic Savings have increased from a level of

31.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2004-05, to 34.3 percent of GDP in 2005-06 and to 34.8 percent of GDP in 2006-07. Gross Domestic Capital Formation during the same period increased from 32.2 percent in 2004-05 to 35.5 percent in 2005-06 and to 35.9 percent of GDP in 2006-07.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages a continuation in the uptrend in domestic investment observed in the Tenth Plan, to an average of 36.7 percent of GDP, supported by the domestic savings rate of 34.8 percent of GDP for achieving an average growth rate of 9 percent per year, during the Eleventh Plan period.

Review of Electricity Act, 2003

2205. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to review certain clauses of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up any fund for mass awareness for energy saving activities through NGOs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Development of Renewable Energy

2206. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to have Joint Ventures with foreign companies for the development and promotion of New and Renewable Energy Sources in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. This Ministry has no proposal to establish a Joint Venture with any foreign company at the Government level for the development and promotion of New and Renewable Energy Sources in the country.

However, Joint Ventures with foreign Companies are established under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy permitting up to 100 percent investment through the automatic route.

The total FDI inflows in the area of renewable energy during the last 3 years were as follows:

Financial Year	FDI inflows in US\$ million
2006-07	1.95
2007-08	32.92
2008-09 (till Sept. 2008)	41.85

REC Loan for Power Projects

2207. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) proposes to provide loans for setting up of power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the REC in this regard; and

(d) if so, the total amount of loan sanctioned and released by REC for the purpose during the last three years?

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

INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rural Electrification Corporation provides loans for setting up of Generation Projects. The details of generation projects sanctioned from 2005-06 to 2008-09 (upto

30.11.2008) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The amount of loan sanctioned and released by REC during the last three years (upto 30.11.2008) are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 30.11.2008)
Sanction	6006.04	10364	27274.66	19356.73
Disbursement	1553.40	4291.00	4308.04	4594.67

Statement

Details of Generation Projects Sanctioned from FY 2005-06 to FY 2008-09 (Upto 30.11.2008)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Borrower	Sector	Capacity		Loan				Total
				(MW)	Sanctioned	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 30.11.2008)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sanctioned During 2005-06										
Hydro:										
1.	Shree Maheeshwar Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Shree Maheeshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd.	Hydro	400	250.00	10.00	10.00	101.00	20.80	141.60
2.	1000 MW Tehri Hydro Power Project Stage-I in Uttaranchal	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	Hydro	1000	1860.00	201.31	1501.02	42.10	0.00	1744.43
3.	2 MW Fine Mini Hydel Project (Additional loan)	Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	2*	6.04	2.61	1.16	2.26	0.00	6.03
4.	Serkul B Hep (Additional Loan)	Mizoram Govt.	Hydro	12*	40.00	16.07	17.48	0.00	6.45	40.00
5.	Karochan Wangtoo Hep, in Kinnaur District, H.P. 230304	Jaypee Karcham Corpn. Limited	Hydro	1000	750.00		48.38	40.86	187.502	276.54
				2400.00	2906.04	229.99	1578.04	188.02	214.55	2208.60
Thermal										
1.	500 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project at Bhoopalapally in Andhra Pradesh	M/s Appenco	Thermal	500	1544.51	50.00	150.58	561.38	300.97	1062.93
2.	Additional Loan to Surat Lignite Power Project.	GIPCL	Thermal	300*	272.00	NIL	NIL	NIL		0.00
3.	Essar Power Ltd.	M/s Essar Power Ltd.	Thermal	1500	750.00	NIL	NIL	NIL		0.00
4.	600 MW coal based thermal power project at Rose, Shahjahanpur in UP	Rosa Power Supply Company Limited	Thermal	600	400.00	NIL	NIL	NIL		0.00
				2600.00	2966.51	50.00	150.58	561.38	300.97	1062.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
R&M										
1.	Ganguwal & Kotta Power House Phase III (R&M)	PSEB	R&M-Hydro	57	34.22	10.10	16.01	1.36	0.00	27.47
2.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Project	GEB	R&M Thermal	870	11.27	NIL	NIL	0.06	0.00	0.06
3.	Ukal Thermal Power Project	GEB	R&M-Thermal	850	16.84	NIL	NIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Dhuvran Thermal Power Station	GEB	R&M-Thermal	534	44.41	NIL	NIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Escape Channel & Allied Structure, Valmiki Nagar PH	BSEB	R&M, Hydro	15	10.66	NIL	NIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Escape Channel & Allied Structure, Dehari PH	BSEB	R&M-Hydro	6.6	5.10	NIL	NIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Dehar SHP	PSEB	R&M-Hydro	6x165	5.48	NIL	NIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	UBDC (Upper bary doab canal) hydro Power Station in Gurdaspur dist., Punjab	PSEB	Hydro	91.4	5.52	NIL	NIL	1.67	0.28	1.95
					133.49	10.10	16.01	3.09	0.28	29.48
Sub Total (2005-06)				5000.00	6006.04	290.09	1744.63	750.49	515.79	3301.01
Sanctioned During 2006-07										
Hydro:										
1.	Kitpi SHP Phase II, Dist. Twang, Arunachal Pradesh	Deptt. of Hydro Power Development, Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	3	14.07	NIL	NIL	4.64	4.96	9.60
2.	Teesta Phase III Hydro Electric Project in Sikkim	M/s Teesta Urja Limited	Hydro	1200	2100.00	NIL	NIL	355.83	164.48	520.31
3.	Teesta Phase VI Hydro Electric Project in Sikkim	M/s Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Hydro	500	400.00	NIL	NIL	57.36	0.00	57.36
				1703	2514.07	0.00	0.00	417.83	169.44	587.27
Thermal										
1.	Bhusawal Thermal Power Projects, Maharashtra	MSPGCL	Thermal	1000	3693.00	NIL	NIL	266.06	486.84	752.90
2.	1000 MW Hissar Thermal Power Project in Haryana	HPGCL	Thermal	1200	1536.03	NIL	NIL	NIL	302.40	302.40
3.	600 MW Korba (West) Thermal Power Project	M/s Chhattisgarh State	Thermal Electricity Board	600	2078.18	NIL	NIL	NIL		0.00
4.	Additional Loan for Korba (East) Thermal Power Project	M/s Chhattisgarh State	Thermal Electricity Board	500*	205.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				2800	7512.21	0.00	0.00	266.06	789.25	1055.31
R&M										
1.	R&M works (Project-III) of Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Power Station, Roopar	PSEB	Thermal-R&M	6x210	0.79		0.36	0.00	0.00	0.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
2.	R&M works (Project-IV) of Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Power Station, Ropar	PSEB	Thermal R&M	6x210	17.33		1.48	0.00	2.57	4.05	
3.	R&M works at Gandhinagar thermal power station of GSECL Gujarat	M/s Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	Thermal-R&M	2x120	320.00	NIL	NIL	NIL		0.00	
					338.12	0.00	1.84	0.00	2.57	4.41	
Sub Total (2006-07)					4503.00	10364.40	0.00	1.84	683.89	961.25	1646.99

Sanctioned During 2007-08**Thermal:**

1.	270 MW Coal based thermal Power project at Warora, MIDC, Chandrapur, Maharashtra (REC lead)	M/s Wardha Power Company Pvt. Ltd. (KSK Energy)	Coal	270.0	555.00			0.00	200.00	200.00
2.	370 MW Combined Cycle TPP in Gujarat	M/s GSECL	Gas	370	947.00			234.35	405.91	640.26
3.	Mahan Superthermal Power project in M.P. (REC lead)	M/s Essar Power M.P. Limited	Coal	1200.0	1000.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Additional loan for 2x 250 MW GHTP (Stage-III), Lehra Mohabat in Punjab	M/s PSEB	Coal	500*	400.00			109.99	214.85	324.84
5.	300 MW ext. Unit at Durgapur	Durgapur Projects Limited	Coal	300	980.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	2 x 330 MW Thermal Power Plant at Mundra Coast in Kutch Distt.	M/s Adami Power Private Limited, Gujarat	Imported Coal	660	500.00			0.00	89.88	89.88
7.	Captive Power Plant for charge chrome plant of FACOR at village Randia distt. Bhadrak, Orissa	FACOR Power Limited	Coal	45	100.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	1000 MW Thermal Power Project in Barmer of Rajasthan	M/s Raj West Power Pvt. Ltd.	Lignite	1000	600.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	270 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project-Phase II at Warora, MIDC, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	M/s Wardha Power Company Pvt. Ltd (KSK Energy)	Coal	270	448.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	2 x 250 MW Sidka Coal base TPP in Gujarat	GSECL	Imported Coal	500	1694.54			0.00		0.00
11.	Land acquisition for 1200 MW Thermal Power Pplants at Nabha in punjab.	Nabha Power Limited	Coal		256.80			0.00		0.00
12.	Land acquisition for 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant at Tahwandi Sabo in Punjab	Tahwandi Sabo Power Limited	Coal		136.60			0.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	135 MW Lignite based Thermal Power Project at Bikaner in Rajasthan	M/s Vs Lignite Power Pvt. Ltd. (KSK Energy)	Lignite	135	100.00			60.00	0.00	60.00
14.	1000 MW Anpara-C Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh	M/s Anpara Power Private Limited	Coal	1200	975.00			0.00	172.24	172.24
15.	1000 MW Durgapur Steel Thermal Power project at Durgapur in West Bengal.	Demodar Valley Corporation	Coal	1000	3120.00			0.00	325.00	325.00
16.	820 MW Konaseema Gas based Power Project in Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema Gas Power Limited	Gas	820	750.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	1000 MW Vallur Thermal Power Project	NTPC Tamil Nadu Energy Co. Ltd. (NTECL)	Coal	1000	3796.487			0.00	217.61	217.61
18.	700 MW CCPP at Village Kovaya, Anrahi dist. of Gujarat	GSPC Pipapav Power Company Ltd. Gandhinagar	Gas	700	1935.44			195.00	3.87	198.87
19.	1 x 350 MW CC Ext. Power Project at Hazira in Gujarat	Gujarat State Energy Generation Limited, Gandhinagar	Gas	350	717.24			0.00	72.00	72.00
20.	2 x 500 MW Anpara D Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh	UP Rajya Vidut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Coal	1000	3693.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Additional loan for 445 MW Konaseema Gas based Power Project in Andhra Pradesh	M/s Konaseema Gas Power Limited	Gas	445*	29.00			0.00	21.13	21.13
22.	1500 MW Pragati-III Combined Cycle Power Project at Bawana, New Delhi.	Pragati Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi.	Gas	1500	3637.07			0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	350 MW RKM Power Station in Chhattisgarh	M/s RKM Powergen Private Limited	Coal	350	270.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Additional loan for 445 MW Konaseema Gas based Power project in Andhra Pradesh	M/s Konaseema Gas Power Limited	Gas	445*	62.00			0.00	50.35	50.35
25.	Additional loan for Captive Power Plant for chrome plant of FACOR at village Randla distt. Bhadrak, Orissa	FACOR Power Limited	Coal	45*	40.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
				12670.0	26723.2	0.00	0.0	599.34	1772.83	2372.17
R&M:										
1.	R&M works of GNDTPP, Bhatinda.	M/s Punjab State Electricity Board	R&M Thermal	2x 110*	471.56			27.75	34.35	62.10
2.	RLA/CA studies for GGSSTP Ropar Stage-I	M/s Punjab State Electricity Board	R&M Thermal	—	12.36			0.00	4.58	4.58
3.	R&M scheme of Unit No. 5 (80 MW) of Harduganaj Thermal Power Station	M/s. U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, Lucknow	R&M Thermal	60*	5.25			0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	M&U Mohammadpur SHP	M/s UJVNL	R&M Hydro	3x3.1	19.32			0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	M&U at Pathri SHP	M/s UJVNL	R&M-Hydro	3x6.8	43.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
				0.00	551.49	0.00	0.00	27.75	38.93	66.67
	Sub Total (2007-08)			12670.00	27274.88	0.00	0.00	627.08	1811.78	2438.85

Sanctioned During 2008-09

Thermal:

1.	Kakatiya Thermal Power project Stage-II at Dubbepalli village in Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh.	APGENCO	Coal	500	2170.00				0	0.00
2.	2x250 Satpura TPS, Sami, Distt. Betul in M.P.	MP Power Generating Co. Ltd.	Coal	500	2110.00				0	0.00
3.	2x500 MW Chandrapur Thermal Power Expansion Project in Maharashtra	MSPCGL	Coal	1000	1680.00				0	0.00
4.	600 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project at Pathadi in Chhattisgarh (Phase-III)	Lanco Amarkantak Power Private Limited	Coal	600	600.00				0	0.00
5.	1320 MW power plant at Tiroda, Maharashtra.	M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Private Limited.	Coal	1320	1000.00				0	0.00
6.	Land acquisition for 1200 MW Thermal Power Plant at Rajpura in Punjab.	M/s Nabha Power Limited	Coal	1200*	340.80				340.8	340.80
7.	250 MW Raichur TPP-Unit VIII in Raichur distt. of Karnataka	M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)	Coal	250	789				0	0.00
8.	Additional loan for Bhilai Expansion Project	M/s NTPC-SAIL Power Company Private Limited	Coal	500*	280				0	0.00
9.	1000 MW TPP at Tuticorin	M/s NTPL NLC-TNEB Power Limited	Coal	1000	3437				0	0.00
10.	600 MW North Chennai Thermal Power Project Stage-II	M/s Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Coal	600	2175				133	133.00
11.	600 MW North Chennai Thermal Power Project Stage-II, Unit-I	M/s Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Coal	600	2475				0	0.00
12.	500 MW Unit-II Coal based Expansion Power Project at Bellary TPP of Karnataka	M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)	Coal	500	1736					
				6870.00	18792.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	473.80	473.80

Hydro:

1.	Additional loan for Baglihar HEP in J&K	JKPDCL	Hydro	400*	165.00				0	0.00
				0.00	165.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
R&M										
1.	Rehabilitation and Restoration of Units Patratu Thermal Power Plant at Patratu, Distt. Ramgarh, Jharkhand	Govt. of Jharkhand (for Jharkhand State Electricity Board)	R&M-Thermal	280*	196.00				0	0.00
				0	196	0	0	0	0	0
DDG										
1.	4 MW Mini HEP in Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh	M/s Krishnapriya Power Corporation Limited	Hydro	4	11.53				0	0.00
2.	R&M works of Jaldhaka Hydro Power Project (stage-I) in Darjeeling district of West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company	Hydro	3x9*	62.03				0	0.00
3.	1x9 MW Jaldhaka Hydro Power Project (Augmentation of Stage-I) in Darjeeling district of West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution company	Hydro	9	19.40				0	0.00
4.	Additional loan for Samal Barrage HEP, Angul Distt. Orissa	M/s OPCL	Hydro	20*	8.44				0	0.00
5.	Additional loan for 12 MW Seruil B Hydro Electric Project in Lokashib District, Mizoram.	Govt. of Mizoram	Hydro	12*	55.93				13.57	13.57
6.	1x B MW Starwire Biomass Project in Siras distt., Haryana	M/s Starwire (India) Biomass Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Biomass	8	25.60					0.00
				21	182.93	0	0	0	13.57	13.57
Sub Total (2008-09)				6891.00	19336.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	487.37	487.37
Total Disbr. From FY 2005-06 to FY 2008-09					62961.83	290.09	1746.47	2061.47	3778.18	7874.21
Total Disbursement incl. projects sanctioned during previous years also						1553.40	4291.00	4308.04	4594.87	14747.11

Land Degradation and Its Management

2208. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land degradation is growing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its effect on population;

(c) whether the Government proposes an effective land management system in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The Wastelands Atlas of India-2005 brought out the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad using satellite imagery data reveals that the extent of wastelands as 55.27 M.ha., a reduction of 8.58 M ha. (2.71%) in the country when compared to extent of wastelands reported in Wastelands Atlas-2000.

(c) and (d) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three area development programmes viz. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated

Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. One of the main aims of these programmes is effective management of land resources in the country.

[*Translation*]

Payment of Penalties by Companies

2209. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of companies have not paid penalties imposed on them;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (c) Penalties are imposed on companies under the Companies Act, 1956 by the Courts. Payment of penalties levied on companies are also regulated and enforced by the respective Courts under the Rules and practices being adopted by such Courts. There are no reports of companies not paying such penalties imposed on them.

[*English*]

NGOs Assisted by CAPART

2210. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI P. S. GADHAVI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) assisted by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the details of projects received, sanctioned and funds disbursed to them during the period;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with their performance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) assisted by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise along with the funds sanctioned and released is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The Govt. has reviewed the physical and financial progress of various schemes of CAPART through, inter-alia, the mechanism of Quarterly Progress Review Meeting. Based on such a review on 5th November, 2008 CAPART has been asked to streamline the procedure relating to sanctioning of projects and for this either to conduct an Ex-House exercise or to engage a professional consultant. CAPART have taken steps for bringing in significance improvement in physical performance and expenditure in the coming months.

Statement

2005-06

State	No. of Projects received	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of NGOs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	384	77	73	47943028	37203570
Arunachal Pradesh	2				
Assam	45	11	9	3633790	3604190

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	107	24	24	7943529	4993892
Chandigarh	2				
Chhattisgarh	9	5	5	892075	759393
Delhi	43	1	1	1612500	
Gujarat	95	39	38	28805593	23135002
Haryana	113	53	45	31550556	25132439
Himachal Pradesh	32	10	10	8831689	7737312
Jammu and Kashmir	33	12	11	5412580	4508860
Jharkhand	26	3	3	808820	615070
Karnataka	105	1	1	324000	160000
Kerala	105				
Madhya Pradesh	82	21	19	6409159	5813434
Maharashtra	71	11	11	2785962	1120636
Manipur	146	16	16	5909463	3852340
Meghalaya	9	1	1	94000	84000
Mizoram	5	3	3	667150	324000
Nagaland	51	7	7	4019824	3268924
Orissa	73	48	48	18613635	17699209
Punjab	14	2	2	885200	726600
Rajasthan	102	35	34	12895595	12049248
Sikkim	2	1	1	77741	77741
Tamil Nadu	112	8	8	3292480	1869257
Tripura	55	6	6	978030	932510
Uttar Pradesh	425	44	43	17597703	11799043
Uttaranchal	59	12	12	3832766	2404842
West Bengal	82	26	26	10911990	9549779
Total	2389	477	457	226728858	179421291

Statement**2006-07**

State	No. of Projects received	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of NGOs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	491	55	47	33385229	16834274
Arunachal Pradesh	2				
Assam	95	8	6	2024463	1667363
Bihar	358	13	11	5759282	4648494
Chandigarh	4				
Chhattisgarh	25	20	8	30975948	10154350
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	251250	125625
Delhi	28				
Daman and Diu		2	2	347100	109700
Gujarat	90	25	18	30404399	10113614
Haryana	156	10	10	3578536	2643686
Himachal Pradesh	38	9	8	2593590	1581671
Jammu and Kashmir	32	7	7	1373950	811495
Jharkhand	72	35	14	69889022	5349918
Karnataka	38	34	12	162474630	11952858
Kerala	12				
Madhya Pradesh	87	13	12	10327773	5415493
Maharashtra	81	52	23	122735718	18740599
Manipur	122	7	7	2002727	1329895
Meghalaya	2				
Mizoram	4				
Nagaland	23	6	5	1797260	948706
Orissa	191	45	23	62179978	6791255

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry	1	1	1	62250	62250
Punjab	28	3	3	645200	625200
Rajasthan	137	39	25	78113303	8496178
Sikkim	5	3	2	1184800	957920
Tamil Nadu	93	22	15	28335881	3911836
Tripura	4	4	4	2028180	936900
Uttar Pradesh	549	10	9	7926100	1046000
Uttaranchal	45	8	7	4019467	2981013
West Bengal	177	14	13	7570105	2984942
Total	2991	446	293	671966141	121221233

Statement**2007-08**

State	No. of Projects received	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of NGOs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	493	202	182	57453896	29793381
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	2	328700	201300
Assam	146	34	32	15087615	8446800
Bihar	395	85	67	58372283	10814643
Chandigarh	15	5	5	2050000	1570000
Chhattisgarh	27	7	6	4028849	1561850
Delhi	16				
Gujarat	48	20	19	17875053	6046224
Haryana	88	28	23	14821555	7697000
Himachal Pradesh	84	19	19	13852764	7894863
Jammu and Kashmir	40	20	17	8235560	4655950

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand	47	16	11	6789826	5451761
Karnataka	2				
Kerala	5				
Madhya Pradesh	55	10	10	5863525	2204180
Maharashtra	29	9	7	2965699	950220
Manipur	160	36	34	15821208	7901666
Meghalaya	3	6	6	1401750	676600
Mizoram	9	6	4	2203050	1278821
Nagaland	13	11	11	2665991	1410926
Orissa	211	54	47	34718892	13116486
Pondicherry	4	2	1	507500	478020
Punjab	36	13	10	9291858	4962967
Rajasthan	129	35	35	11377646	4398325
Sikkim	2	1	1	205200	100100
Tamil Nadu	165	28	25	4781726	3353491
Tripura	25	7	7	2197931	1324793
Uttar Pradesh	499	81	70	61972585	25018889
Uttaranchal	38	2	2	780585	315000
West Bengal	140	28	24	17334056	8025122
Total	2927	767	674	372985303	159649378

Statement**2008-09 (Current Year)***

State	No. of Projects received	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of NGOs	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1				
Andhra Pradesh	244	49	48	25479365	5212226

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	4				
Assam	26	5	5	1022031	
Bihar	95	22	20	9631210	4267040
Chandigarh	2				
Chhattisgarh	15	3	3	650000	
Delhi	11	1	1	55890	55890
Gujarat	16				
Haryana	49	11	11	3400917	560000
Himachal Pradesh	27	9	8	5716330	2299945
Jammu and Kashmir	26	5	4	3079200	1025100
Jharkhand	21	3	3	791820	81000
Karnataka	2				
Kerala	5	1	1	263000	
Madhya Pradesh	15	4	4	1906500	
Maharashtra	11				
Manipur	57	6	6	1048204	1197003
Mizoram	3				
Nagaland	2				
Orissa	79	26	22	8952567	1677985
Punjab	15	4	4	898600	
Rajasthan	41	5	5	1728398	
Sikkim	1				
Tamil Nadu	76	6	6	2952605	735187
Tripura	8	1	1	89100	
Uttar Pradesh	93	35	35	17033926	3303633
Uttaranchal	8	2	2	819540	225000
West Bengal	97	21	21	7691813	1903050
Total	1050	219	210	93211016	21465758

*As on 08.12.2008

Hydro Power Project on Jhelum River

2211. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a hydro power project on Jhelum river in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost, power generation capacity and the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The following Hydro-electric Projects (HEP) are being set up by NHPC on Jhelum river in Jammu and Kashmir;

1. Uri-II Hydroelectric Project: Uri-II HEP (4x 60=240 MW) is under implementation by NHPC Ltd. Approved cost of the project at February, 2005 price level is Rs. 1724.79 crore. Commissioning schedule of the Project is 2010-11.
2. Kishanganga H.E. Project: The currently approved project cost in respect of Kishnganga H.E. Project (3x 110 MW) being implemented by NHPC, is Rs. 2238.67 crore at November, 2005 price level and expected completion time is 84 months.

Nutrition Programmes for Children

2212. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of different nutrition programmes on children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The impact of schemes being implemented by the Government to improve the nutritional status of children is assessed through the consecutive National Family Health Surveys undertaken by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. According to the NFHS II and NFHS III figures, the percentage of underweight among children of age group 0-3 by following new WHO Growth standards is as follows:

NFHS II (1998-99)	NFHS III (2005-06)
42.7%	40.4%

Indian Succession Act

2213. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended removal of discrimination in the Indian Succession Act (ISA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Law Commission of India in its 209th Report (July 2008) on "Proposal for omission of section 213 from the Indian Succession Act, 1925" has observed that there is discrimination in respect of wills made by Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jainas or Parisis, where the will is made within the territories of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and where such wills are made outside those territories, in so far as they relate to immovable properties situated within those territories. Therefore, the Commission is of the opinion that section 213 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 is liable to be struck down as being violative of article 15 of the Constitution of India and the Commission has, accordingly, recommended to repeal section 213 altogether from the statute. The said Report has been circulated to the State Governments for their comments.

Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme

2214. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme was discontinued in the 11th Plan period with effect from 01.04.2007.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy implemented the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) from 2003-04 till 2006-07.

While drawing up proposals for the 11th Plan, a conscious decision was taken to the effect that since IREP had already demonstrated its objectives, no fruitful purpose would be served with its continuation during the 11th Plan.

IT Raids

2215. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of IT raids conducted during the last three years;

(b) the amount of unaccounted money unearthed in the raids;

(c) the details of the firms or individuals subjected to such raids; and

(d) the action taken on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Sir, the number of groups, where IT raids were conducted during the last three years, are as under:-

Financial Year	No. of Groups
2005-06	550
2006-07	538
2007-08	448

(b) The value of unaccounted assets seized in the above raids is as under:-

Financial Year	Value of Total Assets seized (figures in Lakhs)
2005-06	33619.23
2006-07	35497.96
	43109.54

(c) The break-up of the firms of individuals subjected to such raids are not centrally maintained.

(d) Appropriate action as required under the I.T. Act for assessment of undisclosed incomes, levy of penalty, etc. is taken in such cases.

WB Estimate on Global Poverty

2216. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the World Bank (WB) has released latest estimates on global poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof with regard to India and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the necessary action taken by the Government in light of this report?

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) and (c) The latest estimates on global poverty released by the World Bank indicate that India has moved from having 60% of its people living on less than \$ 1.25 a day to 40% during 1981 to 2005. The number of people living below a \$ a day (2005 Prices) has come down from 42% to 24% over the same period which is very close to the poverty estimates of Planning Commission of 27.5% for the year 2004-05. The World Bank has been using the 'a dollar a day' yardstick for the first set of global poverty estimates used in the 1990 World Development Report on Poverty. The recent estimates have been released using International Poverty Benchmark

of \$ 1.25 a day. Both the World Bank estimates of poverty and the poverty estimates of Planning Commission based on different poverty estimates reveal that there has been a significant achievements in reduction of poverty in India. The difference in number estimated by the World Bank and by the Planning Commission are mainly on account of different methodologies used for the purpose.

Alleviation of poverty in the country especially in the rural areas has been one of the objectives of our Five Year Plans. The Government has taken various steps in the form of direct intervention to tackle the rural poverty. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a comprehensive wage employment scheme under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) with effect from 2nd Feb, 2006 which has now been extended to all the districts of the country. The Act guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to all the rural households whose adult members are willing to do the manual work. A self-employment programme of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is also being implemented through out the country under which the rural BPL households are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and provided assistance in the form of credit and subsidy to set up economic activities which could generate incremental income for them on a sustainable basis. Similarly, the rural poor are also provided financial assistance for construction of houses which has a direct impact on improving their living conditions. The programmes of building rural infrastructure and basic amenities such as rural roads, drinking water supply, sanitation etc. are also aimed at improving the living conditions of the rural masses.

PSBs and Private Sector Banks

2217. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are lagging behind the private sector banks;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the working of PSBs so as to enable them to complete with such banks efficiently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) account for the majority of market share (around 70%) of the entire banking system as at end March 2007 and March 2008. In terms of capital adequacy, both PSBs as well as private sector banks are well above the regulatory requirement of 9% of Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR). As regards the performance indicators measured by return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE), ROA of PSBs stood lower than private sector banks probably because the PSBs discharge various social and national obligations, and also operate unviable branches in remote and unbanked areas of the country. As on March 2007 and 2008, ROE of PSBs stood higher than that of private sector banks. The details of PSBs and private sector banks on key performance parameters are indicated below:-

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Items	March-2007		March-2008	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
Deposits	19,11,993	5,43,361	23,56,776 (23.26)	6,66,737 (22.69)
Advances	13,73,777	4,20,145	16,96,929 (23.5)	4,72,345 (12.42)
Net Profit	20,152	6,465	25,622 (33.6)	8,649 (33.78)
Market share(%)	70.34	21.23	69.96	21.19
CRAR (%)	12.36	12.01	12.51	14.34
ROA (%)	0.82	0.81	0.89	0.99
ROE (%)	13.62	11.59	13.72	9.56

(Figures in brackets indicate growth percentage for the year 2007-08)

(c) To improve the health of the banking sector in India in general, and that of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), in particular, and also to bring it at par with international standards, the Reserve Bank of India has prescribed measures for strengthening of risk based prudential supervision, introduction of capital adequacy standards on the lines of the Basel Committee norms, etc. coupled with wide ranging steps undertaken by the Government. After initiation of reforms in early 1990s, financial performance of the banking sector has improved significantly. Balance sheet and profitability indicators viz. Return on Assets, Net Interest Margin, Non-Performing Assets (NPA) Ratios, Provisioning and Classification norms for NPAs, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. suggest that the Indian banking sector now compares well with global benchmarks. Further, to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide sufficient managerial autonomy to the Boards of public sector banks to be able to compete internationally, Government announced an Autonomy Package in February, 2005 for these banks. As per this package, the Bank Boards are competent to decide on the issues relating to entering new lines of business as part of overall business strategy, make suitable acquisitions of companies or businesses, close/merge unviable branches, open overseas offices, set up subsidiaries and exist a line of business, etc. The Government has also put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of PSBs on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters including deposits, advances, non-performing assets (NPAs), cost to income

ratio, return on assets (ROA), profit, etc. These steps taken by the Government/RBI have also contributed towards overall increase in profits of PSBs during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Low Cost Houses

2218. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently approved projects to promote construction of low cost houses in the cities to make urban Indian slum free;

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

(c) the funds required for the projects and number of houses to be constructed therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 790 projects covering 1089829 houses have been approved so far. State-wise details of projects approved, project costs involved and number of houses sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

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

Status as on 25.11.2008
Rs. in crores

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	19	1707.78	93995	846.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4.10	100	3.36
3.	Assam	1	1	53.95	1232	48.56

1	2	3	4	5	5	7
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	391.45	27976	312.18
6.	Bihar	2	9	367.72	14596	179.54
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73
8.	Gujarat	4	13	1268.87	87504	612.93
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	105.17	5208	84.88
13.	Jharkhand	2	8	260.04	9188	171.62
14.	Karnataka	2	7	510.27	21846	272.97
15.	Kerala	2	6	304.12	22208	202.39
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	19	520.68	33289	256.67
17.	Maharashtra	5	36	4135.48	130612	1932.11
18.	Meghalaya	1	2	30.44	600	23.77
19.	Mizoram	1	2	34.33	408	28.91
20.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60
21.	Orissa	2	5	67.17	2316	48.77
22.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15
23.	Puducherry	1	2	43.97	1304	32.31
24.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20
25.	Sikkim	1	1	3.25	52	2.79
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	24	2134.11	85607	947.36
27.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7	15	640.53	27760	295.99
29.	Uttarakhand	3	4	22.88	524	18.08
30.	West Bengal	2	76	2411.30	115244	1166.55
Total for Projects Approved		61	284	17996.28	803089	9032.49

JNNURM-Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme

Total Projects approved

(Rs. crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of towns/ULB	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number dwelling units Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	5	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	5.27	40	4.74
2.	Assam	12	12	38.31	5393	33.11
3.	Bihar	10	10	80.73	6500	59.76
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	14	176.50	14846	122.01
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45
6.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58
7.	Gujarat	23	23	227.49	18405	153.13
8.	Haryana	10	15	238.84	14641	182.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	23.44	816	16.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10	42.40	2654	32.23
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	19.67	1292	15.58
12.	Karnataka	25	25	240.27	13053	145.76
13.	Kerala	28	28	150.07	13528	114.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	33	241.89	17164	171.08
15.	Mizoram	3	3	8.27	624	6.21
16.	Rajasthan	32	34	418.82	25634	287.90
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	21.82	456	8.97
18.	Manipur	2	2	16.50	1103	12.37
19.	Maharashtra	47	51	610.41	41350	438.21
20.	Nagaland	1	1	87.74	2496	44.14
21.	Orissa	15	15	83.63	4884	59.13
22.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	32.62
23.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48

1	2	3	4	5	5	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	30	225.67	19763	169.19
25.	Tripura	1	1	7.19	400	6.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47	50	214.79	8920	134.7
27.	Uttrakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.9
28.	West Bengal	67	70	667.26	38184	482.34
Total		419	441	3934.46	257483	2742.32

Share of Centre for Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Tribal

2219. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals to raise central share in schemes for tribals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) This Ministry has revised only the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys & Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area (w.e.f. 2008-09). Under both the revised Schemes, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostels and Ashram Schools and also for the construction of Boys' hostels and Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostels and Ashram Schools to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction.

The Scheme of Boys' and Girls' Hostels is applicable to Universities also. However, funding to Central Universities is 90% and to other Universities is 45% of the cost of construction.

Multi-Purpose National Identity Cards

2220. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pilot Project on the Multi-Purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been successfully implemented;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Heavy Selling of Shares

2221. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Institutional Investors (FI's), who have invested huge capital in the Indian Stock market have resorted to heavy selling of their share during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years;

(c) the impact of such heavy selling of shares by FIIs on Indian economy and value of the rupee; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The net inflows by way of FII investment during the calendar year 2007 was Rs. 80,914.6 crore. In the first eleven months of 2008 there has been a net out flow to the tune of Rs. 44,061.6 crores.

(c) The Indian economy and the value of rupee is impacted by a large number of factors—both domestic and external. Heavy selling of shares by FIIs may be one of the factors that contributed through the declining trend in sensex and depreciation in the value of the rupee.

(d) The Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have *interalia* taken the following measures in this regard;

1. The cumulative FII investment limits in corporate debt has been increased to US\$ 6 billion while that in Government securities was increased to US\$ 5 billion.
2. Condition provided in regulation 15(2) of SEBI FII regulations pertaining to restrictions of 70:30 ratio of investment in equity and debt respectively has been abolished.
3. Restriction on issue of PNs by FIIs against securities, including derivatives as underlying imposed in October 2007 has been removed in October 2008.
4. Broad based definition has been widened to mean a fund with twenty investors with a single investor not holding more than 49% as against earlier limit of 10%.
5. Perpetual registration granted to FIIs subject to payment of fees.
6. RBI has taken steps to augment rupee and dollar liquidity the details of which are available on RBI website at <http://www.rbi.org.in/>.

High Food and Energy Prices

2222. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of World Bank at the Meeting of World Bank/International Monetary Fund held in Washington this year has expressed concern over high prices of food and energy and their impact;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The World Bank President at the Meetings of World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) held recently in Washington expressed concern over high prices of food and energy and their impact and mentioned that many developing countries have already been hit hard with high prices for energy and essential foodstuffs risk, which may have serious setbacks to their efforts to improve the lives of their populations from any prolonged tightening, credit, or a sustained global slowdown.

The World Bank Group has assured to help their partner countries and have recently announced \$1.2 billion Rapid Financing Facility for providing immediate help for countries coping with the impact of high food prices on the poor, out of which \$850 million has already been approved or in the pipeline.

(c) Government of India has taken a number of steps to meet its needs of food items at reasonable prices including augmenting availability of wheat through public sector agencies, banning export of wheat and non-basmati rice, increasing minimum support price, protecting vulnerable sections of society through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and tariffs reductions, regulatory measures in futures trade, etc.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9517/2008]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9518/2008]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9519/2008]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9520/2008]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Rural Roads Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the National Rural Roads Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9521/2008]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bar Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bar Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9522/2008]

- (3) A copy of the 4th Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Pending Law Commission Report-December, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9523/2008]

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Competition Commission of India (Return on Measures for the promotion of competition Advocacy, Awareness and Training on Competition issues) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 727(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2008 under sub-section (3) of the Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9524/2008]

- (2) A copy of the Indian Corporate Law Service Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 772(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 5th November, 2008 issued under article 309 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9525/2008]

- (3) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008 under sub-section (3) of the Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9526/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9527/2008]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9528/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development

Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9529/2008]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9530/2008]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9531/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Energy Conservation (Form and Manner and Time for Furnishing Information with Regard to Energy Consumed and Action Taken on Recommendations of Accredited Energy Auditor) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published

in G.S.R. 486(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2008 under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9532/2008]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9533/2008]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9534/2008]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9535/2008]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9536/2008]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9537/2008]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9538/2008]

12.02 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Second part of Fourteenth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 20th October, 2008:—

1. The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2008;
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2008;
3. The Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008; and
4. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9539/2008]

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

DECISION OF THE SPEAKER UNDER TENTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the decision dated 10th December, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) of the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the petition given by Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP against Shri Harihar Swain under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9540/2008]

12.03 hrs.

REPORT ON PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN THE 54TH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the Report on Participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation in the 54th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 1 August to 10 August, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9541/2008]

12.03¹/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

26th Report

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the twenty-third Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants

(2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

34th and 35th Reports

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (NALGONDA): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Thirty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on the subject 'Sickness/Closure of Textiles Mills'; and
- (2) "Thirty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on the "General conditions of weavers in the country —A case study of Sircilla concentration zone of weavers."

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

36th to 38th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I be to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:-

- (1) Thirty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-first Report on the "Demands for Grants (2008-09)" of the Ministry of Coal;

"The 35th Report was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 12.11.2008 under Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

- (2) Thirty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-second Report on the "Demands for Grants (2008-09)" of the Ministry of Mines; and
- (3) Thirty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-third Report on the "Demands for Grants (2008-09)" of the Ministry of Steel.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

211th Report

[English]

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (MATHURAPUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Two Hundred Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Functioning of All India Council for Technical Education.

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2006-09), pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the table my statement on the subject. I beg to lay on the table this statement on the table this statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Thirty-Sixth Report (36th) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73A of the Directions of the Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II dated September 01, 2004.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9542/2008.

The Thirty-Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (14th Lok Sabha) was presented in the Lok Sabha on 17th April, 2008. The report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department of Land Resources for the year 2008-09. The Report contains 24 recommendations. An Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report of the Committee was sent to the Standing Committee on Rural Development on 26.8.2008.

These recommendations pertain mainly to amendment to Land Acquisition Act, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, implementation of new schemes for watershed development, computerisation/updation of land records and launching of bio-fuel scheme during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development*.**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the table my statement on above subject: I beg to lay on the table this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty Second Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development, Department of Rural Development (2006-07), 14th Lok Sabha in pursuance of the Direction 73-A of the Directions of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 01st September, 2004.

The Twenty Second Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (14th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 3rd August 2006. The report relates to the Rural Housing Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2006-07. First Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the report of the committee was sent to the Standing Committee on Rural Development on 25.07.2007.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9543/2008.

A statement giving the status of these recommendations was laid by Minister of Rural Development in Lok Sabha in August, 2007 and Rajya Sabha in September, 2007. The Revised Action Taken Report intimating the status in respect of recommendations has been sent to Lok Sabha on 18.11.2008.

There are 56 recommendations made by the Committee in the said report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to the requirement and funding of rural housing, appropriate technology for rural housing, design and implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) etc.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.06¹/₂ hrs.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

In all, three recommendations were made by the Committee in the above report where action was required on the part of the Government. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9544/2008.

12.07 hrs.

(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 59th and 67th Reports of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08) and (2008-09) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 59th and 67th Reports of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively), pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the entire statement as also the Annexes thereto. I would request that you may kindly grant me the permission to lay it on the Table of the House and it may be considered as read.

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 15th of December, 2008 will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-9545/2008.

- (a) The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006.
- (b) The Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2006.
- (c) The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2008.
- (d) The Central Universities Bill, 2008.

4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Rajya Sabha:-

- (a) The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Bill, 2005.
- (b) The Collection of Statistics Bill, 2007.
- (c) The Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008.
- (d) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006.
- (e) The Seeds Bill, 2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—9546/2008]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, submission by Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Sir, the following subjects may be included in next week's agenda:

- (1) Need to grant permanent appointment, Pension and other facilities to the trained volunteers (guerillas) of SSB on the basis of age limit and eligibility in Uttrakhand on the lines of the North-East States of the country.
- (2) Need to grant the status of Central University to the Kumaon University, Nainital alongwith Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University in the state of Uttrakhand.

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

- (i) As reported, the subversion of Parliament by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation—loss of crores of rupees to the PF Investment

Fund. The loss to the P.F. Investment Fund is loss to the nation and misappropriation of PF money is loss to the employees' hard earned money. Several crores of employees were denied PF benefits because of mismanagement of Employees Provident Fund Organisation. Since there is no rule of law in the Employees' PF Organization, the Central Government must through the Parliament undertake the functions of Employees' PF Organisation and issue orders under Section 20 of the EPF and MP Act.

- (ii) The international prices of petroleum products already came down to 40 dollars per barrel whereas Government of India has cut the prices by only Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 per litre. The Government should forthwith cut the prices of petrol and diesel according to international prices so that large section of people will be able to purchase essential commodities according to their needs to the market will be stable.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following urgent matters of public importance may be included in next week's agenda.

- 1. Valuable mines of the country are being handed over to the private companies and industries on large scale through captive blocks. Keeping in view the losses being caused to the Exchequer, immediate action be taken by promulgating an ordinance for giving those mines through auction.
- 2. Keeping in view the problem being faced by the families of mentally challenged children in their upbringing, the Government should provide necessary facility, pension etc to the relatives of such children for their livelihood.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may be included in the next week's parliamentary agenda of Parliament session.

- 1. Hon'ble Minister of finance in the Union Govt. Government had announced to construct a express way from Delhi to Jaipur in his Budget speech to construct a express way from Delhi to Jaipur in his Budget speech (2007:08 but in the region no action has been taken till date.

2. Minister of Railways had announced 5 new trains like Jaipur—Chandigarh etc, for Rajasthan in his budget speech. Not was a single train has been in train one of there five proposed trains.

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

- (i) Need to sign the Shareholders' Agreement between Indian Railway and Silk Autocast Limited, Kerala for setting up of a joint venture company for fabrication of bogie components.
- (ii) Need to extent train no. 648/649 (Shoranur-Ernakulam passenger train_ to Alappuzha so as to reduce the hardship of daily commuters from Alappuzha to Malabar side.

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Sir, the following two items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (i) A wide range of destruction was caused to the fruits and vegetables in Himachal Pradesh as a result of this year's unprecedented rain. There is a need to bring such fragile crops under the ambit of national insurance cover to provide succour to fruit and vegetable growers, considering the havoc and ever present danger of natural calamities.
- (ii) There is an acute shortage of manpower in the Defence forces particularly among Officer cadre. There is a need to deliberate on the issue in the Parliament keeping in view the national interest.

PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore): Sir, the following item may be included in next week's agenda:

- (i) The Government of India may come forward to establish a new Central University under the name of Harmony India University. The sole purpose of this University shall be to inculcate the universal principles of harmony and peace among religions. This University shall teach the Gita, the Qoran, the Bible and Thirukkural.

12.15 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(I) Committee on Estimates

[English]

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Sir, I beg to move the following:-

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule(3) of the Rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule(1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh resigned his seat in Lok Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule(3) of the Rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule(1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh resigned his seat in Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs. .

(II) Committee on Public Accounts

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, I beg to move the following:-

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule(3) of Rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule(1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Rajiv Ranjan 'Lalan' Singh resigned his seat in Lok Sabha and Shri Brajesh Pathak elected to Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule(3) of Rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule(1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Rajiv Ranjan 'Lalan' Singh resigned his seat in Lok Sabha and Shri Brajesh Pathak elected to Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I beg to move the following:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Amar Singh retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Amar Singh retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

(iv) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub rule (3) of Rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one members from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Kailash Baitha resigned his seat in Lok Sabha."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, under sub-rule(3) of Rule 254, in the manner required by sub-rule(1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Kailash Baitha resigned his seat in Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Veer Singh retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House and name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Veer Singh retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very important issue concerning lakhs of farmers. Sriram Sagar Project was constructed across River Godavari by the Andhra Pradesh Government to cater to the needs of irrigation and drinking water facilities for north Telangana area, consisting of seven districts. Since The Godavari is an inter-State river, if any project is constructed over it by the Maharashtra Government, they should take concurrence of Andhra Pradesh Government and they should also take permission from the Central Water Commission. That is the mandatory provision. No Government should deviate and no Government should affect all these things, but the Maharashtra Government, without the concurrence of Andhra Pradesh Government and without permission of the CWC, are constructing Babhli and various other projects. Babhli issue is pending in the Supreme Court. That issue was raised long back in the same House. *Bhoomi Pujan* and construction of all these projects has started after 2004 only. The construction of Babhli Project was started in the year 2004 while *bhoomi puja*n for the remaining projects was performed in the year 2005. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): It is absolutely wrong... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government had no prior knowledge of all these projects. Our MPs and MLAs went to that area. After their visit only, it came in the knowledge of Andhra Pradesh Government, but the Andhra Pradesh Government has totally and miserably failed to obstruct construction of these projects. ... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is one more thing. On 5th December, 2008, the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Union Government to intervene in the matter to stop the

construction of all these projects. If they construct all these projects without permission of CWC and without the concurrence of the Andhra Pradesh Government, the ayacut of Sriram Sagar Project will be deserted. This would be a great loss to the north Telangana districts.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has miserably failed. That is why, we are urging, through you, to the Union Government to appoint one expert committee — we have no objection to that — which should visit it and see whether they have violated the provision, whether they have taken the permission CWC or not and whether they have taken concurrence of Andhra Pradesh Government or not. These are the essential requirements for construction of any project. So, the Government should respond on this issue. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, the Government should respond on this issue. The Government of Andhra Pradesh passed a unanimous resolution involving all the political parties, including the ruling party. The Chief Minister had moved the resolution. For that, the Government should respond. We are the sufferers as Andhra Pradesh is a lower riparian State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Your point has come on record. You know that I cannot compel the Government to reply to your statement.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, our Chief Whip is here. Our Union Cabinet Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, is also here. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I cannot compel the Government. Your point has come on record.

Now, I would request Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Please sit down now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I kept my promise that I made to you.

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All that you have spoken will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to raise a very important matter in the house through the chair. Shams-ul-Hasn Israr a resident of my constituency who since 13 years...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, this is not fair.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will be allowed.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: The Union Minister Shri Kapil Sibal is present here. The hon. Supreme Court has given a direction to the Union Government. ... (*Interruptions*) Both the Governments belong to the Congress Party. The UPA Government is also headed by the Congress Party. Let us settle the issue. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Hanamkonda): The Supreme Court has said that let the Government resolve this issue. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: This is the direction of the Supreme Court, but the Prime Minister has failed in it. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shailendra Kumar, please go to your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, we will request that the Government should respond on this issue. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this is not the place for it.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Sir, we only want that the Government should respond on this issue. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: This is a major issue. Why are we meeting in the Parliament every day? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, nothing should be recorded.

(*Interruptions*) ... *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have fulfilled my promise to you. Now, please go to your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I did what I had promised.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Let the Government reply tomorrow on this issue if they cannot reply on it today itself. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know it very well that I cannot compel the Government to reply or make a statement.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I will not allow it.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: The Government is not responding on this important issue. ... (*Interruptions*) The hon. Prime Minister was also present today in the House, but he has not responded on it. Hence, we are walking out of the House in protest. ... (*Interruptions*) The Government of India is also not taking any action regarding the Andhra Pradesh issue, which is affecting seven districts and 18 lakh acres of land. ... (*Interruptions*) The farming community will be committing suicide. Hence, we are walking out in protest. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: The youth of this region is already in distress. ... (*Interruptions*)

12.30 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaaidu and some other hon. Members left the House

12.31 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Need to secure the release of an Indian employee of Iranian ship captured by Somalian pirates on 17th November, 2008**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to put forward my views on a very important matter, in the house through the

chair. Shamshul Hasan Israr 35 is a resident of my constituency...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shailendra, please conclude within one or two minute, only then I will be able to call all the remaining members otherwise I will have to wind up the zero hour after calling few members only.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: He is employed in Iranian cargoship in Iranian Shipping lines, Islamic Republic Shipping House of Iran (Delite) for 13 years. This cargo ship was going to Iran via Malaysia and Jeddah. It was capture dby 18 pirates on 17 November, 2008 in Somalia. Today is the 26th day since it was captured.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the residents of my constituency is detained on the ship for 26 days. Neither the Government nor the Embassy has taken initiative to take care of him though I have informed the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government of India, Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, Hon'ble Minister of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Iran Embassy and Somalia about this. There are 25 employees on the ship which was going to Iran via Malaysia and Jeddah. The stock of food and water has run out and they are in pitiable condition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like the Government to come forward and hold talks with pirates and save lives of the Indians by providing food and water to them. Similarly, Somalian Embassy be contacted held. It is not that the people from my area only have been hostages. The list of hostages also includes the people from Punjab, Haryana and other areas of India who were working there. As per the information received from Somalia the pirates have so far captured 100 cargo ships. I would like that Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs should take initiative in the matter and secure the release of 26 Indian hostages who could not celebrate their festival (Bakrid). They are Muslims. Their festival Bakrid was there. Their children are crying, wives and old mothers are worried. This news has been published on the front page of a daily in our Parliamentary constituency.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like the Government to make a statement about the matter and take initiative in this regard. The Indian hostages in Somalia should be got freed from the captivity of pirates by taking on them and let these Indians be with their families. Please issue instructions to the Government.

Through you I would like to make a request as it is a very important matter, the Government should say something in the matter. It is a matter related to the terrorism and crime and some of the Ministers of the Government are setting here. Mr. Sibal is there, Cabinet Ministers are there, they should give the reply, Through you, I would request them to say something.
...(*Interruptions*)

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would add something to your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The Government should say something in this matter...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many people from Punjab also. I have received some representations. So many people from Punjab have also been captured. Please do something in the matter at the earliest.

...(*Interruptions*)

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

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Sir, the Government must respond on this. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam has said that something will be done about those who have been held hostages from your constituency and our Punjab.

12.34 hrs.

SPECIAL MENTION

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of Government to a very important problem. India

stands at number one in the world in terms of livestock. Animal husbandry and veterinary Science play an important role in sustenance and self employment of Indian economy and also in providing nutritional support to rural and urban population of the country besides providing opportunities for self-employment. India is rapidly progressing in production of milk, eggs, meat and Poultry. Also, India is the largest producer of milk in the world. Out of total contribution to Gross Domestic Product from Agricultural 3 percent comes from Animal Husbandry. The need of the hour is to up an Indian Council for Veterinary Research (ICVR) on the lines of Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) in order to provide better and new opportunities of research in rural and urban areas in the backdrop of present economic scenario in the country. This is essential in the interest of the country and the people. Now we need to be serious about the sectors like animal husbandry and veterinary science. This is the reason that every time strong recommendations are made for the establishment of Indian Council for Veterinary Research (ICVR) by the high level and technical Committees. I would like to apprise you about the fact that from 1996 to 1998, when I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on agriculture, I had recommended to segregate it from agriculture and to pay proper attention to it so that long awaited Indian Council for veterinary Research may be set up which should be fully independent of India Council of Agricultural Research. Sir, through you I would like to appeal to the Government of India to immediately take a decision in this regard and issue directions for the establishment of Indian Council for veterinary Research so that progress of the farmers of the country may be factually ensured. Thank you so much for giving me time to express my views.
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, Shri Alok Kumar Mehta and Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma, both the Hon'ble Members are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Santosh Gangwar Ji.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma is a veterinary scientist. He understands this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma is at number nine. I have allowed him to associate with the issue raised by you. Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma Jee please take your seat. You will be allowed to in the raised by you express your views later on.

- (II) **Re: Non-reduction in prices of petroleum products commensurate with the fall in crude oil prices and decision of transporters to go on strike from 20th December, 2008.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the prices of crude oil have gone up in the International market in the month of July. Whenever the Government increases the prices of petroleum products, the only excuse put forward is that prices of crude oil in the International Market has gone up and consequently the Government is compelled to increase the price of diesel and petrol.

Through you, I would like to request the Government to devise some long term plans in this regard us to be self-dependent. We largely depend on International market. This will inevitably cause crisis in the days ahead.

Sir, in the month of July, the price of crude oil in the International market had gone up to \$ 147 per barrel and now it is as low as \$ 42 per barrel. The Government has just reduced the prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 5/- and Rs. 2/- respectively.

The prices of crude oil in international market has reduced by more than 100 dollars. Despite that the Government have reduced prices marginally. LPG prices have not been reduced at all. It is a very serious issue. Diesel is indispensable to Indian society. Therefore, its rate should be reduced at least by Rs. 10/- per litre. Keeping in view, the fall of crude oil prices in international market, rate of diesel should be reduced at least by Rs. 10/- per litre. But this Government have reduced only by Rs. 2/-

Sir, the Government is more concerned about the interests of companies. It shows no concern for the interests of consumers. Therefore, through you, I urge the Government to reduce the price of diesel at least by Rs. 10/- per litre. It is the cause of farmers as well as poors. But the rates of diesel are certainly causing excess burden on consumers. Therefore, this is not justified at all...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please take your respective seats. The hon. Member wishing to associate with this matter should immediately send slip to the table. All of you will be allowed to associate.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the question concerned with the farmers of the whole country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri J.M. Aron Rashid, Shri Surendra Prakash Goyal, Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani, Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda', Shri Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas, Shri Munshi Ram and Shri Sunil Khan are allowed to associate with issue raised by Shri Ramjilal Suman.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Devendra Prasad Ji, you please see. I have not prepared any new list. I did not want to mention it, but I have put your name next to it, at number five. Even then if you do not believe me then what could I do. Please sit down. I will allow you at your turn.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Our concerns should be conveyed to the Petroleum Minister. This matter is concerned with poor as well as farmers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At present the hon. Minister is not present.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Government should respond to it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is on her legs.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): We will convey your concern to the Government...*(Interruptions)*

12.41 hrs.

- (III) **Re: Strike by jute workers in West Bengal**

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious problem.

About 2.5 lakh jute mill workers in West Bengal are on an indefinite strike for the last ten days. The jute mill owners are flouting all the agreements reached earlier. The workers are denied gratuity, wages and other benefits as per the agreement. A large number of casual workers are not getting jobs. As regards gratuity, PF and other benefits, the owners owe to the workers more than Rs.1,000 crore. But the attitude of the owners is very stiff and anti-working class. This situation can be exploited by the synthetic lobby if it is not settled early.

The Ministry of Textiles in the Central Government is the largest consumer of the jute products and it can influence the owners saying that without accepting the demands of the workers, the Government will not give them the orders, etc. So, I demand that the Government, the Ministry of Textiles take the matter seriously and try to settle the strike so that the workers get the benefit and that the jute industry, the jute workers and jute growers are also not put into jeopardy. I demand that the Government may take note of that. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri Santasri Chatterjee and Shri Rupchand Pal can associate with this issue. As a special case, I will request Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to speak for about two minutes only.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, you may ask why we are raising this in Parliament. The strike is in West Bengal and still, why are we raising it in Parliament? We are raising it because the Central Government is losing about Rs.100 crore because of the strike, due to non-payment of excise duty and sales tax. So, the Central Government is directly affected.

Secondly I have with me a letter written by the Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce to the Secretary of Ministry of Labour, asking them to intervene. I ask them, what is the problem? Kharif season has set in. We need 7 lakh bales of jute bags for packaging of food materials like wheat, rice and sugar. If the strike is not ended immediately on a reasonable settlement, the food production will be affected, food procurement will be affected, and food security of the country will also be affected.

There is a letter from the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour in this regard. I demand that the Ministry of Labour should call a meeting of the trade unions and the management in

Delhi and they should discipline them. My comrade has said that the jute traders are the most delinquent. They are eating the money of the Government, defaulting in the payment of PF, they are cheating the workers and they are now creating a situation where the food procurement in the country will be in jeopardy. This is a very serious situation. Kharif season has set in; so, kindly issue a direction to the Labour Ministry to call a meeting in Delhi, wherein the Ministry of Commerce may be present. It is because the Ministry of Commerce has a demand for the purchase of 7 lakh bales of jute products for jute packaging. If it is not settled, as my friend has said, the synthetic lobby will take advantage of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The names of S/Shri Santasri Chatterjee and Rupchand Pal may be associated.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you wish to be associated, please send in your slip.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I would request Shri S.K. Kharventhan to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen him. Please, let me listen what Shri Rupchand Pal is saying.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I associate with the demand for the Central Government's intervention in the situation of the jute strike which is causing havoc not only to the livelihood of more than 2.5 lakh of workers but also the Central Government's Packaging Order is sought to be diluted in such a manner that it will permanently damage the jute industry, which will affect the economy of Eastern India itself. Not only it is a case of revenue loss to the Government of India, it is a severe loss in the current economic situation. When thousands and thousands of people are losing their jobs, it will be added, the jute workers are also going to be unemployed for a long time if the situation is allowed to continue. In this situation, urgent steps and intervention need to be taken by the Government of India.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister respond.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government to respond.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Das, first you go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are exciting him also.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs definitely associate with the matter concerned with the workers which is also affecting the State's economy and the Central revenues. Definitely, I would convey this matter with all seriousness to the concerned Minister.

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, during 2004 while speaking on the Railways Supplementary Demands I had raised the issue of forming new line between Erode-Palani *via* Dharapuram. The same was announced in the Railway Budget 2005-06. Preliminary Survey was over and a favourable report was submitted on 31st November 2006 but unfortunately, the Railway Board and the Planning Commission rejected the approval. I then took up the issue to public and to draw the attention of the Government a *Padyatra* was conducted from Erode to Palani between the period 4th an 10th February. The Government of India then announced a scheme in the last Budget 2008-09 and final location survey was also ordered. The tendering process also was over on 18th August, 2008 but till date final location work has not started.

I would urge upon the Government to take up the issue, complete the final location survey and form a new line between Erode-Palani *via* Dharapuram as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a very big accident occurred on 18th August. A devastating and annihilating flood was witnessed along Indo-Nepal border due to the collapse of Kushaha dam. Kushaha dam did not collapse due to natural calamity but due to negligence on the part of the Government. The Government officials posted at Birpur kept on intimating the Ministry of the Government of Bihar and the Commissioner concerned regarding the impending wreckage of the dam. Its phase II has collapsed. Some layers collapsed first, then the second one and then again the third layer collapsed leading to the colossal damage to the dam on 18 August. The Government did not take notice of the whole state of affairs even after repeated reminders and eventually the dam collapsed. The collapse of the dam caused such a horrible devastating disastrous and heart-wrecking damages as had never been witnessed earlier.

Even today five to ten thousand people are missing. As many as forty lakh people have been affected. The Prime Minister and the entire Government visited there. The entire country and even the whole of the world had the unanimity of opinion when it came to tackling that disaster. Funds were released by the Central Government. The local Government set up a mega camp for them. Even the funds released by the State Government got struck in the camps of the town and not even a single penny reached in the villages. The local MP Smt. Ranjit Ranjan has demanded the Prime Minister to conduct a judicial inquiry into it as the dam collapsed due to the negligence of a Minister and an individual which led to the death of nearly five thousand people.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you tell us what do you want.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: I am coming to the same point. What is the situation there. The situation is such that three months have been over. A person was supposed to be given twenty two hundred and fifty rupees and one hundred kilo gram of food grains. The Government has released only one installment of twenty two hundred fifty rupees. The second installment is due, however, three months have elapsed and the Government has not released second installment so far. Secondly, the survey that was to be conducted for

[Shri Rajesh Ranjan *Alias* Pappu Yadav]

rehabilitation and the person who is given money by the Government official has been assumed as affected person. The people who were poor and belong to labourer, farmer or lower strata of society...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit for your kind information...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please Speak about your demands rather than apprising me of the details.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV: This is what I am saying. I want to place on record that the people kept in camps were not rehabilitated and all of them were sent back to the village by the Government Authorities. Children do not have clothes to wear and they do not have foodgrain for their food. People are dying of hunger. You may find it out. Sir, a Parliamentary enquiry Committee may be constituted or the same may please be subjected to judicial probe as to how the dam collapsed. Earlier the Government made statement on this issue also. Alongside, I would also like to know from the Government for what reasons second installment was not released. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Pranab Mukherjee made a visit to Nepal and has come back from there. Now the dam being built there will not be completed even in six to seven months time. As you are aware, rainy season shall set in the month of March and April, then again, the dimension of the diaster would be such as non would be able to put a check on it. Purnia, Madhepura, Saharsa, Sapaul, Araria, Katihar districts are drastically affected by it...(*Interruptions*) I want your support. The amount sent by the Central Government should at least be subjected a monitoring by the Parliamentary enquiry Committee...(*Interruptions*). The construction of the dam should be put in the expeditious mode. If the dam is not built within a period of two months, it will lead to a very disastrous situation. As far as the rehabilitation is concerned, the Central Government may see to it on its own...(*Interruptions*). The Central Government should go far rehabilitation under its surveillance. The farmers severely affected by it are not economically sound. We need to devise some scheme to compensate against the loss suffered by them. Their loans, be it farm loans or electricity loans...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After this, nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation is very disastrous there. However, no attention is being paid towards it...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I seek your protection Please ask the Hon'ble Minister to give me assurance...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can't compel him for it.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government to respond.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, this is to draw the attention of the Government to the issue of the Anganwadi workers and helpers. While presenting the Budget for the financial year 2008-09, the hon. Finance Minister announced a wage increase for the Anganwadi workers and helpers to Rs. 500/- and Rs. 250/- respectively. But it is a pity that even after passing of nine months since then, this enhanced wage amount has not yet been paid to thousands of Anganwadi workers and helpers in various States. I may also mention here that the Department of Women and Child Welfare has, in fact, issued a circular and written letters to various State Governments last month in this regard... (*Interruptions*) I would like to remind my friend here that the Government of Gujarat has still not paid this enhanced wage amount to these workers despite the fact that a sum of Rs. 40 crore has been released to the State Government of Gujarat for this purpose of paying the enhanced wage amount and also the arrears.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Sir, the Government of Gujarat has already disbursed the amount, the only thing... (*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That was the increased amount that the Chief Minister announced during the time of the Assembly elections... *(Interruptions)* Sir, what they are trying to defend is that the Government of Gujarat had made a special announcement during the time of Assembly elections in this regard and that amount has paid. It is not the amount which was announced by the hon. Finance Minister during the Budget speech. This is the case in almost all the States.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development to compel the various State Governments to pay this money. The eyes of the Gujarat Government are now set on the forthcoming elections. They would pay this amount at the time of the elections and claim that it is their Government which has paid the money. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development to compel the various State Governments to pay this enhanced wage amount to the Anganwadi workers and helpers as announced in the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the last Budget the Central Government has announced to open a Central University at Jaipur in Rajasthan. Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development had also made an announcement to this effect. However it is regretted that Central University has not been opened in Rajasthan till date. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Government of India to set up a Central University in Rajasthan especially in Jaipur immediately for academic development of Rajasthan I request that a central university should be opened immediately in Rajasthan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Other matters will be taken up after 6 p.m.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There will be no recess today.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (DURGAPUR): Sir, we will not be present here after 6 p.m... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will have to dispose of two important legislative business.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, I have given a notice... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take up your issues after 6 p.m.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) ..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The rest of the matters will be taken up after 6.00 p.m.

... *(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH BOARD BILL, 2008

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for promoting basic research in Science and Engineering and to provide financial assistance to persons engaged in such research, academic institutions, research and development laboratories, industrial concerns and other agencies for such research and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for promoting basic research in Science and Engineering and to provide financial assistance to persons engaged in such research, academic institutions, research and development laboratories, industrial concerns and other agencies for such research and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bachi Singh Rawat.

... *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Hon'ble Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome and support Science and Engineering Research Board Bill, 2008 presented by Shri Kapil Sibbal, still I would like to say that this is a right step taken belatedly. A need for setting up a board to conduct research in Basic Science and Engineering was being felt for a long time... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I may remind all of you that today there will be no recess as we have to pass two bills today.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Sir, advancing my submissions further I would like to say that all these activities were conducted under the Council for Science and Engineering of the Ministry of Science and Technology but its scope was very limited and it was felt time and again that a board should be constituted through which keeping in view international scenario not only coordination should be undertaken to increase regard in Basic Science and Engineering but necessary funding should also be done by it and a network should also be established by it. From this point of view this Bill is concrete yet concise enough. Its Statement of Objectives is reflective of the same. In the para-2 of SOR of the Bill it has been stated that whereas India has to maintain and increase its strength in the field of basic research in Science and Engineering, due to various reasons the relative position of India among nations in the field of basic research has declined and if India has to regain and maintain its position and momentum vis-a-vis other nations in developing a knowledge based economy then these reasons need to be addressed urgently.

Sir, there is no harm in accepting that unless we move ahead in the direction of genuine basic science and get suitable results in that field, we cannot reap the desired benefits of technology development. Technology Development Board for the development of technology works separately under the Ministry. The main objective of the Board also is to carry out these works with the help of different laboratories, industries and educational institutions. Whether it is scientific research or development of technology, three institutions are working for it. First is our educational institutes, universities, NITs, IITs and other national institutions. Second is our National Laboratories spread all over the country. These work in diverse fields. The third factor that helps in getting the returns from the application of technology is the industry of our country.

Unless these three factors combine, the country will face problem in achieving the desired results.

Academic institutions and National Laboratories are basically funded by the Government. As we have more industries in private sector in comparison to those in the Public Sector, therefore, it has been mentioned in Science and Technology Policy which was accepted on 1st January, 2003 that we should create a fund also at national level for development of technology. Industries and industrialists of our country should also contribute in this fund. I notice that in the Bill, there is no provision regarding contribution from industry. Only this much has been mentioned that contribution from other sources will come. I agree that this is the recession period but I do not think that it will continue for a long time. Many remedial measures have been taken in the country and also at the international level. There was a period of boom in the industries of our country due to huge growth during last decade. We have seen that industrialists had profited by thousand of crores of rupees but their contribution has been negligible in technology development or in the field of basic research by which the domestic industry would stand to gain ultimately. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister and say that we should inspire the industry in this direction also. This subject is discussed during the meetings and conferences in the Ministry held from time to time. Then this issue is taken up and suggestions come that they should be inspired and their contribution should also come.

I would like to mention one more thing which is also contemporary. Our Scientists had successfully tested the atomic and hydrogen bombs on 11th and 13th May, 1998 and the then Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had declared 11th May as National Technology Day. Nation Science Day is already there in our country. Every year our country observes 11th May as National Technology Day on a big scale. The Ministry has done a good job in this regard. It was started by us. I am satisfied that the present Government particularly the Ministry of Science and Technology has continued it with special attention. As a result of that, our Scientists have got a national level initiative to develop the technology. Our then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had added third dimension 'Jaigyan' Vigyan to the National slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' given by our Ex-Prime Minister late Lal Bahadur Shastri as our national resolve. Actually the slogan of 'Jai Vigyan' was given with the objective of giving inspiration to the country and strengthening Science. From this point of view as the

[Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda']

Government of India talks of funding our agriculture or the Defence similarly emphasis should also be given to the Ministry of Science and Technology and other related Ministries otherwise there is likelihood of our lagging behind other countries in basic research and technology development and consequently we have to pay its price in the form of import of technologies.

I would also like to mention here that the main source of funding of Technological Development Board (TDB) was imposing cess on import of Science Equipments from foreign countries so that such import could be discouraged and a fund created in the country for technology development. Since, there is no provision of cess in it now, I would like to draw your attention to a resolution presented on 1st January 2003 under Science and Technology Policy that 2 percent of GDP should be spent on Research and Development in the country. The total expenditure of GDP on Research and Development increased from 0.7 percent to 1.4 percent but more increase is required.

13.13 hrs.

[SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG *in the Chair*]

I demand from the Hon'ble Minister that the Government of India must provide funds to the Ministry of Science and Technology to the tune of 2 percent of GDP so that research and development is encouraged in the country and we should try to be the front runner at international level.

One proposal was regarding the S&ERC Division that S&ERC has many schemes and a very popular scheme among them is fund for Infrastructure Science and Technology (FIST). In addition to that demands from various institutes for basic research were being sanctioned by S&ERC and implemented through the department. Now the Board intends to work as an autonomous body regarding which I would like to say that many demands for research made to various Ministries are identical with regard to their subjects whether in ICMR or ICAR or the department of biotechnology. Therefore, we should have a data base of research, The data base should be used to undertake proper funding of a particular subject so that we could work to move ahead in respect of one subject.

I understand that the whole House will support the bill presented by Hon'ble Minister. I would like to draw

attention of Hon'ble Minister towards a mistake. Actually this mistake is committed in translation. In para III of Chapter II of Hindi Version of the Bill, in Schedule Constitution and Corporation of Board is shown Chairman (Adhykash) Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Government of India or a person nominated by the department as a ex-officio chairman, but actually Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India is the ex-officio Chairman but in Hindi Translation names of two Chairmen are printed. Now it can be brought through an amendment. It should be amended. This is correct in English. But this mistake has been committed in Hindi and that is why this should be checked elsewhere also. It should not obtain mistakes as these would have adverse impact. The staff of hon'ble Minister will look into it and revise accordingly. The Board has been constituted for a good purpose and the work of Board should not remain limited to funding only but it should co-ordinate programmes and identify areas of research within the country. Its scope is very wide. The country should get their strength in reality in the near future. If the rules are formulated by the Ministry then there should be provision in these rules to ensure that funds are not misused anywhere and the rules should leave no scope for misuse of funds. It has been provided in the Bill that no person will be punished for any offence when it is done in good faith. This is right but rules be strict so that funds are not misused and sufficient funds are allocated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. First of all, I would like to congratulate and thank our Senior Advocate and efficient Minister, hon. Kapil Sibal for bringing this Bill for development of science and technology in this country.

Actually our Government, under the able leadership of Madam Sonia ji, our hon. Prime Minister announced on 15th May, 2008 about this proposal for the constitution of the Science and Engineering Research Board. After the announcement, within 197 days, within six months, our hon. Minister was able to present this Bill for constitution of this Board. Once again, I would like to appreciate it.

Clause 3 of the Bill deals with constitution of the Board. This Board is a high-level, empowered body with necessary and financial autonomy chaired by the Secretary, Department of Science and Technology. The proposed Board aims to enhance the level of basic research, and provide for necessary autonomy, flexibility, speeding up the research and delivery of funds for the researchers. When we are discussing about science and technology, the 110 crore population of this country are very grateful and thankful to our first Prime Minister hon. Jawaharlal Nehru *ji* who started the programme of science and technology. For your information, we got freedom in the year 1947. In 1948, he engaged Homi J. Bhabha to start the atomic research. Then, our great leader late Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave very much importance to science and technology. It is because of the hard work of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that the Indian youths are working throughout the world in the field of information technology. In the same manner, whenever the Congress Government has been there at the Centre, this Government only concentrated in the development of science and technology. Development of science and technology only boosts the academia of this country and develops the youths to become number one in the world. This Bill that has been presented is also comparable to the other countries.

For your information, I would like to mention that Indian researchers accounted for only 2.16 per cent of world's publication of research in science and technology and China 2.62 per cent between 1993 and 2004. Between 1993 and 2004, 1.84 lakh research papers were written by Indians contributing to 1.91 per cent of world share taking the country to the 13th position. At this juncture, I would like to mention that research and development must be given more importance and sufficient money should be allocated for that purpose.

Sir, take for example Australia. In Australia there is 125 per cent deduction for eligible R&D expenses; plus 175 per cent deduction for eligible R&D expenditures exceeding a base amount of prior-year spending. Likewise, in China there is 150 per cent deduction for qualified R&D expenditure; in Japan there is a flat 8 to 12 per cent R&D tax credit; and additional 5 per cent of the R&D expenditure. In Korea there are tax holidays up to seven years are provided. In Singapore, there is 100 per cent deduction for expenses incurred on approved R&D project. In the UK, there is 125 per cent deduction for qualifying R&D expenses incurred by large companies. In

the US, there is hundred per cent deduction or amortization over a 60-month period. In Canada, there is 20 per cent flat R&D tax credit. In France, there is 50 per cent R&D credit. In Ireland there is 20 per cent R&D tax credit for qualifying expenditure. In our country, our statistics reveal that R&D spending in India Inc. has been on the rise over the last few years. R&D expenditure, which is currently estimated at less than 1 per cent of GDP, is likely to grow to 2 per cent of GDP by 2010. So we are really taking steps for the development of R&D. The present Bill will certainly boost the science and technology amongst the youths of this country. I support and welcome this Bill.

I would only like to mention about clause 17 of the Bill alone where power of Central Government to supersede the Board is given.

I feel that this clause is not necessary. The constitution of the Board has been mentioned in clause 3 (2) & (3). Clause 3 (3) says: "The Board shall consist of the following persons: ...". All these persons mentioned here from (a) to (j) are the Central Government servants. So, there is no necessity to supersede the Board. So, this can be considered.

Sir, I welcome this Bill. I also appreciate and congratulate our senior hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal for bringing this Bill.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I welcome the Science and Engineering Research Board Bill. While supporting the Bill, I would like to mention two or three points.

We are lagging far behind many other countries of similar size. Prof. C.M. Rao, Advisor to the Prime Minister and an eminent scientist commented adversely about our research achievement *vis-à-vis* China's achievement. We are really distressed to note that we are directionless. Now, if this Board can give a direction, then that is a welcome move.

Secondly, most of our research in general and basic research in particular is not country-specific. Sometimes our research guides are more guided by the Western needs and requirements. We do find that the outcome of the researches is serving the multinational companies and Western interests. But there are exceptions. We have glorious track records of ISRO, DRDO, National Physical Laboratory and CSIR. If we look into the number of

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

patents that have been recorded and achieved during this period, when compared to China, the number of patents is too inadequate because the facilities available to innovations are very limited and there is a cumbersome process. Availability of fund, law, and all these things are standing in the way. So, my suggestion is that while this Bill will be looking for funding, administration and all these things, it must have enough autonomy to look into the areas of innovation so that they can be patented as early as possible and can have the competitive edge both globally and within the country.

What is happening is that junior scientists are the victims of the scientific bureaucracy. We have seen that in agriculture the junior scientists have been committing suicide, and we have seen this in ICAR and elsewhere also. They are completely disgusted with the scientific bureaucracy about the freedom required for innovations. Sometimes they require some money. The scientific bureaucracy says: "You have completed this one. Why do you require one year more." Such a bureaucratic approach to innovation is really coming in the way.

Sir, there is a very efficient Minister, and this Board is going to be there now. I still believe that this Board will do the needful in the given situation.

We do find that the R&D expenditure is comparatively too less not only in the General Budget but also in the other key areas, and it should be raised. Research and Development is a key area, and without that we cannot proceed any further in the knowledge economy.

I would like to make two more points. Research should be balanced. In some areas we are progressing very much. For example, in software we have done a lot but in hardware we are lagging behind. But there is a mismatch between software and hardware which is putting us behind many other countries. The Knowledge Commission has already made certain recommendations. The University Grants Commission has come up as to how to encourage the innovative mind from the junior level, from the school level. The National Science Council Museum, the Science Club and all others are encouraging the talents of the budding scientists

There should be encouragement at the school level for innovation; there should be encouragement at the college level so that in future life, they can pursue their scientific hobby, which ultimately can turn out to do wonders in innovations.

Therefore, I would submit that this Board should not limit itself to the so-called researches alone. There should be researches in the non-formal sectors also. In the case of traditional knowledge, there have been works of excellent standards but they are being ignored, and ultimately it so happens that at some point of time, some vested interests just catch that knowledge and use them commercially. So, I would submit it again that the Board should not be limited to the formal structure, university structure, research at national laboratory and State laboratory structure or at the college level or at the higher education level only, but it should also try to extend it to the popular science level, where people are trying to encourage young buds, budding scientists at the science club level and at very many other levels.

There are one or two more points, after which I would conclude my speech. India has great potential not only because of the democratic dividend as has been mentioned here but India has also a large pool of knowledgeable people. Many of them, what is known as the brain drain, are going abroad. But in the recent situation of the financial turmoil, meltdown and also the chaos prevailing over there, as also because of the opportunities that are being available in our country, for example in the IT sector, very many excellent professionals are coming back to the country. But I would submit that this should not be limited to the IT sector alone. It should be extended to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and even to the basic research field.

We know some names who are of excellent standards internationally. Given the right situation, the IITs very recently have been given the opportunity to fill their large number of vacancies by their Directors being requested to approach different parts of the world so that the visiting professors, the research fellows and others can be brought in our research system and in our educational system to strengthen our knowledge base and our pursuit for further knowledge in the pursuit of superiority in the areas of research and development.

I do not wish to take much time because my colleague may be coming and adding two-three points. I leave it there. I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Science and Engineering Research Board Bill, 2008.

Science and technology is such a field in the country which has not been given top priority and for the last few years. We are suffering due to this because we have to import items of advanced technology from abroad. Our country is incurring loss due to this. Had we made it our focus point years ago. The situation would have been different. I think several countries in the world know the innovative capacity of common man of India. That is why Indian scientists are employed in countries like America and Japan. We have an example of Jahangir Bhabha who contributed a lot in the field of atomic energy. A lot of work was carried out by him in this field in America. I want to say that research and development in the field of science and technology has increased a lot in recent years. I congratulate hon'ble Minister for it and also for the Moon Mission and the success achieved in it by our scientists. With the efforts of hon'ble Minister a milestone has been made in this field but the developments in the field of robotics can be more useful in space research and that should be encouraged. But research output like robotics, automation should not be used to cut down jobs for common men. This is my suggestion. I want to say that the constitution of Engineering and Technology Board should be such that experts from every field are represented on this board so that they may put across their views to the board and an innovative environment is created and priority list is prepared to identify the areas where research work is more needed. This country has been an agricultural country for a long time now. But adequate research has not been carried out in agricultural field. Research has been conducted in the field of biotechnology to some extent. There is lot of contribution of private sector in this, but our stake should not be reduced in that. Our Board should focus on research in the field of food processing and agricultural sector on priority basis. Road technology is same as it was hundred years ago. Research is being conducted in this field in the whole world, new products are coming and more efficient and various cheaper editions are being given. But so far as our country's technology is concerned, it is continuing for a long time now. Options are available but they are not being adopted. The required research is not being conducted, but there is a need to pay attention towards it. I would like to request that some incentive package be given to the scientists. There has been decrease in the incentives to scientists resulting in their switching over to other fields as being reported in newspapers. Wherever research institutes are located in India, their output is very good, but their decentralization, their product and research are still confined to the laboratories. Despite

many researches in the field of agriculture, agriculture is still being done in unscientific manner in rural areas and villages. Food processing which has great potential, has also not been given due importance. With these words, I thank hon'ble Minister for introducing this Board Bill and I hope that the suggestion given by me will be implemented.

With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Science and Engineering Research Board Bill that has been tabled by the hon. Minister.

It intends to provide for the constitution of a Board for promoting basic research in Science and Engineering and to provide financial assistance to persons engaged in such research, academic institutions, research and development laboratories, industrial concerns and other agencies for such research and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

After a long period, the Government is intending to introduce such a Board to enhance our scientific capability in the country. It is in line with the USA's National Science Foundation. The country needs to effectively respond to this reality in order to become a competitive player in the knowledge era. The country also requires to enhance the level of basic research because of rapid changes in the advanced basic science research at the global level with increasing competition everyday.

It is also necessary to develop a coordinated mechanism for skill development. Now, the country lacks such coordination. Of course, science and developmental research works are being done in different departments. There is no coordination. The Ministry of Human Resources Development, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Commerce and so many other Ministries in the Government are looking after the research and development in their particular areas.

But, absolutely there is no coordination among the Ministries themselves. Now it is required that there should be a mechanism for coordination between all the Ministries and there should also be a coordination between the Departments. That is very much necessary.

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

It is also said that the Government will spend Rs. 1,000 crore initially to create a corpus fund of Rs. 3,000 crore within this Eleventh Five-Year Plan period which may increase to Rs. 15,000 crore subsequently. But, the fact remains that what our research and development spend as a percentage of GDP is low and lacklustre. Also, the Technology Policy Statement of 2003 is quite outdated and riddled with much generalities. Now the world has changed. We must amend all these Acts. Otherwise, we cannot get scope for the development of science and technology. It is required.

The expenditure for research and development is currently estimated at less than one per cent of GDP in our country. We are spending less than one per cent of the GDP whereas the other developed countries are spending much more. It is also needed that we should have more thrust and spend more money so that we can expand this research and development work.

Now with the changing of the global scenario, a patent system has developed. Previously there was no such system. The intellectual property rights have now come up. Previously our *Rishis* and the *Munis* were giving many things; but they were not requiring anything in return. But in everything now we can trade and commerce. So, our entire intellectual property things have also become trading commodities. With this changing scenario of the world, on the intellectual property rights the Government estimated that within the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the number of applications for patents will be 72,000. The Government estimated that the applications will be to the tune of 72,000 by 2011-2012, that is the end of Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

What is your mechanism? From my personal experience I know that the scientists are running from pillar to post in this regard. After giving their application they are paying a lot of money. In spite of that the research assistance, examiners are not available. The instruments just to scrutinise the papers, the data collection etc. are not available. All these things are lacking today because the Commerce Ministry is doing all these things. They do not have these equipment and they are to be aware of the new type of work that they are engaged with this patent law and other things. The Ministry of Commerce has lack of knowledge to scrutinise all these things. In our country we are not getting good research assistance for examination.

Some hon. Member has said that because of the brain drain, a good number of scientists and young boys are going outside to get better remuneration. They are not getting better remuneration here. A good package is also required to be given just to get good scientists.

Take the case of corporate houses. We are giving so many concessions to these corporate houses. But what are they doing? Are they spending money on research? Even in the public sector it is required. They must spend a certain amount. There should be a law to ask them just to spend certain amount, certain percentage of their investment in research and development. They are not doing that thing. In the case of those corporate houses that are not spending money, there should be a law that they should provide funds to this corpus fund so that we can have good amount of funds to be spent for development of science and technology.

Also, it requires to attract the corporate houses. We must give them tax concessions. Other countries are providing it. Countries like US and Japan are spending a good amount of money on research and development. So far as tax concessions are concerned, they are giving good amount of tax concessions. In our country, we are not spending to that extent. That is also required to be done. We should also spend more on research and development and give tax concessions. In Australia, 125 per cent tax concession is given in regard to eligible research and development expenditure. Japan is providing 8 per cent to 12 per cent as tax credit. Korea is providing tax holidays. Singapore is allowing one hundred per cent deduction for expenses incurred in the approved research and development. The UK is providing 125 per cent deduction for qualifying research and development expenses. The US is also giving 100 per cent deduction or amortisation over a 60-month period. They are giving so many types of incentives in different developed and developing countries. So, we must also give some tax concession so that corporate houses are attracted to spend more money on research and development. The Government should go in for such policies.

So far as defence expenditure is concerned, we are giving good money to them. We, the Parliament, are never miser to give money for defence sector. Our countrymen are also never miser in regard to spending of money in the field of defence. We are spending a good amount of money in DRDO for research work, but the result is not to the expected extent.

I am just telling that there is no monitoring system. CSIR is there and so many Departments and Ministries are there which are conducting research and development. There should be some coordination between them also. So far as the aspect of technology is concerned, DRDO is mostly provided funds to improve technology. There should be some steps taken to develop technology also.

Hon. Minister has introduced this Bill. I am supporting this Bill on behalf of my party.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I rise to support this Bill which has been brought here and placed before the House by the hon. Minister. While supporting this Bill, I want to know certain things from the hon. Minister. We have the Department of Science and Technology till today. This Department is functioning under the advice of Scientific and Engineering Research Council. So, what is the problem? Why does the Ministry think that this should be changed and a special board is required for more research work, particularly the science and engineering research works? It is needless to say that I do support the idea that in order to achieve higher levels of excellence in international competitive basic research, more emphasis should be given to research and development and some more mechanisms should be evolved. They are going to establish Science and Engineering Research Board. It is there, but the point should be clear.

Secondly, it is an apprehension that this Board would be confined to the engineering, and to the research work only in the field of information technology.

The agriculture sector should be included in it. Nowadays, more emphasis is required on research in the agriculture sector. Our country can advance more and more if some innovative measures are evolved in the agriculture sector.

How will coordination between the different IITs and other engineering sectors be made? How will this Board function comprising of the respective engineering institutions? This aspect is not yet clear from this Bill, and I think that the Minister will explain it to us.

The last point that I would like to mention is about the allocation. It is understood from the financial memorandum that an amount of Rs. 200 crore has been allotted for the year 2008-2009. I think that this is not sufficient and adequate. This is not adequate for this

Board. What is there in the budgetary allocation for the year 2008-2009? What was the idea so far as the Eleventh Plan is concerned? I think that everything should be clear, and I believe that the Minister would explain all these issues during the course of his reply.

It is a fact that the largest number of scientists and science workers are in our country. The largest number of science graduates are in our country, and I think that it is the largest in the world. How will they be involved in this research work? How will the young science workers be involved in all this work? All these ideas should be taken into account. I think that our Minister — who is capable enough and efficient enough — will think over it and ponder over it.

I do support this particular Bill, but I think that all the points that have been raised here will be clearly explained to us by the Minister. With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Science and Engineering Research Board Bill, 2008. Hon'ble Shri Kapil Sibal Sahab has proved to be a very able and experienced Minister in the field of science. Notwithstanding that he is a senior advocate, his views on science and engineering appeal me a lot since he is so experienced.

In this Bill it has been provided that apart from the Chairman, people from the Planning Commission and other Institutions would be made ex-officio members of the Board. I would like that our scientists working in NASA should also be included in it as members. If people from institutes like IITs are also included in this board, valuable suggestions and views can be received from them and the problems and difficulties cropping up from time to time or questions related to engineering or research can be resolved in a better way.

Many of our hon'ble Members have put forth their views in detail in this regard. I just want to know the reasons behind our engineers and scientists switching from one department to another. They keep switching departments simply because they do not get honorarium or salary commensurate with their talent.

There are many talented engineers who are working abroad. When I visited ISRO as a member of the Public

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

Account Committee, I found that the Chandrayan sent into the space was designed by engineering student there. I am very happy about that. The Director and the Principal Scientist informed us that Chandrayan was built by young engineers studying there by utilising their talent technical expertise and wisdom. It is matter of pride for our country that our junior but intelligent scientists built the Chandrayan as per their ability and sent it into the space.

Sir, I would like to suggest that these strings of the Government coffers should be let loose to provide better emoluments, better facilities and amenities to our meritorious scientists in reputed research centres, through the board which is being set up to promote science and research work. This would encourage the talented youth of our country to put in their best whether it is research work in the field of engineering or in any other field. As a result they will make good progress and also lead the country on the path of development. With these words, I support this bill and conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, I would request each hon'ble Member not to take more than two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): At the outset, I support the Bill completely because it is a good Bill and it will promote further research and development in various fields where India could become a global hub. That is why, this Bill has been introduced and it intends to form a Board. A corpus of Rs. 200 crore is being allocated for the same. In the Eleventh Plan, they will spend about Rs. 3,000 crore, as assured by the Government.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated, "There are indicative successes in the areas of Information and Communication Technology, Biotechnology and Drugs and Pharmaceutical sectors." I would like to point out here that there are no indicative successes in agriculture where the Finance Minister has gone on record saying that the food production in the country had stagnated completely. This shows that there has been lack of research and development in the field of agriculture and, that is why, the food production has stagnated. In future, there could be a food shortage which is being seen today in other parts of the world, like in Africa, Europe and other parts of the world. Food security is a primary component. We have to strengthen our agriculture and a lot of research and development has to be done in this field.

I am sorry to say that there is lack of coordination between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Science and Technology. It could be seen in the field. The major objective of the first agricultural policy which was introduced in the country was to transfer the technology from lab to land. But I do not see much of that technology getting transferred from the lab to the land. I come from a region known as KBK. I have seen the transformation that has happened after the Green Revolution, thanks to our farmers and research foundations, like Dr. Swaminathan Foundation and Vandana Shiva Foundation, which are doing yeomen service. They are doing it on their own, and they should be given enough Government support for enhancing their activities so that the benefits reach the poorest of the poor in the country.

A lot of infrastructure projects are coming up, a lot of industries are coming up, but the impact they have on the environment and ecology is quite devastating. We have to do a lot of research and development in this field so that our environment, forests and wildlife are preserved. This is also lacking to a great extent. If you take the tiger population, for example, and compare China and India, the tiger population increased manifold in China, but it is coming down in India. What is the reason for this? It is because of environment is getting destroyed and also the number of animals available as prey to tigers is getting decreased. A lot of research has to be done in this respect also to make the tigers survive, and also more number of animals should be made available in the sanctuaries.

Regarding mining sector, I would give one incident of bauxite mining where alumina or aluminium products are produced. When the bauxite is mined, a red earth comes out which is completely useless. Not a blade of grass grows with it. If this red earth goes into the reservoir or into a river, it is consumed by human beings or any grain produced by this water will lead to Alzheimer disease, which was prevalent in Pune aluminium factory and hence, bauxite mining have to be stopped. If the bauxite aluminium players want to really explore the resources though it would create unemployment, though it will create a lot of work in the backward areas and get a lot of revenue for the country, at the same time, we have to see that the corporate social responsibilities have to be properly done to mitigate the sufferings of the local people and to maintain food security in the region.

We have got a lot of areas where we are developing in communications and Internet, bio-technology and the pharmaceutical sector have also made some headway. Till today, the Doha round of talks which we had, we have never had any emphatical success. Today, life-saving drug is very expensive. A poor man cannot afford it. So, the National Human Rights Mission which is supposed to be taking up beautifully, is not being taken up. It is not taking up properly in my State from where I come from, Kalahandi constituency. We have to organise mega health camps to help health services.

This Bill is a very good Bill. Though belated, I congratulate the hon. Minister who has got this idea of creation of this Board. I hope there would be transparency in the funding also, to various individuals, organisations and people who are active in the research and development in various sectors. So, this would also be applicable for infrastructure development, forest and environment, mining sector, etc. which should come to the fore. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me the time.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I shall not take much time and shall try not to repeat what my colleagues have already put forward. I understand that this Bill has not been gone through or rather considered by the relevent Consultative or Standing Committee. I would just point out some technical points and then some general points but I shall not take much time.

In Clause 3 of this Bill, sub-clause 3 and the last three clauses, 'h' to 'j', the Bill has provided for inclusion of members from academic institutions and others. I would only suggest whether it is possible to take it now. It is 'not more than three' members for 'h'. Likewise in 'i' and 'j'. I think, the language could or should have been at least three members. Otherwise, the balance would not be there. We have in our country a large number of universities, including IITs. So, only three members and that 'not more than three' means it may be one or it may be two, or may be zero. So, I would request the hon. Minister, in due course to have 'not more than' to be substituted by 'at least'. Now, that is probably the printing mistake in clause 5 of the same Section — the qualifications and experience, term of office.... specified in clauses (f) to (h). Now, 'f' means Secretary to the

Government of India, 'g' means Secretary to the Government of India, etc. It should be 'h' to 'j' in lieu of what has been given here.

Now, on page 3 of this Bill, under sub-clause 7, clause 3 of the Bill – No act or proceedings of the Board shall be invalidated merely by reason of.....

14.00 hrs.

I am very unhappy to have these words under clause (b) of this sub-section – 'any defect in the appointment'. This word 'defect' is not suitable; it can be made as 'error'. Similarly in the next clause, it is said 'any irregularity in the procedure'. 'Irregularity' is a very strong word. Here also, I may say that this may be substituted by 'error' or 'unintended error'. This may be considered.

Coming to section 5, sub-section (2), it is said that 'the Oversight Committee shall consist of the following persons – a scientist of eminence, ...'. I would suggest that it can be substituted by 'Indian eminent scientist of international repute'. This will probably be suitable.

In the next clause it is said 'Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Science and Technology, *ex-officio* – Vice-Chairperson.' When we come to Section 3 (a), it is said that the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Science and Technology would be the Chairman of the Board. So, if the Chairman of the Board is the Vice-Chairperson of the Oversight Committee, I do not think this is compatible. This may be given thought to. The Chairman of the Board cannot be the Vice-Chairman of the Oversight Committee.

Section 8 talks about application. Here I would like to know whether the following could be provided under the rules – such applications may be or shall be received at least twice in a calendar year. Similarly, the Board shall meet at least twice a year or as frequently as may be required. This may be provided under the rules, but this may be taken note of. Similarly the Oversight Committee shall meet at least twice a year or as frequently as may be required.

These are certain things that I wanted to point out. Lastly, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that the Science and Engineering Research Board shall serve as a premier multi-disciplinary research funding agency for planning, promoting and funding basic research. 'Planning' mentioned here is very important,

[Prof. Basudeb Barman]

while others are okay. The planning must take into account as to how this Board shall be monitoring the funding made by UGC, AICTE, CSIR and other funding agencies for research. Otherwise, there may be duplication or multiplication of research programmes which we do not want. We want the public money or the Government money should be utilized properly. So, the planning should be done in such a fashion that there is no duplication or multiplication.

There is one more point about corporate houses. One of my hon. Fellow members has pointed out this issue. I would very humbly suggest that during planning or during the making of the rules, whether the Government may consider asking our corporate houses to spend at least 2-3 per cent of their turnover to research and development? In some advanced countries, this goes up to 5-6-7 per cent. I only suggest that the Government may make such a provision in the rules that 2-3 per cent of the annual turnover of the corporate houses may be spent on R&D.

Thank you and I support the Bill.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar):

Sir, I am supporting this Bill, submitted by the very knowledgeable Minister Shri Kapil Sibal.

He is exploring his profound knowledge by constituting the Board, particularly relating to herbs or drugs. Through the window of science, we can perceive the horizon which is eternal. Orissa is an herbal oriented State which is a leading State for the whole of globe.

You might be knowing about the Elbera herb. This herb originates in the soil of Orissa but is being sold at thousand times its price in America. We are being taxed and they are taking away the poor man's money. Likewise Tulsi and Neem originate from Orissa. After the constitution of the Board the innovative ideas of our scientists and scholars should be rekindled with. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to explore this field to save the humanity through our holy traditional masters who have invented it.

Prior to Madam Curie inventing drug for cure of cancer, the cure was mentioned in our book 'Ramayana'. When Ravana was suffering, Dhanantri the great vaidya of that time advised him of a cure. He said that there was a bird with golden wings roaming in the air and descending to the seat of holy order. If that bird's dung or stool is eaten, it can be useful in curing even cancer. There is ample scope of eating that dung from the golden sand readily available at Kailash Mansarovar. The vaidya told them to collect this dung and apply it on the wound so that this can be cured easily. In my poetry I often say: "You cannot get a bad tree in your life and you cannot get a good man in your life". Wherever you go in the whole world/AIDS can be cured by the herbs.

The AIDS originated in South Africa. A mad man co-habited with a diseased Chimpanzee and from that animal, the disease came to the human body. This ghastly disease can be cured through Dharambrahma herbs, the famous neem which is available in Orissa. One can enchant the holy *mantra* sitting beneath the Dharambrahma tree. Make a hole in that tree and pour in that just 100 gms. of half boiled rice,

[Translation]

It is called Arua rice in Oriya.

[English]

and then pack it. Enchant the holy *mantra* sitting beneath that tree. After 21 days, it will turn into a cream. Divide that cream into 21 parts and have one part every day. Every day chant the following mantra:

[Translation]

"Ugram Biram Mahavishnam, Judantram Sarvatra Mukham
Nishraham Bheshanam Bhadram, Mrityur, Mrityum Namamyaham".

[English]

I can give you very good evidence of this. You can depute the research scholars there. So, the cure is hidden inside our own herb.

I would request, through you, Sir, that our agricultural university should be converted into a Research University and there should be a herbal university in our State. The Ayurvedic college may also be converted into the Ayurvedic Research University.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, we always claim that India has the largest pool of science and technological professionals. If you go by the quality of research that is produced by the Indians, I think we should not be claiming that we are in the top league of science and technological breakthrough that takes place in the world. If you go by the number of patents that Indians have registered globally, I think we do not even stand in the top 20. Therefore, it is a long overdue need to have a focused attention on research and development in India.

When we talk of research and development, normally we focus on 'D' than 'R'. We talk about research and development as a common package but what we really try to do is to re-invent the wheels. When we talk about the drugs and pharmaceutical companies, for a long time they were doing the reverse engineering. Now, lately we are developing our own molecule and our own drug delivery system. That is the new breakthrough that the

Indian science and technology is trying to achieve in the modern time. This was the long felt need to have a focused attention on this and, therefore, I welcome this Bill being brought in by a lawyer, who has turned into a science and technology man and who has been trying to do a lot in the field of science and technology. So, I welcome the initiative that he has taken.

I would like to offer some suggestions. First of all, I do not know why the Minister like all other Ministers including me when I was one, are obsessed with keeping the Secretaries to the Government as members of any Board that is created. We actually do not stop at the Secretary to the Government level but we actually also try to take on Board the retired Secretaries to the Government of India. So, there is an Employment Guarantee Programme that we all as a collective body has started to ensure that a bureaucrat while in service will be accommodated on the Board and when they retire – also they will not be tired of getting on the Board – we ensure that they are there. Look at the composition of Science and Technology Board. It consists of Secretary to Government of India, Department of Science and Technology, Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, Secretary to the Government, Department of Bio-Technology, Secretary to the Government, Department of Science and Industrial Research, Secretary, Health Sciences and many others. My request to the Minister is if you really want to develop science and technology, why do you not keep these positions open to the best science and technology persons irrespective of whether he is in the Government or not? I am not saying that all of them may not be eminent scientists. I know Dr. Mashelkar who used to be the Secretary of CSIR and he is one of the top scientists and so are many others. There are really competent scientists in the Government. So, I have no doubt that they should be taken on Board. My point is why are you confining only to the Secretaries to the Government. So, my request to the Minister is that you please keep it open and try to take best science and technology talent on this Board and try to do it.

The second issue is that there is a very good model that is available in the US which is called the National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation tries to promote research anywhere in the country. They try to give grants to such organisations and such individuals who actually are coming up with good ideas. So, that is something which you should also try to do and thereby you should try to outreach a programme whereby you

can actually try to promote science and technology innovations anywhere in the country.

The third issue relating to this is that you have mentioned three sciences, namely, pharmaceuticals, bio-technology and information technology. But you have not mentioned nano-technology. There are several cutting-edge technologies which are now emerging like nano-technology which I think you should try to focus. But most importantly what I was trying to say is that why do you not mention renewable technological development programme which will not fall into any of these categories. It is the most important issue on which now India is going to be working on. Mr. Dinsha Patel may not be happy because oil and gas may not get this type of importance. But we need renewable technology and we want solar technology and we want oceanic energy technology which is one of your responsibilities. So, we should try to focus on this. When you have mentioned a number of Secretaries, you have not mentioned this Department at all. So, why do you not please ensure that it is also included?

The other issue which is very important is the issue of incubation. When you talk about research and development, many ideas are stillborn and do not see the light of the day only because we do not get them properly funded at the initial stage. There is not enough support which comes in to help them to come up to the laboratory level leave apart commercial scale of exploitation. So, I would request the Minister to give special focus on incubation of new ideas not even yet reached the stage of even concept. So, we should try to promote that.

14.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The other point is that there is a fantastic organization which is working in areas of finding out new research and development ideas emanating from rural areas. It is something which is done by a Professor of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Mr. Gupta. I think this is something wherein small and little ideas which are coming from rural areas are being fostered. I would request Mr. Kapil Sibal to be the foster father of so many such good ideas that come into play and make sure that they finally see the light of the day. So, I wish you all the best and I hope you will be able to take all these ideas on board.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, thank you very much. First of all, I must thank all the distinguished Members of this House who have participated in the discussion on this Bill and I have listened with rapt attention not only to their comments, but also to their very valuable suggestions.

Sir, before I deal with some of those suggestions I just want to give them a background and genesis in the context of some of the questions that have been raised as to why at all it has been necessary for us to set up a Board and why we did not continue with the old framework of the SERC which was the body dealing with the funding mechanism in the Ministry.

Sir, I wish to state at the outset that any nation which needs to move forward and be competitive in the global economy needs to invest and promote basic research. It should really be a matter of national policy. Of course, this has both technological and economic implications. Promoting basic research is like investing long-term in education. There is an over-all strategy for national development. It requires a long-term policy framework. It also requires institutional stability and this must be done through a consensus. If we look at any of the advanced countries in the world, we will find that most of their basic research funding is vested in autonomous institutions. As you know, funding must be provided by the Government as far as basic research is concerned. Private entrepreneurs are not going to invest in basic research. Source of funding has to be in Government. But how the funding is to be disbursed? If it continues to remain in Government, it gets involved in bureaucratic procedures. If you look at the pattern in the world, that in countries like the United States of America there is the National Science Foundation – there is also a National Institute of Health which funds all health research. You have five funding institutions in the United Kingdom. You have two funding institutions in Canada. But they are all autonomous. But unfortunately what is happening in India is that the funding mechanism is in the Ministry itself and the implementation of funding procedures are in the Ministry and so because they are in the Ministry, they are all subject to bureaucratic controls and so you will have to have the SAFC or the NEFC and the whole procedure takes two to three years. So, the result is that when proposals come for research they cannot be looked into and by the time there is a three years delay the whole purpose of research is gone.

I have tried hard to break away from these bureaucratic controls. So, the reasons you ask as to why we have set up a Board is for this. We do not want to be bogged down by those bureaucratic procedures which do not enable the funding to be done as quickly and as efficiently as possible, which is the need of the hour, when we are in the midst of a global competitive economy. Therefore, at the heart of this Bill is to break away from these bureaucratic controls which the hon. Prime Minister himself has been saying 'de-bureaucrate-science', break away from the bureaucracy and set up a funding mechanism which is autonomous and independent, exactly on the lines of the National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation also does this. The money goes to the Ministry and the Ministry sends money to the Board and then the Board decides independently as to who to give funding to and who not to give funding to and in multifarious areas of research. There is no limit to it. You can fund private industries here; you can fund laboratories; you can fund research institutions; you can fund individuals, whoever you like. But that must be under the overall control of an autonomous body.

Now, my dear colleague, Shri Suresh Prabhu, has raised a point as to why we have Secretaries to the Government of India. I want to give you just one background. The Department of Science and Technology is one of the funding mechanisms. There are several others. For example, the Department of Biotechnology funds itself independent of the Department of Science and Technology; the CSIR funds itself independent of the Department of Science and Technology, the Department of Health Research, the Ministry of Earth Sciences etc. There are several multifarious funding agencies. All that we have done is that the Department of Science and Technology, which provides about 50 per cent of all extramural research in this country, the Department's funding mechanism, not any other department's has been given to an autonomous institution. Why is it that we have got other Secretaries in it? It is because this is not a scientific organisation which is going to look into research. This is an organisation which is going to oversee the funding mechanism. You have the Department of Biotechnology represented in it and that is not the only department. There are also other departments which are also represented there. You have the Department of Health Research representative, you have the Earth Sciences represented there. It is because when funding is done, each of those Secretaries knows his own internal programme so that there is no duplication. Indeed, they

would be dovetailing into those programmes. When the Secretary of the Department of Earth Sciences knows that a particular R&D mechanism is going on and this Board wants to spend money, then he knows to either dovetail into it or do another aspect of it. In fact, we have purposely put in the various Secretaries so that there should be no duplication and where there is synergy required, there should be excellence. So there is a rationale for putting it. That is what I just wanted to mention.

Some hon. Members mentioned 'why do you not have a fund'. This is precisely why we are setting up this Board so that we do have a fund and the funding mechanism is here. There is also what we call an Oversight Committee which has been set up in terms of Section 5 because we just do not want that this funding mechanism should be deciding independently without any oversight.

So, there is a real reason as to why we have set up an Oversight Committee and this Oversight Committee is going to be chaired by a scientist of eminence and international repute. We do not want to limit it to only scientists from India. Why not a scientist of international repute who is knowledgeable about certain aspects of research that we will benefit from? There is no harm in that. There can be Indians abroad also who are scientists of international repute. Why should we bar them from being the Chairman of such an institution? In fact, this is a very salutary provision because apart from functioning in an autonomous body, we also do not want that there should be no mechanism to oversee it. So we have set up an Oversight Committee which will include the Presidents of the National Academies of Science, the Indian Academy of Science and the National Academy of Engineering. Of course, the Vice Chairperson of it will be the Department of Science and Technology because he is involved in the funding mechanism.

So when a question is to be answered, he is sitting in the Oversight Committee so that they can ask him those questions and he can well answer them. In fact, we have thought very carefully about all these mechanisms to ensure (i) there is no duplication; (ii) there is autonomy; (iii) that any area of research can well be looked into. The whole purpose, I think is really a five-fold purpose as to why we have decided to introduce this Bill – (a) to develop and coordinate research among all major science funding agencies, which I have already mentioned; (b) to increase operational efficiency of

extramural research funding and project implementation, (c) to develop strategic plans for promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation; (d) partner with similar foundations overseas for collaborative research; and (e) enhance investments in basic research by accepting donations from other sources recoveries made of the amounts granted by the Board and any income from investments made by the Board.

Sir, there is an aspect that I think that we all should note. Recently there was a debate on national security in the context of the horrendous act of terrorism committed against the people throughout the country and recently in Mumbai.

Suddenly, we realised that it is important for us to modernise our policing mechanisms, to empower them so that they can meet the challenge of terrorism head on by having the latest technologies and latest weaponry apart from developing appropriate human resource. What modernisation is to national security, science and technology is to economic growth. We have not, as a nation, realised so far that unless we invest in science and technology, unless we invest in R&D, we are not going to be able to compete with the countries who are far ahead of us and whose economic growth patterns are far ahead of us. Unless this country realises this, I am afraid, we are not going to be able to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Several hon. Members have rightly said that there is not enough investment in R&D in this country. They are absolutely right. Our investment in R&D as a percentage of our GDP is 0.8 per cent. But, Sir, even of that 0.8 per cent, 0.7 per cent is from the public sector, that is, from the Government. And, 0.1 per cent is from the private sector. In other words, the private sector is not at all contributing to R&D in this country. This is a matter of concern to us. Wherever the private sector is contributing, it is because of the fact that there is economic growth in that sector. For example, in the Information Technology Sector where the private sector is contributing, it is because there is growth in that area. In the Biotechnology sector where the private sector is contributing, it is because there is growth in that area. So, first you need the economy to grow. As the economy grows, the private sector will be investing more and more into R&D. But in the absence of the private sector investment, it is absolutely incumbent and a national commitment that we must continue to invest in R&D. Otherwise, we will not be able to do the kind of things that we need to do if we want to be competitive in the rest of the world.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

I will give you a small example. The number of Ph.Ds produced in this country today is less than 5000. About 15 years ago, China and we were on the same level. But today China produces 40,000 Ph.Ds and we remain at the paltry figure. What is the reason? It is because we do not invest in institutions. We do not invest in institutions of excellence. We got bogged down in politics. I must beseech the hon. Members of this House that just as you have got together yesterday and spoken in one voice to combat the scourge of terrorism, for national security, you must all get together and speak in one voice to ensure that the enormous talent that is available in this country is used to take the country forward for us to be competitive in the 21st century. If we do not do that in one voice, I am afraid, we would have done a great injustice to this country.

This is just one step forward. It is a very inadequate step, according to me. I think we need momentous changes in our whole environment in science and technology, changes in which we should not look at investments in science and technology in the context of what return will they will give you. It is the economic sense in which we look at everything. Please remember when great inventions were made in the world, nobody talked of returns. Science is built on failures, not on successes. It is when you fail that you try harder to invent. So, when the economists ask you saying we gave you this much money but what have you produced, it is the wrong mindset, the wrong question. We need to ask the right question and do the right thing. I am afraid, over the years, we, as a nation, have not been able to develop this particular mindset.

Now I will quickly deal with some of the issues that hon. Members have raised and I will try and finish as quickly as possible because I know that there is another Bill that is to be considered.

Shri Bachi Singh Rawat talked about boosting basic research and this is exactly what we are trying to do. He said that we must celebrate 'Technology Day' which we do every year. The 11th of May is the 'Technology Day' that we celebrate.

We are trying very hard to increase our investment in R&D as a percentage of GDP from 0.8 per cent to 2 per cent. Hopefully that should be done by the end of the 11th Plan. This is something that we wish to do.

The hon. Member mentioned that there is a lacuna in the Hindi version of this Bill. I have taken note of that. At the time when the Bill will be actually finalised, that lacuna will be taken care of and I thank the hon. Member for pointing that out to me.

Sir, some hon. Members talked about tax concessions and eligibility. I might mention that there are already tax concessions available. For example, in the biotechnology sector you have a tax concession. You have a weightage deduction of 150 per cent in the biotechnology sector. The R&D Divisions in many private companies are being separated from the other divisions so that they can take benefit of the 150 per cent weightage deduction that is given. The IT sector has enormous concessions both in terms of excise and tax and we are aware of that. So, as far as tax concessions and incentives are concerned, it has nothing to do with this Bill, but the Government has done reasonably well in extending those benefits to various sectors of the economy.

Shri Rupchand Pal talked about the fact that our research is directionless. Well, I am not satisfied personally as a Minister with the extent to which we should have done, but I do believe that in the last few years we have tried to give research some direction and indeed we tried to incentivise the entire scientific community.

Sir, there have been some comments about the fact that the patents produced in this country are far too inadequate. That is absolutely right and the reason is very simple. If you look at any major economy of the world, the number of people doing R&D for a million population is anywhere between 3,000 and 4,000 and in some of the Scandinavian countries it is about 6,000 to 7000 per million population. In India that figure is 156. So, how do you match a developed country where the number of people doing R&D is 6,000 or 7,000 per million population when in our country the number of people doing R&D per million population is 156? How do you expect the scientists to deliver? You cannot expect them to deliver.

The only way out is to build more educational institutions, the only way out is to have an inclusive economy, the only way out is to expand your education system, the only way out is to have more teachers, more training and the only way out is to set up enough educational institutions and see that there is no dearth of seats so that you don't get into the political argument

that there are not enough seats and therefore do this, do that or do the other. Unless we, as a nation, rise to do that we cannot march forward. The only way out is to have the private sector come in because the Government cannot do that on its own. The Government neither has the finance nor the ability to set up thousands of institutions which are required by the people of this country. But again we get bogged down by a political debate.

Sir, I beseech this House that when you are talking about technology and when you are talking about education, please do not bring politics into it because this country must move forward and it must be one of the greatest countries of the 21st Century as we move along. That has to be done and that has to be a national commitment.

Shri Rupchand Pal talked about software and hardware. Why is it that we did not develop in hardware? The reason is simple. It is that ever since 1974 when the first Pokhran nuclear explosion took place, we had no access to any technology and especially in the 1990s when the guidelines of the NSG have been developed. China, luckily, got access to every technology that it wanted from the United States of America.

I have studied the subject at great depth. The result was that the Indian mind, which did not have access to these hardware technologies, ultimately had to depend on the computer before him to produce an information technology revolution in this country.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, perhaps, in his obsession with certain other things, he is speaking about hardware when he should have spoken about the nuclear technology.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not talking about nuclear technology; I am talking about hardware because, Sir, if you do not mind every super computer has a dual use.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is a different issue.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is not a different issue. If you want to do science, you need computational science. It is because, computational machinery gives you speed; it allows you do to research at one-tenth of the speed which you would otherwise do. I do not want to enter into an argument. I am not yielding. What I am trying to tell you is that the machinery which is put to dual use

was not given to us at any given point of time. Luckily that is now over; luckily we will get access to those technologies and we will continue our efforts and be a hardware power as well.

Tripathy ji rightly mentioned about the low investment in R&D in this country and about the patent applications. I want to mention to him that this investment is going to be increased and that we are doing our best to take it forward.

I have answered most of the questions of Panda ji as to why the Board has been constituted. There is another mention about as to why we should not include the IITs and the engineering institutions. We are not including any of these institutions here. This is only a funding mechanism and we have moved it away from the Department of Science and Technology into an autonomous mould, not within the Ministry. So, this funding mechanism will fund, can fund the IITs also, can fund the engineering institutions also. It is not barred from funding any institution whether private or public. Therefore, there is no need to bring those institutions into the system because that in fact will overburden the system without any efficiency.

Shailendra ji talked about NASA and how we to bring NASA into it. That is not necessary because again NASA is not part of this. There is a separate Ministry. There is a separate funding mechanism. There are separate programmes. We do not want to duplicate those programmes within the Ministry of Science and Technology. So that is not necessary either.

Prabodh ji mentioned about food production, food stagnation. I think these are very valid points but this is again a funding mechanism which existed in the Department of Science and Technology. This mechanism can also be used to fund agriculture. It is not a problem at all. We can in fact collaborate with ICAR in their funding mechanisms. As far as food production is concerned, I just want to place on record that the kind of production of food-grains that we have had this year is a record. There has never been this kind of food production, 232 million tonnes if I am not wrong. It has never happened before.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: But what about the hunger index?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Am I saying that because of that food production it has solved the problems of agriculture in India or it has solved the problems of poverty or it has solved the problems of hunger? No. Somebody mentioned that we have accepted that food production has stagnated. I am only answering that question. It has not stagnated. We have set a record of food production in this country.

As far as tiger population is concerned, it has really nothing to do with the mechanism that I have set up.

Some points have been raised by Basudeb Barman *ji* about clause 3 and clause 5. I would just like to mention that he is right about clause 5. It should not be from (f) to (h) but it should be from (h) to (j). I will make sure that it is corrected. I thank the hon. Member for pointing that out to us.

Some of the other suggestions I do not think are entirely valid because those were purposely put into this Act, but this particular suggestion is taken well and we will do the needful.

Then, of course, Suresh Prabhu *ji* talked about the Employment Guarantee Programme of the Secretaries. I have explained that this is really not an Employment Guarantee scheme because I have given you the rationale as to why we have put the Secretaries here. But, of course, as far as the employment guarantees are concerned, that is in existence both in politics and elsewhere.

That is a part of life. Everybody wants some kind of employment guarantee.

Sir, I believe that I have really dealt with most of the questions raised by the hon. Members. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (RAJAPUR): What about renewable energy? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Again that is a separate Ministry. It is not as if – it is a very important point – this money mechanism will not collaborate with the other Ministry. ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, of course, they will do technology. This funding mechanism does not bar any area to be researched for the purposes of R&D. Therefore, we are not going to inhibit any kind of research. ... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Since many hon. Member have participated in the discussion and asked questions and if I will not reply, they will think that without giving reply, I... (*Interruptions*) I could not reply to their questions. That's why I have taken time. I am thankful to you all for giving me an opportunity to reply and I believe that you all will say with in one voice what I have said today to promote science and technology and it must be fully supported by the Government. The Government should be allocate more funds for it. Scientists of our country who have led this country on the path of progress should be empowered I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for promoting basic research in Science and Engineering and to provide financial assistance to persons engaged in such research, academic institutions, research and development laboratories, industrial concerns and other agencies for such research and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.43 hrs.

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP BILL,
2008

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Item No. 26 – Limited Liability Partnership Bill.

Shri Prem Chand Gupta.

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the formation and regulation of limited liability partnerships and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. "

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the formation and regulation of limited liability partnerships and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. "

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to make a request to all the hon. Members to speak very briefly so that this Bill can be passed today. This is my humble request.

Now, Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I shall be as brief as possible and I shall make some comments on this Bill.

In the beginning, the concept of this Limited Liability Partnership Bill was to promote the small enterprises and for investment by venture capital but ultimately it was turned out to be that others also would be there and it would be suitable for the small enterprises and also for investment by venture capital. Now, when the Standing

Committee examined this Bill, it had expressed a serious reservation on certain areas. They are quite grey areas. It is particularly as to how this limited liability works out to be in view of the fact that it is related to so many other existing Acts.

For example, it is used as a tool for tax evasion. In UK, the LLP itself is answerable for the tax provisions. But in our country, all tax related things are guided by the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Then, about the Tribunals and the Appellate Authorities, till they come, what transitional provisions would be made? The Committee has categorically stated as to when and how it would be put in place. About the National Company Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunals, no one knows. It is because there are legal hurdles. So, in the interim period, it may create a lot of chaos. So, I would like to know what are the transitional provisions. It would have to be clearly spelt out.

Now, about the story of disclosures, the SEBI has been repeatedly underlying how the companies are deceiving the market as also the investors in various dubious ways of disclosures or rather non-transparent operations. We know about the scandalous stories of the vanishing companies.

Now, about the returns, the punishment provision is too inadequate. This is put in such a manner that it is difficult to know as to what would be the quantum of punishment. Suppose, on a repeated non-compliance of submission of the returns, what would be the quantum of punishment? Would it be the same as in the beginning?

Now, about the designated partners, how and when they would also be liable in a particular event? About the termination and dissolution, the minimum number of two partners is mentioned. In the event of death of a particular partner, if it comes to less than two, what would happen in such a situation? Such extraordinary situation has not been taken care of in the Bill.

The Standing Committee has categorically stated about so many things. For example, the definition of digital signature. It is a well-established and accepted thing in regard to the Information Technology provisions. But strangely, in the first draft of the Bill that was given to the Committee, it was not there. So, it should be clearly spelt about in regard to the definition of the digital signatures.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Similarly, there are very many other areas. Similarly, what would be the consequence in the amendments of the Company Secretaries Act, Institute of Chartered Accountants Act, Institute of Costs and Accountants Act, Advocates Act? So, this is very experimental. While in principle, I support the Bill.

I had the occasion to witness and listen to the views of different stakeholders in the old scheme of things. Some of them had expressed certain things. But I do not find them incorporated in this Bill. So, I think, when there should be reconsideration, all these things would be considered. I can comment on all the points in detail but there is a time constraints.

But in spite of my reservations, I, in principle, support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Suresh Prabhu. Please be very brief.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur): Sir, this is a Bill for Limited Liability. I hope the time is not limited. So, please give us unlimited time to talk about limited liability. I would try to conclude my speech as quickly as possible. But give me some time.

Sir, if somebody wants to carry out a normal business, he has several possibilities viz., propriety concern, partnership, private limited company, public-private company, associations of persons. He could have a charitable trust. So, there are so many other possibilities including the cooperative organizations and many other ways. But one of the infirmities that we always encountered with was that the partnership did not have a continuity. Supposing there are two partners. If one of the partners dies, the partnership does not exist. There should be a perpetual entity, which can carry out the activity beyond a life of the partnership that should be there. Therefore, there was a need to have a Bill like this.

Sir, I welcome this Bill, which is coming in the form of Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008.

But Sir, I was just wondering that in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, there is a provision, which says that there should be a minimum two partners and maximum 20 partners but if you have more than 20 partners, you could not be registered as a partnership under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. I was wondering

about as it was just trying to have a look at the Bill. Due to time constraint, I was not able to go through it fully. But I was not able to find any proper mention about this provision of maximum partners.

What happens in this case? Can we have more than 20 partners or can we not? So, that is something which I do not think so. It has been very explicitly mentioned here. So I was wondering about it.

Sir, one of the very important provisions that is really mentioned here is in present law on partnership. One of the problems with that was, a partner who is, of course, liable for his own action, is also jointly and severally liable for the actions of others. So, if the other partners undertake certain activities, which are detrimental to the interest of the partnership, the partner is still liable jointly and severally for the actions of all. But I think that is a very welcome provision that this limited partnership tries to limit that liability, and, therefore, this is an important issue.

Then, again, these are very important points. They are mentioned here. One is about winding up. In fact, this is something which I would request the Minister to look at this aspect. It is not an issue only related to the partnership. Generally, in India bankruptcy laws need a complete evaluation and overhaul. In fact, under the US law, there is a Chapter-11 which is mentioned under the bankruptcy law. If any partnership, any entity, any corporate body is facing a problem and if the assets are less than the liabilities, he can seek Chapter-11 protection and during that period he could carry out the business thereby they are ensuring the exit of business in a proper way, in a very structured way and the business can still be carried out while that bankruptcy operation takes place. I would request the Minister to look at this particular aspect which is not mentioned here. Therefore, this is something which is coming from me.

Regarding the issue related to conversion, in fact, there is a provision here in this Bill that conversion from limited liability partnership into partnership or even into the higher bodies like limited companies under the Companies Act, 1956, is possible. What I was wondering was this. What happens if we are converting such entities into the liabilities of it? What happens to the tax implication of it? I think really we need to make sure that migration of entity from one firm to another takes place very seriously, very smoothly without attracting any provisions of adverse laws that are really required. So, this one, again I think we should try to put into place.

There is another issue that really has to be properly taken into consideration is the partner's liability which has been addressed. I think, probably, Mr. Minister, you must assure the House that you will also bring in comprehensive amendment to Partnership Act, 1932 itself because that itself again needs a proper re-visit and re-look. Thank you very much.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Sir, I stand in support of the Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister, Mr. Prem Chand Gupta for implementing the MCA 21 programme, that is, e-governance in registration of the companies. This has given a very good result and very good feedback. So, this is a great change in the system of registration and regulation of the companies in India after a long time. So, through this, our Government has made pace with the global development of this kind of activity.

I have very specific questions. How would you register the limited liability partnership firms? What will be the process of that? What will be the tax structure of the LLP, that is, Limited Liability Partnership firm? Would it be like private limited companies or limited companies or like a partnership firm? My third question is this. Can a private limited company be converted into limited liability partnership firm? I have these three questions.

I have a great hope that more and more firms will be registered through this system and this Act will provide ease to the entrepreneurs of the country. This system is a mid-way system. In private limited firms, there are so many problems. In partnership firms, there is so much liability. So, I think in between these, this provides a greater solution to the entrepreneurs, and more and more Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Cost Accountants and Lawyers will be employed in this system.

With this hope, I thank you, and I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008, which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and presented by the Hon. Minister, Premchand Gupta Ji in Lok Sabha for discussion and passing.

As some Hon'ble Members, said that private or public sector companies are of limited liability and in my opinion all of them have public responsibility if they are in partnership. That is why, the Bill becomes very important. On the other hand, single liability companies enjoy some sort of monopoly. It is a very good Bill. A lot of people will get employment and there will be division of work areas and companies will have collective partnership. Thereby, companies will be more responsible and also progress rapidly.

I strongly support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008 intends to make provision for the formation and regulation of limited liability partnership and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

This Bill is replacing the Bill of 2006 with certain amendments. The Standing Committee have recommended many things for this Bill. But the Government has not accepted all of them and the hon. Minister is not accepting all the recommendations and they have incorporated some of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. In this Bill there are certain provisions just to make a provision for the company law, to propose new business vehicle etc. This corporate structure, in fact, facilitates creation of another corporate structure under this new law. It is said that this structure is aimed at giving boost to small and medium enterprises. But, what will happen? Of course, some professionals can take advantage of this law of limited liability partnership and they can have their company. Whatever lacuna in the company law will not apply under this thing and they can better choice to have their business. But if somebody takes relief of this and goes away from the company, what will happen? It is not specified whether the liability will go with the partner or not. That is not specifically told in the Bill itself. If some partner goes away from this new company or this corporate house, what will happen to the other partners? Whether the obligation of the liability will go to the remaining partner or not? That should be clarified by the hon. Minister.

Of course, this Bill is like a new cooperative and with this examination we hope that whatever the Standing Committee has recommended, the Government will come with a comprehensive Bill in future and they will also incorporate all the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you. Before I request the next speaker, I would like to extend the time up to the passing of this Bill. I think that the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I request Shrimati Tejaswini Gowda to speak.

15.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I seek your kind permission to speak from here. Today, let me compliment our visionary Prime Minister, who is pride of India. Under his able leadership, India achieved recognition as a growing economic power, which is drawing the world's attention. At this moment, I would like to compliment the manpower, the technical power and the entrepreneurs who are sharing this achievement.

Of course, the LLP Bill was first introduced in Rajya Sabha on 15th December, 2006. This Bill was referred to the Departmentally-Related Standing Committee on Finance. This hon. Committee made a lot of recommendations, which the Government examined and accepted. To make them included in the Bill, the Government thought it appropriate to introduce a new, fresh Bill during this Session. So, in this august House, our UPA Government, under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, has introduced this Bill.

I compliment our Minister, Shri Prem Chand Gupta for his new initiatives. I have few doubts. LLP is viewed as an alternative corporate business vehicle that provides the benefits of the limited liability but allow its members the flexibility of organising their internal structure as a partnership based on a mutually arrived agreement. At the same time, it allows people engaged in scientific and technical disciplines to form a commercially efficient vehicle suited to their requirements. I have few doubts in my mind. I would like to pose these queries to the hon. Minister to answer.

First, who are the beneficiaries or users of this proposed new legislation? Second, how will the Government ensure that the framework for taxation of LLPs in India does not adversely affect the competitiveness of LLPs incorporated under the LLP Bill, 2008 *vis-à-vis* LLPs incorporated in other countries or foreign LLPs establishing their business in India? Third,

how will the Government ensure that the registration of LLPs is done smoothly by extending electronic system, that is, MCA 21 programme being run under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956? Fourth, how would the Government ensure that necessary rules are prepared and issued timely so that the provisions of the LLP Bill, 2008 on its enactment are implemented early? Fifth, how would the Government ensure that the potential beneficiaries are saved of unnecessary and avoidable procedural and compliance requirements including the requirements relating to the obtaining and filing of certificates from various professionals? And, by when can we see the first LLP registered?

With these words, I would like to thank the Chair.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate on this important legislation which we are about to pass today.

Sir, all the hon. Members have raised certain issues which are more or less common. Shri Rupchand Pal raised certain important issues. As mentioned by him, it is true that the Standing Committee earlier had recommended that the scope of partners in LLP firm should be restricted, but in view of today's business requirement, where global economy is changing so fast, we feel that this restriction would have been a retrograde step and not as per the requirement of the day. Today, the service sector contributes 50 per cent of our GDP. You know that we are leading in IT sector and we are leading in hospitality sector. So, we thought that this number should not be restricted and we should keep it open. Earlier, in the partnership firms, a minimum of two partners and a maximum of 20 partners were allowed.

But we have decided that there would be no restriction in LLP firms. Other than this, we have more or less accepted all the recommendations of the hon. Standing Committee.

The issue of taxation was raised. You would appreciate that the issue of taxation is being looked after by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue. However, our efforts would be that our LLP firms do not have any disadvantage of any taxation ruling. We want this because our LLPs would be working not only in the local market, but they would be working in the foreign countries also. Therefore, we would be definitely involved as far as taxation matter is concerned, and our Ministry

would take up the issue with the Ministry of Finance so that our LLPs are not at a disadvantage.

The next issue raised was about the transition arrangement, which was raised by Shri Rupchand Pal. We have been trying to put NCLT in place, but unfortunately, the issue is pending with the hon. Supreme Court of India. Now, the case is likely to come up very soon as it has been listed at number 10 or 12. I think that the Constitution Bench would hear it. Once it is done, then we will ensure that the entire process is in place and there should be no gap. But, in the meantime, the courts are there and the issues can be taken up in the courts.

The issue of liability of a designated partner was raised by Shri Rupchand Pal, and also my friend Shri Suresh Prabhu. All the partners would have liability to the extent of their commitment in the LLP. The LLP would have the commitment to the extent of their assets, but the partner's liability would be limited to the commitment that they have made in the LLP. They can fix the percentage as to what would be the responsibility; what would be the accountability; and what would be the liability of a particular partner, as per the share, in cash or kind through the personal arrangement and agreement. These were the issues raised by Shri Rupchand Pal.

One issue was raised by Shri Suresh Prabhu. He himself is a very renowned Chartered Accountant. I have been consulting him on various issues, and he has been guiding me. I have always given due weightage to what he has been suggesting. I am glad that today he is here, and he has raised some very valid issues.

The concept rules are being prepared. I must tell you that we have adopted a consultative process as far as the rule-making is concerned. We have even consulted all the professional institutes like the Institute of Company Secretaries and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in framing the law. We have taken their view points, and we have consulted the professionals also. More or less, we have consulted all the stakeholders in framing this new legislation. Now, what we have done is that these rules have been framed, and they have been put on the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. I would appreciate if you all could kindly look at them. If you have any suggestion, then we would be very happy to provide you with all the required information and we will definitely like to have your suggestions on this.

Shri Suresh Prabhu's next question was about the number of partners, that is, about having two minimum and 20 maximum. I had explained that this number is now unlimited because there is no sense in keeping this limitation on our professional bodies. You would appreciate that a firm in the United States or in UK can have 10,000 partners.

But our professional firms had a limitation. They could not have more partners, so their scope of work was limited. But with this increased number, they can have their branches anywhere in the world. They can have business anywhere in the world. I think relaxation in number is a good move. I hope you would appreciate it.

Shri Alok Mehta raised an issue as to how long it will take to register an LLP and in what manner it would be done. I must tell you that earlier the Registrar of Companies was accepting the duly filled in documents, and now everything can be done through MCA21 programme. You can file your returns electronically and there is minimum paper work. Similar provisions would be kept, as far as LLP is concerned.

Coming to the taxation issue, I have explained that we would definitely be taking it up with the Ministry of Finance.

Tejaswini is a *tejaswini* lady; she has raised a lot of important issues. One of the questions raised by her was who are going to be the likely beneficiaries of the proposed legislation. Persons providing services of any kind, like professionals, chartered accountants, lawyers, company secretaries, etc., are all covered under this. Any type of professional can have multiple partners in the firm. But the regulations of the regulating Act of that firm would be applicable to them. The solicitor firms cannot have chartered accountants as their partners because that particular Act restricts this. But as far as the Chartered Accountants' Act is concerned, I think that is being amended. It has already been amended and the chartered accountants can have partners from different professions.

Sir, small and medium enterprises, small firms, small professionals and firms, where professionals from different fields can come together, can provide service under one roof. This would be a very revolutionary mode of doing business. I hope all our small producers and SMEs would take advantage of this provision.

[Shri Prem Chand Gupta]

As far as taxation is concerned, I have already explained that it would be our endeavour to ensure that our LLPs are not in a disadvantageous position. The next question raised by Madam Tejaswini was what would be the procedure of registration of LLPs and how Government would ensure that it would be smooth. As I explained earlier that MCA21 programme is an E-governance programme and that programme would cover registration of LLPs. The registration of LLP firms would be a completely paperless transaction.

As far as framing of rules is concerned, as I explained to Shri Suresh Prabhu, we have already put most of the rules on the website of the Ministry. I would be very happy to receive suggestions from my colleagues. The Government would be very happy for the reason that when a legislation is passed, it should be good for the next 20 years.

So, taking into account, we have incorporated best possible legislation. I cannot say firmly but our effort should be that from 1st of April next year, we would have the first LLP company registered.

Sir, with these words, I would like to thank my colleagues once again and I would like to submit that the Bill may be taken up for passing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the formation and regulation of limited liability partnerships and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 81 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 81 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule to the Fourth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.18 hrs.

**MOTION RE: THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 27 – Shrimati Archana Nayak.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd October, 2008."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd October, 2008."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now introduction of Bills. Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh – not present.

15.19 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—Introduced**(i) National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2008*****(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)***[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005."

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.19½ hrs.

(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2008***(Insertion of new article 45A)**

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN (TRICHUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.20 hrs.

(iii) Entrance Examinations (Abolition) Bill, 2008**[English]*

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of entrance examinations in admission to institutions offering higher education.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.12.2008.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of entrance examinations in admission to institutions offering higher education."

The motion was adopted.

DR. R. SENTHIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.20½ hrs.

(iv) Uniform Syllabus (High School And Higher Secondary School Level) Bill, 2008**[English]*

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Board for High School and Higher Secondary School Education for implementing the scheme of uniform syllabuses in high schools and higher secondary schools in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Board for High School and Higher Secondary School Education for implementing the scheme of uniform syllabuses in high schools and higher secondary schools in the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

DR. R. SENTHIL: I introduce the Bill.

15.21 hrs.

(v) States And Union Territories Reorganization Commission Bill, 2008**[English]*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission for the reorganization of States and Union territories in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.12.2008.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission for the reorganization of States and Union territories in the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh—Not present.

Shri Kashiram Rana.

15.21½ hrs.

(vi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2008*
(Insertion of new article 279A)

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

15.22 hrs.

(vii) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2008*
(Amendment of section 304A, etc.)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

15.22½ hrs.

(viii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2008*
(Amendment of the Seventh Schedule)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I introduce the Bill.

15.23 hrs.

(ix) Electricity (Repeal) Bill, 2008*

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Electricity Act, 2003.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Electricity Act, 2003."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.23½ hrs.

(X) Palliative Care (Education And Training) Bill, 2008*

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition of palliative care as an integral part of health care system of the country; education and training in palliative care in medical colleges and institutions; treatment facilities in hospitals and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition of palliative care as an integral part of health care system of the country; education

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.12.2008.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.12.2008.

and training in palliative care in medical colleges and institutions; treatment facilities in hospitals and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.24 hrs.

(XI) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2008*
(Amendment of Article 130)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to have for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh – Not present.

15.24 hrs.

(xii) Scheduled Tribes And Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition Of Forest Rights) Amendment Bill, 2008*
(Amendment of Section 2)

[Translation]

SHRI HANRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to have for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.12.2008.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri L. Rajagopal – Not present.

15.26 hrs.

(Xiii) Treatment of Attempts to Suicide as a Non-punishable Offence Bill, 2008*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for not treating the attempt to commit suicide as a criminal offence and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for not treating the attempt to commit suicide as a criminal offence and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.28 hrs.

ELECTORAL REFORMS COMMISSION BILL, 2006—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No.47.

Prof. M. Ramadass – Not present.

SHRI KIREN RIJU (Arunachal West): Sir, I stand here to support the Bill moved by Shri C.K. Chandrapan regarding Electoral Reforms Commission. I whole-heartedly

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 12.12.2008.

[Shri Kiren Rijiju]

congratulate him for bringing such an important Bill and also support the good intentions of bringing this Bill which I feel the Government should give a serious consideration and take necessary steps for the much needed electoral reforms in this country.

We often talk about a very vibrant democracy in India; India being a diverse country with effective functioning democracy. We are all proud of it but we have to see how strong the internal health of the country is. There have been reports of various incidents and various issues which is quite disturbing. The Government should give a serious thought about it.

By this time the 170th Report of the Law Commission should have seen the light of the day. I do not know what is keeping away this particular Report to be discussed elaborately. The Government is not able to focus its attention to bring a Paper for discussing the electoral reforms in this country.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH *in the Chair*]

We always think about good representatives, good political parties with good objectives and good intentions for our governance. When we talk about elections, we criticize each other too much without recognizing the contributions made by different political leaders. Everybody is contributing to the growth of this country. Every political leader is making great strides in his own way. We often try to put down each other in such a way as if the other political party is doing damage to the country.

By doing that, I think we are not able to strengthen our democracy. So, on the occasion like this when we are talking and discussing electoral reforms, all the like minded and all the political parties must come together and give a serious thought for a unified view point so that we can really achieve our goal of having an effective and functioning democratic system in our country. These days we are seeing elections almost every month or every two months or every three months. Now the Government of the day will not be able to do much work as per its prescribed election manifesto. You are not having liberty to carry out those jobs because you are facing elections and there are election guidelines and there are restrictions.

When there is election, there is a change in the atmosphere in the country and you tend to criticize each

other more. It is because once you are elected to the office for five-year period, the Government should be given total freedom so that it can implement the policies which it has promised to the people. So, the Government should have a fixed tenure which would also give stability. Many political leaders have already spoken about the fixed tenure including some of the ideas that all the elections in this country must be held together including parliamentary and assembly elections. That will bring a kind of stability in our whole system. We are such a diverse country that we cannot afford to have elections every month. Now we just had elections in Delhi and now we are heading for Lok Sabha elections. This is something we always find that even if we want to meet a Minister he is busy campaigning. I am a Member of Parliament and half of the time, I am busy for campaigning. So, where is the time left for the people? If a serious consideration is paid to this point, I think we can definitely have a brighter future.

Of course, we have a great legacy of our democratic system. The founding fathers of the Constitution have given us a great system. But it is time to review and to think whether that system and the provisions which the Constitution has given, need to be overhauled and need some review. We have to give a serious thought to it. Take for example, the Representation of the People's Act, the Indian Penal Code, CrPC to deal with the interference of various money and muscle power during our electoral process. Many a times people scrutinize us and say that many Members of Parliament are having criminal background. It does not mean that all the Members of Parliament sitting here are criminals. But the image which goes to the people is not good. They feel that people who are sitting here do not deserve to be here. We have to dispel that kind of wrong image being created. But broadly we have to take the blame because each political party also needs internal reforms. How to select a candidate and how you have to propagate your agenda, some serious introspection is necessary for each political party with regard to candidature and with regard to how we should make our own posture before the public.

These are some of the issues I feel that the Governments have not been able to take up in the last ten years. I am not blaming this particular Government only. All the Governments since we got our independence have not been able to come up to the expectation of the people. So, there is a serious need for an introspection within each political party.

When we talk about election, we always stress on free and fair elections. Now free and fair elections will come only when the system is right on the place.

[Translation]

Madam, you belong to Delhi. Right now, you are occupying the Chair. Sometimes the deserving candidates are not able to make it to this House.

[English]

because the platform is not on equal footing.

[Translation]

Most deserving candidates and persons lose elections because they do not have the required money and muscle power. It is a matter of great concern that they work for the people throughout their life they serve people and they are qualified also, but they lose elections and the persons who are not suppose to win the elections win the election. We feel hurt in this type of situation. This is also a blot on our system. What are the provisions with the Election Commission to ensure that good people get elected and how Election Commission can be empowered. It is necessary to integrate the provisions the Government has. The Supreme Court has also reiterated that there should be electoral reforms and the political parties should look into it. Directions have also been issued to Election Commission by the Supreme Court but these things have not been implemented on ground. Sometimes I think if the political party I belong to, is good or not because it is seen in small States like Goa or North Eastern States that a person who gets elected on any specific symbol next day joins another political party. An amendment had been carried out in Tenth Schedule during Late Rajiv Gandhi's regime.

[English]

One-third provision was there for defection.

[Translation]

The Provision of two third majority was made by amendment during the tenure of NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji despite that defection could not be prevented. It is necessary to curb this tendency with all seriousness. One gets elected on the symbol of a particular party and deserts that party without any reason for his personal benefit. So, there

should be some legal provision in this regard enunciating that the concerned person can not contest elections no whole life. This is a cheating with the public. The people vote a person on the basis of a particular platform, a symbol, programme. Policies manifesto and after winning the election if any other party offers him a ministerial post. He is lured to join another party and therefore, it is necessary to think over its seriously so as to streamline all these things. I would also like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister that an all party meeting should be convened and suggestions should be invited from the members because 170th report of law Commission is to some extent far ground reality. Some of the recommendations contained in the report are not practically applicable in our system. It is necessary to look into it and it will also be not correct to implement the report of the Commission in toto.

Madam, you are occupying the Chair right now and we all came to Lok Sabha by election. It is our responsibility that we present our views about this system.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I appreciate your views.

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Another point is how can we develop confidence among the masses. Sometimes this House witnesses very uncomfortable scenes. Certain things are even self destructive, such as attendance. When some important bill is being discussed, there is lack of attendance in the House. All is being discussed, there is lack of attendance in the House. All these things carry weightage in the functioning of Parliament, Keeping in view the ground reality, the first need of the hour is to go in for electoral reforms. Secondly, to improve the functioning of the House and the Assemblies is also necessary. We have been handed over with a lot of rule books. But how far we are able to mould our conduct, according to these rule books sometimes becomes debatable. We do quote rule books, but we quote them in our favour. I do not want to go into the detail any further but I would like to say that today even after 62 years of our independence we still have some provisions which had been formulated during the British era. This is high time that we must re-visit those again. I have given a lot of stress on these provisions. There is no dearth of laws and provisions, nobody has prevented us from re-visiting them, then why we are not re-visiting those again.

[Shri Kiren Rijju]

The Hon'ble Minister of Law is not present here but, through you, I would like to say/submit that an all party meeting should be convened immediately before the tenure of this Lok Sabha comes to an end and some steps should be taken in this regard.

[English]

Shri Chandrappan, I have a special appeal to you that even if you withdraw this Bill you must be able to get a commitment from the Government that the Government will definitely take up certain issues, otherwise we could press for voting on this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Electoral Reforms Commission Bill, 2006 moved by Shri C. K. Chandrappan. This is very important discussion. Today, there are almost 900 registered political parties in the country including independent parties. India is a democratic country braving poverty, illiteracy and hunger. As far as code of conduct in elections is concerned, it is rarely applied. This Bill provides for a Chairman of the Electoral Reforms Commission who will be a retired judge of the Supreme Court or High Court. My suggestion is that the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India should be made its Chairman since he must be having rich experience. I would also like to suggest that leaders of different political parties should also be included as ex-officio members of this Commission, so that they can be consulted on electoral reforms and their experience utilized. It is also said that a retired Chief Election Commissioner should also be included as a Member of this Commission. It is a welcome step. The office of this Commission should be set up in Delhi. All these provisions are made in this Bill and I agree with them.

Women's Reservation Bill is talked about in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies from time to time. If we look at women's representation in panchayats in different States, we witness that 40 percent, 45 percent and even 50 percent women candidates get elected where seats are reserved for them. We recommend for similar reservation of Women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Hon'ble Minister, Renuka ji has supported me and I am thankful to her for this. But I want to make a suggestion. Poor women of rural areas do not get elected. Although we are talking about electoral reforms

but we have to make some arrangements of reservation for poor women particularly those belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and minority communities. Then only women's reservation in its true sense can be achieved in our democratic country. This is only my suggestion. I am not saying that you should definitely consider it but this is my personal and also my party's opinion. That is why I have put it forth so emphatically.

It is mentioned in the Bill that use of private vehicles and alcohol must be banned during elections. There are many political parties which compel the voters to vote in their favour by offering them liquor, alluring them or by using muscle power. They get elected to this House by cheating the innocent people. This trend should be curbed. Elections are being held for the last many years and we observe that these electoral malpractices are being carried out by many people, political parties and leaders who have been identified but till date no action has been taken against them. Code of Conduct can be strictly implemented only when we curb such malpractices and punish the guilty. Then alone can we achieve our objective.

The politics of money power, muscle power caste and religious fanaticism should be curbed. Today there is about 70 percent black money in the country. A poor candidate seeks vote from the people in elections after serving them, but there are many such candidates who distribute black money, and till today no restriction has been imposed on them. In this electoral reforms bill one more thing has come to light that the State should fund elections and there should be no individual expenditure during elections. In many federal countries candidates either appear on TV or go to people and tell them about their views as well as their party's opinion, programmes and policies. But our elections have become very costly and its nature has been distorted. Hon. C.K. Chandrappan has presented very good electoral reforms bill which is the need of the hour and on which we should pay attention.

There is rampant use of muscle power in our elections. When Assembly elections were held in HarDOI I was there. I alongwith hon'ble Member of Parliament Shrimati Usha Verma was participating in election campaign. Whichever village we visited, we found the village Kotedar and the village Pradhan were the two main persons who were responsible for village economy and development. Whichever village we went women gathered and asked about their pension ration. Land and house and also said that Pradhan is not listening to them. When we interacted with them during election period we came to know that from the Government side, ruling party

side, from local candidates so much pressure was mounted on us that if he loses election, your quota will be suspended. People are frightened. We people assured them but not much attention was paid to our views. On the one side we talk about electoral reforms while on the other political parties make their own way.

As far as caste politics is concerned, only caste politics prevail there and every one is aware of it. If we say we are not involved, it would be wrong. Every political party contests elections on the caste basis. Constituencies of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies should be reserved on the basis of the number of women, males, caste etc. Which ever political party does not follow these instructions, their registration should be cancelled by the election commission. When all this can be done then only we can talk about electoral reforms.

Election is contested by creating religious frenzy. Especially, I am telling about Uttar Pradesh. NDA, which was once a small party, has now become a national party. To contest election by creating religious frenzy has been its only one resort which it has been taking recourse to frequently. It has been root cause of all the disputes whether they are related to the religious structure at Faizabad or temple or mosque. There are many beliefs but we are unaware of them, we have been only reading about them. Study of history reveals that such disputes have been created by inciting religious feelings. It is detrimental to both humanity and democracy. It leads to schism in the fraternity and communal harmony of the people and causes among them a sense of isolation and enmity. During the period from election till date, such animosity was created that ultimately claimed the lives of the people and development was put on the backburner. This practice needs to be strictly banned.

We give much credit to the model code of conduct. Some of the candidates get relaxation only because of their association with the ruling party at the center or at the state but such relaxation is not provided to the independent candidates. Undoubtedly, restrictions are imposed on small parties but the ruling parties but the ruling parties are not subjected to such restrictions they may go to any extent in violating the code of conduct. Such discriminatory approach is adopted. We should strictly implemented the code of conduct for elections.

To conduct peaceful and fair election also constitute the part of this code of conduct. We also want peaceful election in such an atmosphere where there is no

animosity, no disharmony and no religious frenzy, the heart of the people do not get hurt and such incidents do not occur which take the alarming proportion later. All the political parties are in favour of fair elections.

As far as the matter of checking the use of money power in elections is concerned, there are restrictions on the over-expenditure in the elections to Lok Sabha or to State Legislative Assemblies but it is an cosmetic exercise. Now the Election Commission has made such an arrangement under which the entry of sum of daily expenditure is made in a register, which is required to be approved by the SDMS. The scope for the observer to monitor the expenditure is limited. In each and every constituency there are 40 to 50 candidates. It has been observed that sometimes people take five minutes to locate symbol of the party. It should also be checked. It is also required to ensure that all these practices are strictly checked. The practice of seeking notes under allurements should be taken care of.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar, please wait for a minute.

Hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill is over. I have a list of 7 more speakers to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion may be extended by one hour more.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: So, the time for this Bill is extended by one more hour.

Shri Shailendra Kumar, you may please continue now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: The issue which has predominantly come up is that we have so far been casting votes by displaying only voter I Card and now the voter list is prepared with the photos of the voters. Preparation of voter identification card and voter list is in full swing in Uttar Pradesh. Voter Identification Card should be made so mandatory, that the people who do not have such cards and their names have not been included in the voter list should be denied all the facilities provided by the Government. Once this provision is implemented, I think, everybody above the age of 18 years would

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

accord priority to get his voter identification card prepared. For all the purposes, be it is a matter of issuing of driving licence, opening of bank accounts, making farmers land holding account (kisan Bahi) issuing of ration card, voter identification card should immediately be sought. If the person concerned has voter identification card, then issue them driving licence, ration card and do his other work otherwise deny to do any of his work and ask him to bring his voter identification card prepared.

Moreover, I would also like to say that casting votes should be made mandatory for everybody. There should be punitive provision for not casting vote. If anybody does not exercise his franchise, all the facilities provided to him by the Government should be withdrawn. It has been witnessed in the rural areas that in the panchayat elections people of 80 or 100 years old are taken on cot to polling booth enabling them to exercise their franchise. What are the reasons for the people not exercising their franchise in the elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. It has been observed that voters turnout varies from 25 percent, 30 percent and 35 percent from place to place. The candidate who gets maximum votes is declared elected. 70 percent people of country do not have anything to do with whether the area is to be developed or not or whether the candidate elected is deserving or not, whether he is literate or illiterate, whether he is capable of developing the area or not. They are unaware of all these things. As such, what is the meaning of electoral process in a democratic country? I would like to suggest that qualifications and age limit should be fixed for the candidates contesting elections on the lines of government employees. Then democracy could be strengthened and electoral reforms carried out.

In the panchayat election whether it is for Pradhan or Block Pramukhs people have the right to call back the people's representative. A discussion had taken place as to how the people's representatives could be called back from Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Council, in case they do not deliver goods. But this is not possible. It is possible, in lower level elections like Panchayat elections but people's representatives in panchayat take plea that if they are called back, then people's representatives of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha or State Legislative Assemblies, who do not visit their constituencies, do not have interest in the development of their area should also be called back. In this way, we should pay heed to that discussion.

We should control the criminalisation of politics. Today in this House itself there are many people, I do not want to mention their names who have been imprisoned and debarred from contesting elections while others who have committed crimes but they have not been imprisoned and they are continuously Contesting elections for Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha and have been winning, people are very afraid of them in their areas. Model code of conduct for election should be implemented strictly and Commission for Electoral reforms should be constituted. Of course, this issue is being discussed here but these issues should also be considered.

Sometimes, a candidate contests from two or three constituencies, this practice should also be banned so that one candidates could file nomination from one constituency only. It has been observed a candidate is elected from two places and so consequently elections are again conducted for those places. We would have to consider this issue from Financial angle also because expenditure of crores of rupees is involved in such elections. People particularly poor are directly affected when elections are held twice. It should also be prevented.

One point has come up prominently during the course of discussion on electoral reforms in the perspective of Personnel Public Grievances in the law and justice that there are many such people whose names are in voter list but they live abroad. Now it is so easy that if a person residing abroad intends to contest election then he can come to India and after getting photo ID card by including this name in the voter list can contest elections. This issue should be considered seriously. A time limit has to be fixed for a person residing abroad to contest elections. Moreover, it has to be ascertained whether or not he is eligible to contest election.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Time is already fixed, but it needs to be increased or decreased.

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR: Even after the time limit is increased or decreased, this issue has to be taken up seriously. There are many places where new school buildings have become polling booths and more new boothths are being constructed. But there are many places where such facility is not available. Mobile polling booths should be made over there and voting should be ensured there by sending officers. This kind of arrangement should be made to ensure voting. I have given some suggestions before you and the House. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Madam Chairman, first of all I would like to thank Mr. C.K. Chandrappan who has raised a very important issue through Private Member's Bill for discussion in the House. I think, it is second bill related to election reforms on which we are having discussion here during 14th Lok Sabha. The purpose of election reforms is to improve the existing system. Certain drawbacks have crep in the old system. Several steps have been taken to improve it but there are practical problems, we should necessarily deal with them and move ahead on the path of reforms. Maximum number of people in the country should be able to vote. It should be ultimate goal of the election reforms to include the people from rural areas who are deprived of the opportunity to vote in the mainstream with a view to ensuring that voting is done by the maximum number of people. It is a good thing that we are getting different opinions. Today in the villages which were affected by flood or drought, a number of people have been displaced and at present they do not know which constituency they belong to for voting. They may or may not have their voter Identity Cards if they have it now, it is not certain whether they would get them registration and their identity cards for voting till normalcy is resorted.

This is a special situation, but in normalcy too there are backward states like Bihar where villagers migrate and find work in places, their problem is that they go for work for two or three months and on coming back they come to know that voter identity cards are no longer being issued. Their names are not included in voter list. I have noticed recently that in the lists which have been prepared, there are several names against which there are no photographs. The number of such people is not less. There are 15 to 20 percent people in villages whose photographs are not there or addresses are wrong. Identity cards have been sent to their homes but no body takes responsibility of ensuring whether they are delivered or not. But when the time of vote comes, it is already being announced that nobody will be allowed to vote without voter identity cards. The purpose of reforms is that they get to exercise their fundamental rights. Their should exercise their rights to ensure that maximum number of people should get the benefits of the objectives of reforms. It should not be the objective of reforms that without voters I. Cards even if polling is ten percent only but we will allow people to vote. It should be through reforms

that before election, all the voters I. Cards will be prepared. It is the duty of the election commission to ensure it through government machinery and on other hand it is necessary to ensure that people reach the booths and cast their votes as per their own will. These two things can be accomplished properly but for this, time before election alone is not sufficient. It will not serve the purpose if Election Commission or Department suddenly gets active after four years in the direction of preparing voters I. Cards and just before elections. It should be a continuous process and officials should be appointed to launch campaigns and conduct awareness programmes regarding importance of voting throughout the year.

People should be made aware to vote in larger number and Identity Cards are necessary for the same, hence this work should be completed. The Government should take concrete action in this regard. It is the basic need. We can talk a lot about reforms but if the work is not completed then it will defeat our purpose of 80 to 90 percent voting I do not think that we can go for compulsory voting in this country. As far as freedom of expression is concerned it is my personal view that we should adopt the concept of compulsory voting. Compulsory voting is not for such states where every body does not have the appropriate freedom of opinion. Here compulsory voting would be a very wrong step. I do not agree with my friend, Shalendraji on this issue. He has also discussed the issue of age and qualification ban I don't think people will come for voting after imposition of age and qualification ban in this country. Out objective is that people should come for voting in maximum numbers because 80 percent people of our country belong to villages. This Government have improved the education system, developed infrastructure but despite all these reforms we are not in a situation where hundred percent people would be educated and imposition of qualification bar would not necessarily be in the concept of compulsory education. In this situation we will be depriving those of their right to vote who have not been educated due to some compulsions. Can those people be deprived of their right to vote whom society has not given opportunity to get educated? I am against this and would like to say frankly that there should be no barrier of age and qualification for electorate.

Madam. Chairman, it is good that code of conduct has been formed. Practical aspect of electoral reforms is that we are ready to implement the code of conduct. We

[Shri Alok Kumar Mehta]

have all the shortcomings of human beings and we should keep this thing in mind. The results have not been satisfactory wherever stringent yardstick has been adopted in the name of electoral reforms. Efforts have been made to influence the voters. At some places some people have gained such doubt that they have affected the entire system. Even the officers influence the elections. On other hand efforts influence the elections. On other hand efforts have been made to defeat this purpose too that maximum number of people should cast their votes freely. I do not know whose instruction and guidelines were followed by our forces who were deployed there because poor people of villages were afraid to cast their votes and in some cases they were intimidated to vote for a particular person or go back. There is no body to handle the situation. My suggestion is that there should be a hearing cell in Election Commission on and it should be fully geared to attend such complaints. Therefore I propose that this point should be included in the Bill.

Madam. Chairman, a complex situation develops wherever returning officers are posted be, it the election of Lok Sabha, Legislative Assembly or Panchayats. In practical a collector is below an MP but we have to maintain good terms with him throughout the tenure of five years. We can not adopt stringent measures in the discharge of our duty because the collector might take offence and he might take it out on us when he is appointed Returning Officer. I want to draw attention towards this point. This is a practical problem. Today we cannot adopt stringent measures, be it the matter relating to MPLADS or a matter of monitoring and Vigilant committee but before we try to be strict, we have to consider that tomorrow this official might be my returning officer and during elections he would be placed above us in protocol. Therefore there are chances that he could be partial. Keeping these minute points in view some measure should be adopted like deputing officials of other areas as returning officers. Some measure need to be adopted to ensure that established protocol remains effective so far as the officers are concerned with whom we have to interact daily. He can be seen that protocol relation between Block Pramukh and BDO has not been defined till date. It is happening at every stage and executive officers are empowered to take action against an elected representative. It needs to be reformed. It is violation of democratic values. In this country the right to elect the representatives and reject them after five years or the fixed period vests with the public. Yes, if he has committed any mistakes, he should be punished but

nobody should be given power to remove him from his post. Rules also be made in this regard by the Election Commission.

We fully agree that there should be free and fair election but there could be quite different opinions about definition of free and fair election. Source of Justice says: I would like to cite an example that if any change is brought about in pre-poll and post poll situation in any State, then there should be provision for taking any decision by taking cognizance of the incident because if such a trend emerges at a particular place it could be replicated elsewhere also which would be a very wrong trend.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mehtaji, please conclude.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: With these words I would like to thank Shri C.K. Chandrappan ji for devising such a model by bringing in this important Bill which in future will guide in the direction of bringing about reforms in the Election Commission and its functions. With these all words and suggestions I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Madam Chairperson, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I stand to support the proposal of my colleague, Shri C.K. Chandrappan for appointment of an Electoral Reforms Commission. Regarding electoral reforms, we have been discussing this issue for the last several years. India is a very big democracy and free and fair election is an essential ingredient of an effective democracy. We have vast experience of elections. Already, 14 times elections to Lok Sabha had been conducted very successfully in our country. In several State Assemblies, elections were held more than 14 times. In between the House was to be dissolved. Hence, elections were held more frequently than with the gap of five years. During this period of last 60 years of our experience in democracy, we find there are several problems which we are facing in conducting a free and fair election in our country.

We need better electoral system than the present simple majority electoral system. Maybe a proportional representation will be more helpful than the present system. We need reservation for women at the earliest.

We need to liberate the elections from the criminalisation. There is a need for the State funding of the elections. The Electoral Reforms Commission, if appointed, should go into the possibility of recalling system.

First of all, I would like to bring the necessity of liberating from the criminalisation of politics. Recently the criminalisation of politics was very much discussed in the newspapers. After the 2004 Elections, all the MPs were asked to give their background and more than 100 MPs in the present Lok Sabha have themselves given the affidavits that they are facing criminal cases. In the recent elections to Karnataka Assembly, more than Rs. 45 crore worth of cash, liquor and other goods were seized by the machinery in an attempt to reduce the money power and the liquor power in the elections. But this is only a small part of what has been spent in the Karnataka elections.

Everybody knows that even for every single Assembly constituency, an amount of Rs. four crore to Rs. five crore were spent. Ordinary men, those belonging to poor and middle classes cannot contest the elections. It is only the super rich who can carry on the election campaign if this type of trend continues. In spite of all the attempts by the Government, money power, liquor power and muscle power are very much used in our elections. Naturally this creates disappointment among the electorate and a large section of the people are keeping themselves away without participating even in voting.

This is not good for democracy. Our people should assert and they should participate in the elections. But if the choice is so limited either to vote for this rich man or to vote for the muscle power or to vote for other type of influences, if this type of narrow limitation is there for his choice, naturally they try to keep out of these democratic processes of elections.

It was said that even in the earlier elections, several hundreds of guns and several thousands of bullets and bombs were also seized during the period of elections. Rigging is a very normal part and even the electronic voting system of the elections did not help to stop rigging. This is a very unfortunate type of thing. Hence we need more serious attempts and more stringent laws to save our electoral system from criminalisation of politics.

Then, Madam, I would like to speak regarding the simple majority election system that we have now. We have taken this electoral system, the whole democracy

itself from the British system. Of course, we are adopting not all good things from the British system.

I was told that the British Parliament meets continuously except for three months of severe winter. This year, our Parliament has a sitting of less than forty days. Even if we sit up to 23.12.08, this year will go in the record for only 45 days of sitting. Other types of systems, like the concept of simple majority, are taken from the British Parliament. We have had a very bad experience in Assam when some serious forces demanded that elections should be stopped and asked for the boycott of elections. There were less than two per cent of the voters who participated in the elections in some constituencies. With few hundreds of votes also, there were representatives of the political parties sitting in the Assembly. In several other places also, the real representation is not being reflected in our system. For example, even in the 14th Lok Sabha, if we take the percentage of votes, either the ruling party or the opposition party cannot get this type of representation. Several political parties, who have got good percentage of votes, could not represent in the Parliament. In several Assemblies also, it is not becoming possible.

Hence, it is essential to have a proportional representation. It is true that there are serious dangers even in the proportional representation. In our country, with many religions, castes and sub-castes, maybe for some time, the proportional representation will head the caste or sub-caste also to enter into the politics, but we have no better alternative than proportional representation in the given circumstances. I believe that a mixed system with proportional representation as well as 51 per cent majority electorate would be better, if it takes place by doubling the present Assembly constituencies. That means 50 per cent of the people may be elected with proportional representation and 50 per cent of Members of Parliament will be elected through direct election. If this system is adopted, which is being utilised and which is being attempted in several European countries also, it may be a better system.

Besides this, women's reservation is one of the most essential things. It is surprising that in our House and outside, almost all the major political parties agree that there should be 33 per cent of reservation for women in the Legislature, but ultimately in the name of not having consensus, reservation to women is not given. It is a must and without women's reservation, our democracy cannot be a full-fledged democracy.

[Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy]

Madam, regarding State funding of elections, I told you earlier that money power is becoming more and more an essential ingredient to contest as a candidate for the elections. Several people without having an experience in the social service, without any experience in the political activity are contesting elections. Just because they amassed wealth through real estate or some other type of business, they would like to come and participate in the elections. In the elections, anybody has got the right to contest, but if the political parties also decide to give ticket to the candidate who can spend more money — that is the tragic situation today — the elections will be limited for the rich people, as I said earlier. By funding of the State to the political parties as well as to the candidates in the election, this is possible. This may be a very costly affair, but our democracy is much dearer.

We have to save and defend our democracy. Hence, there should be limitations on the individuals spending on vehicles, posters, leaflets or for other expenses of the election campaign, and the State funding is essential. Naturally, this type of disadvantage will go in that case.

Madam, there is a big discussion going on about the recall system. This has also been discussed many times. There is an apprehension that if the recall system is there, then what should be the reasons for the recall system. It could be misbehaviour, non-participation in the Parliamentary activities, misuse of his election to amass wealth or inefficiency. All these types of things can be made as the causes for the recall. As regards the inefficiency factor, the question of its definition is a very serious problem. We can overcome these things. The only problem will be that in a multi-party electoral system the recall system cannot be implemented in the present system. If 51 per cent of the people support a candidate, then the recall system is more useful. Otherwise, if all the defeated candidates unite together in the present electoral system, then they can naturally call for the recall of any candidate and then it will be very difficult. Therefore, these are only a few problems, which I would like to raise here.

There are several other things also. India needs free and fair elections; India needs a different type of electoral system; and we had several discussions for it. Almost all the Election Commissioners in this country called for electoral reforms. I think that all the reforms that have been proposed by the Supreme Court and the reforms that have been brought are really not very useful. They have said that educational qualification and properties

owned are to be mentioned in the Affidavit, which is to be filed. It is as if mentioning the educational qualification is going to help for a better electoral system. In spite of much illiteracy in this country, our people — who are voters — were mature enough. They have proved their maturity, and they have proved their wisdom in the elections in the last 60 years.

But what we really need is this. How to combat the criminalisation of politics, which is most important? There is a very peculiar problem in Indian criminal law system. A political agitator and a murderer are having the same type of charges. There should be two differential systems of understanding on this. If that type of things can be considered by the Electoral Reforms Commission, which my colleague Shri C. K. Chandrappan is proposing and if it comes, then all these things are to be discussed. We can have an All-Party meeting to discuss and finalise the proposed recommendation of such a Commission, which will help for a better, free and fair electoral system.

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): Thank you, Madam. I rise to support the Electoral Reforms Commission Bill brought by hon. Shri C. K. Chandrappan. Having said that I rise to support, I would like to say that I have certain reservations about some of the clauses that I would like to explain later.

Madam, yesterday we had a day-long discussion on the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. If you had watched the Television when the attacks happened in Mumbai, then you would have seen the anger of the public and the anger of the people of India. Unfortunately, the anger was not against the terrorists or against anybody who has been the cause of terror, but against the politicians of India. There have been so many messages mentioning that politicians in India are bad. In fact, we painfully watched one of the hon. Members of Parliament telling a Television channel that he is ashamed to be a politician. Why is this so? The question before us is this. Is democracy bad? No, democracy can never be bad.

But democracy has to be dynamic. The success of the democracy depends on the choice of the representatives and leaders which in-turn is directly linked to the way political parties function and elections are conducted.

This being the background, we need our elections to be fair. The way the elections are held today, though there are outstanding men and women in public life, the

flawed electoral process is increasingly alienating them from entering into positions of power. So, we need electoral reforms. Hence, I support this Bill.

Of all the things, one thing that worries us so much is the use of money power and muscle power, which all the Members have mentioned. One reason why corruption is rampant in India is the need for money for political parties to face an election. One hon. Member mentioned that liquor and money worth Rs. 48 crore had been seized in Karnataka during elections. We all know and let us accept that there is a huge amount of unaccounted money that is spent during the elections. Where does that money come from? I read somewhere that where a sum of Rs. 5 has to reach a politician, the bureaucrat has to collect Rs. 50. In the process of collecting that amount of Rs. 50, the public has to face inefficiency and humiliation. All this would amount to a loss of Rs. 500 for the citizen.

This being the case, the only way to weed out corruption is to reduce the election expenditure. To reduce election expenditure, as suggested in the Bill, the State should spend for elections and the candidates should not spend even a single paisa from his pocket, and all indirect and secret spending should be curbed by strict legislation and monitoring during the election process.

There have been some suggestions that we should be asking for compulsory voting. This compulsory voting, I would totally vouch for it and totally support it. The reason is very simple. I mentioned about the response of the people of India to the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. It was hysterical and it was anger against the politicians. Who exactly were angry against the politicians? Who exactly were sending those SMS' to the television channels? I just had discussions with my friends. I asked them as to who a politician is. I told them a small story. When somebody is misbehaving with a girl in a bus and if you are travelling in the same bus, you decide that hereafter you would not travel by bus, you will purchase a car and the women members of your family would always travel by car, then you are a businessman. Second, you look at the misbehaviour and say what is this and then decide not to look at the newspapers, then you are a bureaucrat. Third, if you say it is very bad, get down the bus, go to your friends, talk to them about it over drinks and laugh it away, then you are a computer engineer. It is only that person who rises and says, "What the hell are you doing" or questions whatever is happening or at least ask the driver to stop the bus, only that person can become a politician. A politician is somebody

who, at least, in a meagre way responds to what is happening in and around him.

This being the case, there are a large number of people in India, but they do not participate in the political process or does not care about the happenings around them, but sit and complain about everything. To make sure that they do have a participatory role in democracy, we must make voting compulsory.

The other very important thing is to make democracy dynamic. Democracy should not end with voting. Even after the elections are over and people are elected to various posts, the public should have continuous interaction and should have a say with regard to administration. One wonderful thing that the UPA Government has done to make democracy dynamic, and in fact that was a model to the whole world, was to make the Right to Information Act. That has really given power to the people whereby they can question the way the Government is functioning, and they can question the policies.

There were voices about recall and I would like to differ on this for the reason that the Indian electorate are that mature enough to discuss recall of Members at this moment. I think, we need some more years for the same. If you want a reason, look at the way the Mumbai terrorist attacks were handled by the Press and the Media. At that time, if you were to ask the people as to what should be done, they would have said, "Ask all the elected Members of the Maharashtra Assembly to resign."

You want the Prime Minister to resign; you want the Home Minister to resign. They would have wanted the whole Government to resign; they would have wanted the whole Government to be recalled because our response has been emotional and are not based on knowledge and judgement. That being the case, to talk about the recall at this stage would be too early and we have to mature a little bit.

Finally, electoral reforms alone will not make democracy responsible and dynamic and acceptable to the people. The electoral reforms has to be combined with administrative reforms. I accept other suggestions in the Bill like there should be proportional reservation to women, various groups, etc. The only thing I want to oppose was, the proportional representation election system whereby parties go to the polls in the name of parties and once they found as to how much votes they

[Dr. R. Senthil]

have got, they choose the candidates. I think, in India it should never happen. I have already told that there is a huge gap between the people and the elected representatives. If this proportional representation system comes to India, that will further increase the gap between the people and the representatives of the people because a new mechanism will come where whoever wants to become a Member of Parliament or Legislative Assembly will not go to the people to convince them that he is a good person but they will go to its leader and it would become a different kind of lobbying and I think, that is not good for India. India should have a direct voting system where the candidates should go directly to the people, explain what he is and he should commit to them. People should always have the right to stop and ask him, I have voted for you, and you have not done this. I think that is the way Indian democracy to be, at least for the moment, Madam.

We have so many discussions on the same topic earlier. We have recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee, Dinesh Goswami Committee, the 117th Report of the Law Commission of India on Electoral Reforms and the recommendations of the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution. With all these recommendations, they have not actually become effective and the points were not taken. So, I think, the time has come that the Government should very seriously consider reforming the electoral process so that we have the best candidates in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies. Hence, I support the Bill, except for the clause on proportional representation system.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): Madam, during the 1885 when Indian National Congress founded in India to end the British rule, to liberate this country, to liberate our people from colonial rule, our forefathers like Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and others dreamt of a vibrant India which will provide equality to all, which will end hunger, inequality between the communities and the regions and languages. I would like to thank my friend, Comrade Chandrappan ji, for raising such a wonderful and important issue today. Electoral reforms are the need of the hour. In the largest democracy of the world today, India is commanding a lot of respects in the global scenario. But at the same time, when terrorists attacked in Mumbai, everybody targeted politicians, even though we cannot bring anarchy to the State. How to ensure the quality debate? How to select the quality representatives to Panchayats to Parliament? It is up to

the people and if the people of this country do not understand the importance of democracy, nobody can save this situation. I would like to support State funding, compulsory voting and gender proposition and also the role of media in ensuring a vibrant India. Proper people should come to proper legislative bodies.

Look at the recent elections in Karnataka, the State from where I come. No ordinary person, no children of teacher, no children or youth from the Dalit community or the weaker section is given his due; of course, women are the most neglected and targeted section in India, though India produced many leaders like Indira Gandhi who ruled 18 years in this country, who contributed and guarded a lot for us. She brought a great importance to India in the global scene. But today we are fighting; we are struggling to ensure in this House, 33 per cent reservation for women, even though we are representing 51 per cent of the Indian population. Why? You know the reasons.

Madam, it is our pride that you are Chairing this House today; you are also coming from such a neglected community, but through hard work, you have come up. We have to fight within our parties; we have to fight within societies because money is playing a bigger role and muscle power is playing a bigger role. So, we have to fight at all levels to get elected from Panchayat to Parliament. We will only understand the pain.

Many brothers are here; many fathers are here who are giving a lot of respect to women and a lot of importance to women; but it is very few compared to 545 Members; I do not know; if everybody is thinking in the same way as Comrade Chandrappan is thinking, why are we not able to introduce and pass this Bill, even though leaders like Shrimati Sonia and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan are favouring this Bill? But we are unable to and we have failed to pass this Bill.

Recently I was fortunate enough to visit some countries, where there is State funding. The Election Commission of India is the authoritative legal body to ensure the control of illegal money and power to play in politics. This will prevent the good people to enter into the legislatures. Our hon. Prime Minister also many times suggested this way. We are very proud of that. My Party, the INC, of course produced many Gandhians. We have examples like Lal Bahadur Shastri, our present Prime Minister, etc. Many such people from such simple backgrounds make it to the highest post because of their

commitment to democracy. Otherwise, nobody can become.

In Karnataka recently many dignitaries, many noble statesmen lost the elections; we are passing through a very dangerous electoral process – even though we have good laws and good institutions to prevent criminalization of politics, illegal money is pouring in, but we failed to ensure that these laws take care of that and to protect the democratic process.

Mining lobby played a very negative and a very dangerous role in Karnataka. I am contradicting – we have contradictory laws; nature is nation's wealth, but easy laws are permitting them to acquire a lot of wealth. Within 10-15 years, they made crores of rupees and they are now funding common and innocent people. Those hungry people are now asking, where is the 'red note', where is the 'green note' – that means, where are the notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1000?

I am a poor journalist; I am coming from a different background. It is with the blessings of Madam Sonia Gandhi, the head of our Party that I got the ticket to contest and won. Otherwise, even today, there are complaints within the party that there are lacunae. We have to set right this process across party lines, otherwise no good people will come up.

Today also there is a lot of criticism about the quality of debates and the attendance level. We have the Lok Sabha Channel; it is freedom of expression and the countrymen are watching us, what is the attendance, the quality of debates, etc. During Nehru's time, how many statesmen we had in this House? Today nobody is taking interest in this. There is decline of quality debates in politics, which is due to the lack of quality people who are coming into this House. That is why, we must support State funding of elections, and the national and regional parties must ensure a percentage of it. So, some such arrangement should be there, to see how to fund it. While exchanging our views we came to know that in Germany State-funding system is there. You may even look at the selection of the US President Mr.Obama. Even in USA, it is funded by people. The selection should be open and transparent. If I am a qualified contestant law must permit me to raise the money from the common people. You can fix certain limit as to how much money one can collect and this should be published.

Today, gender proposition and criminalisation are the two faces of the same coin. Women candidates are prevented from coming to the front whereas powerful criminals are entering politics. Even persons convicted in more than ten cases, by using the loopholes in the law are getting released and openly entering the political parties. When such persons are getting the Party tickets how can a common good man get the ticket?

As a woman leader is sitting in the Chair, I would like to take the privilege of citing this example. In my own constituency, our Party gave ticket to a well qualified political science graduate who is the daughter of a teacher who has served the Political Party for the last 25 years. She was an elected ZP Member and Municipality Chairman. Her name is Kalpana and looking at her credential my Party Leader granted her the ticket. The moment she was granted the ticket, some people abused her, abused me also, in the media. You can imagine how we feel. Why should they show this type of response to the women candidates when they are meritorious? Simply by speaking we cannot do away with this gender proposition. I strongly support the recommendation made in this Bill brought by Shri Chandrappan. It is something which is our birth right. We would also like to play a vital role in building this nation.

Finally, I would like to speak about the role played by Media. I am from Media. You may look at the time being allocated in their coverage to important national Parties and the regional Parties. As per their own priorities they are giving coverage to various political parties. Today, Media is owned by some sort of a vested interest. I would suggest that in crucial time like election, Media should give equal justification to every political party. Especially for minority communities like tribals, particularly rural people, who are unable to pay anything towards media or advertisement expenses, specific space should be reserved for them to air their views and to present their Party's or their own views. Only then they can get equal opportunity to please the voters.

Today, people do not understand as to who are the law-makers. They do not differentiate between the panchayat Members and the Members of Parliament. I think it is high time that every Indian citizen must be educated properly. Constitution should become the compulsory subject in schools so that they can understand their duties and responsibilities. Then only they can play a vital role towards building the nation. Casting vote should be made compulsory for every eligible person.

[Shrimati Tejasvini Gowda]

Today, people talk so much about the politicians. I would like to ask them are they going to cast vote compulsorily. As an Indian citizen it is their constitutional right, their primary duty to cast vote. Through the schools, colleges and political educational institution, it is high time to educate the Indian citizens then only good people, people with service motive can come to politics. With these words, I would like to thank Shri Chandrappan for bringing this important and crucial Bill today which needs to be taken into consideration.

ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Respected Chairperson, I congratulate my esteemed colleague, Shri C.K. Chandrappan for bringing this sort of Private Members Bill before this House.

Madam, we, as a country, are naturally proud about the democratic system that we have. As we all know, when so many other countries in Asia, especially our neighbours, which won freedom along with us, slowly drifted towards military rule and we could survive ourselves as a democracy in spite of so many challenges. In fact, when the democratic system was threatened, it is the illiterate who were people of our country took the initiatives to restore democracy in our country. In fact, our country is unified. A country like us with so many diverse religions and languages is unified because of democracy and secularism. These are the two pillars which unify our country. So, the democratic system is so precious for our country that at any cost it has to survive.

Now I think it is high time that we should look at the functioning of our democracy and the way in which elections are conducted. Many suggestions have come from various quarters, from different political parties, from academicians and from jurists.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill is over. Now I have a list of five more Members who want to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time for discussion may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

ADV. SURESH KURUP: Many suggestions have come from various quarters that States should fund the elections. One major threat which our system faces is the money power which we all see in the elections. There is a limit to the amount to be spent by each candidate in an election but it is an open secret and everybody

knows that each and every candidate is spending much above the limit prescribed by the law. Where from this money come? Obviously, this money comes from various quarters including various mafia sources, business people and unscrupulous people. All these elements come into the picture when an election is there. So each and every candidate is forced to take money from these elements. Therefore, it is high time that we should put an end to this. I think the suggestion that the State should fund the candidate should be taken seriously and in some way or the other there should be a system in place to see that the Government should fund the candidates. Our Party has been saying for long that it should be proportional representation. The election system needs a revamp.

As has been pointed out in this Bill a candidate who gets at least one vote more than his or her rival candidate, he or she gets elected. In the recent elections to the Rajasthan Assembly, the PCC President lost by a margin of just one vote. So, that obviously is a lacuna. How can this be rectified? The only way this can be rectified is through a system of proportional representation. My colleague was saying that 50 per cent should be through proportional representation and 50 per cent should be through direct elections. My colleague here pointed out that in this 50 per cent proportional representation, the people may not have any say, the political parties may nominate a person whom the electorate may not like. So, to overcome this lacuna the political parties can publish a list of seven or eight or nine candidates and announce that one person from amongst these many candidates would be elected either to the Assembly or to the Parliament, as the case may be. In a single constituency a political party can publish a list of seven, eight or nine candidates and tell the voters or the electorate that from amongst all these candidates only one candidate will be elected. In this process this problem can be rectified. It is highly essential that there should be a re-look at the present way of elections. A new democracy like Nepal conducted elections successfully through a process of proportional representation. So, if such a new democracy, a small country like Nepal can do it, I think, we can courageously enter into that way to reform our electoral system.

Sir, my next point is about Women's Reservation Bill. The Bill is before this House. I do not know why the Government is saying that there should be a consensus. I have never seen in this House that Bills are passed only through consensus. If the Government has the

political will, then the Government comes forward with a piece of legislation and passes it in spite of opposition. How was the Hindu Code Bill passed in this House? How the late Rajiv Gandhi piloted the Muslim Bill in spite of our opposition? So, there are so many instances in this House. How was POTA passed? The Government of the day convened a Joint Session of Parliament in spite of opposition both inside and outside the House from various quarters; they passed it, rightly or wrongly. It was their political decision to bring forward this Bill and pass it. I would request the Government at least at this late stage to consider taking up the Women's Reservation Bill and pass it and rightful representation should be given to women... (*Interruptions*) If there is a political will it can be done. The fact is that the Government is wavering and the Government does not have the political will in spite of an honourable lady leading the UPA.

For all these things, an Electoral Reforms Commission is necessary. Let the Commission look into all these aspects. Let them take evidence from all the political parties, from the public, from academicians and from intellectuals and from various other strata of society and come forward with a set of recommendations.

17.00 hrs.

We have to re-look of the functioning of our democracy and the functioning of our electoral system. So, that is highly necessary. I think, this Bill addresses those issues and I strongly support the Bill brought forward my hon. colleague, Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI (Sivakasi): Sir, democracy provides for establishing a Government elected by the people. Democracy is the governance of the people, by the people and for the people. A streamlined electoral process is needed for a vibrant democracy. The world has tried several methods of forming Governments. It has been found out that democratic form of Government that provides for people electing their own Government is the best among them all. When India won its freedom, we gave our nation that had been carved out due to our sacrifices, a Government giving shape to the hopes and aspirations of the people. We were filled with hope that we will be electing our Government that will legislate and govern for the welfare of the people. That hope has given way gradually and now we find a predicament where people are losing faith in democracy.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The reason for this despair is evident. Corrupt practices and fraudulent methods adopted during elections cause this hopelessness.

In order to reform our election process several committees have been set up over the years. Electoral reforms have been the moot point all along. Many reports have been submitted to the Government. All the recommendations found in all those reports are still waiting to be translated in the action. All of them have been kept in abeyance. Tarkunde Committee report was submitted in 1970. Goswami Committee report followed suit. Then came Inderjeet Committee report on electoral reforms. All of them have been left unattended. At this juncture, our esteemed colleague Shri. C.K.Chandrappan has moved a Bill in this House to legislate for certain electoral reforms. I welcome the effort put in by him at a time when people are losing faith in democracy. This is a timely move.

He has emphasized the need to set up an Electoral Reforms Commission to be established within a month after passing this Bill and enacting it into an Act.

He has also given a time frame to submit it within an year. With this specification of a time frame this legislation becomes a meaningful exercise.

Our Election Commission by itself has brought about several electoral reforms. Voters eligibility age limit has been reduced from 21 to 18. Electronic Voting Machines have been introduced. Candidates have been asked to submit mandatorily their property details. Information pertaining to educational qualifications and about criminal proceeds if any against the contestants have to be furnished while filing nominations. But still people have lost faith due to money power and muscle power in our electoral system as of now. Enough teeth must be there in our law to curb this menace let loose by moneyed people and hired goonadas.

As a first step, the campaign period during elections must be reduced. In this age of electronic media, rallies must be banned. Huge public meetings must be disallowed and candidates must be allowed to meet voters and to hold small street corner meetings for campaign purposes. This will help to reduce election expenses in a big way.

A Government of the day must relinquish office the day when an election is announced. The interim

[Shri Ravichandran Sippiparai]

Government must comprise of people from all the parties. When the general elections are announced the Government must put in papers and must resign.

The third biggest electoral body in our democratic system is in our three-tier Panchayati Raj System. Local body elections too should be under the purview of the Election Commission. People at the grassroot levels represent themselves in the Panchayati Raj System. Elections to such bodies too must be democratic, free and fair. They may be conducted by State Election Commission. But they must be supervised by the National Election Commission. Even law and order is taken over by the Election Commission during Mid-term or Bye-Elections ensuring a fair conduct of elections.

Our late leader Anna said that democracy is the best form of Government which needs to overcome money power and muscle power. There is need and necessity to rejuvenate our electoral process. Our nation with crores of people must get confidence and hope. Anna said that people's verdict is like the verdict of God. In order to change the available fate of our democracy and to fulfil the aspirations of the people this piece of legislation by Shri Chandrappan may be able of help. Hence I welcome this. This is necessary because ours is a vast country with a great tradition. This legislation must be supported by all and must be passed. Ours is one among the great and big democracies of the world.

Even during the times when monarchy was there, we had democracy in our ancient India. During the period of Cholas in Tamil Nadu, village administration was an elected body and the elected representatives were elected through palm leaf method. Even at a time when education did not spread widely, as it is available now, people had voting rights. 'Kudavolai' method was there to elect people's representatives. Such democratic traditions were there in this land of ours. We have the largest number of voters as the largest democratic country in the comity of nations. Our election process must be free and fair and that is very very necessary. Let us preserve our democracy and its values ensuing meaningful exercise in electing our Government through our representatives.

Emphasizing the need to usher in a truly representative Government, I whole heartedly extend my support to this Bill on electoral reforms moved by Shri C.K.Chandrappan.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

At the very outset, I would like to state very clearly that I support what our hon. colleague Shri Chandrappan has brought before the House as a Private Member's Bill. To reform is good. To change constantly is an effort at perfection. So, right at the outset, we all agree that there is a big problem in this country. The problem is that Mahatma Gandhi understood the very basic character of Indians. He knew at the beginning that we are an indisciplined race and we do not like to obey anything. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi's movement was based on Non-Cooperation. He knew how to use our weakness to drive a disciplined nation like the British out of this country. Because of that process, we fell behind in struggles like the ones led by Bhagat Singh or Netaji Subash Chandra Bose who picked up the weapon to fight the British. Therefore, we all must admit that we did not have any bloodshed or no major bloodshed when we fought for freedom. We got a freedom for free and we got a freedom which, probably, we are still not worthy of. Because of that, in this august House, we still see very many senior Members deriding politicians. Some speakers a little while earlier including a Minister said that we should keep politics out of Science or Home or whatever it is. Then, many Members of Parliament constantly say that politicians are bad and good people must come in. I would like to question those very same hon. Members that do they consider themselves to be less educated, to be loving India less than any other citizen of this country, to be less patriotic than any other Indian in this country. I would actually like to question them. As a race, as a group of people, politicians have lost faith in themselves. We deride ourselves.

Madam, I would like to ask you one question. You are an active person and you see this nation very well. Kindly tell me one single Judge of any court from the highest to the lowest, while in office, not after office but while in office, has criticized the judicial system for its failures. Tell me one single police officer or an IAS or IFS officer who, while in service, has criticized the services. You never see that. You see them doing that only after they have retired and after they are getting their pension and are happily looked after for ever. So, we are the only race who deride ourselves. It is time that we also started admitting to ourselves that we are not what these people who put up the banners in Mumbai and other places saying hate democracy, we hate our elected representatives. We are not people like that.

I am not being candescent on anybody. This nation has reached a stage where it must and has to start with political leaders because consciously or unconsciously, we have not encouraged social leadership in this country. Therefore, the total burden comes on political parties. We have to understand that we have to create self-respect amongst ourselves.

Madam, I remember, some years ago there was this Chief Election Commissioner – I would not like to name him – who made many rules while in office and said that the Collectors will be the Gods for MPs and that Sub-Collectors will be the Gods for MLAs; they will see how you are behaving during elections and they will give your report card and he bestowed all powers on those bureaucrats. What were those bureaucrats doing? They were going around, striking deals. If somebody wanted to get elected as an MLA, the Sub-Collector has to be kept in good humour, if you want to get elected to the Lok Sabha, the nodal Collector should be happy with you. So, later on, when that gentleman retired, he went off to Gujarat to fight an election, he wanted to contest for the post of President of India and then we, this nation, realised that all these reforms that he was trying to implement in India were all a farce. They were all a farce because he wanted to build an image bigger than himself and try to attract the people thinking that he could get away with that, but there was no sincerity of purpose.

Now, we feel threatened when people come up with banners and say that we hate democracy, it is primarily playing into the hands of terrorists or Maoists. That is the game they want. They want that the common man should lose faith in the democratic set up, on the system that is functioning in this country. It is not the system which is bad, it is the people who are not keeping up to their promises and who are not efficient. Therefore, the change or reform in the electoral process is definitely something that we should all support.

It is like saying that there are a lot of people in this country who speak against corruption. I always have a good laugh when I hear that because I find that the people who speak against corruption are people who are incapable or are not in a seat where they can be corrupt. But give them a chance, give them an opportunity; will they not be corrupt themselves? Of course they will be corrupt; they will be more corrupt than the people against whom they are speaking. So, it is not a question of

being clean and being unclean; it is a question of where you are positioning yourself.

We are talking about Government funding in elections. How can the Government fund the elections? Who will the Government fund? Will the Government funding in elections be limited to only recognised political parties? If that be so, then what happens when you are speaking that good people should come into politics? First of all, who is good? I think I am good; you think you are good. So who is good? Everybody is good till the opportunity does not arise. When the opportunity comes, then the test is whether we are actually good or bad. So, if you curtail funding only to recognised political parties, you will be killing a lot of independent and the so-called "good people". Therefore, funding of the electoral process in India, in my personal opinion, is wrong; we should not even consider that.

But we cannot limit contestants. What should we do for that? I would suggest, amongst so many other suggestions that the hon. Member has put forward, that instead of funding, what we should do is that we should make the people's representatives tell the truth. How do you do that? The first falsehood that we are compelled to speak is that we sign under oath that this is the amount that we have spent in elections. If I am in a position and able to decide, I would say that we should not keep any limit, but you should compel the people's representatives to tell the truth. If a poor person like Barrack Hussain Obama, whose wife used to wear false diamonds like our Hyderabad diamonds, could raise 60 million dollars personally and did not take Government funding for his election, how could he do that? The rumour goes – the magazines in the USA have written – that in his election he spent more than a billion dollars. A poor man spending more than a billion dollars shows something very categorically that the democratic setup is definitely getting more and more expensive in every country. So it is not a question of how much one should spend; it is whether you are compelling us to tell the truth or not. Let us start initially by speaking the truth and encouraging other people to speak the truth.

Madam, I know my time is coming to an end. I would just like to give one example. This country spent hundreds of crores of rupees in preparing voters' ID cards. Those cards were supposed to have multifarious uses. Those could have been used as identity cards in other things also. But, unfortunately, no benefits were attached to that card. That card became initially very important.

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

Today, people do not even bother about those cards. I would suggest that as a first step, if the Government actually wants to go ahead with certain kind of electoral reforms, one thing they can do as an example is to make those cards valid in the coming elections, whenever your leadership decides to have an election in this country. It is because, we are not like the US where everything is mandated; everything is decided. It depends on the sweet will of so many people. I would suggest that the card should be made mandatory in this very election. Without a card a voter should not be allowed to vote. Once you do that in one election, that becomes a valuable document. All those hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees that the Government has spent in photographing and preparing all those cards would come to some use and would not go waste.

There are many more points; this is one little example. I am really thankful and grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

DR. SEBASTIAN PAUL (Ernakulam): Thank you, Madam for giving me this opportunity to speak.

India is rightly called the largest democracy of the world. It is not because of the numbers alone but because of the successful and vibrant functioning of our democratic institutions. We have got a rich experience of having democracy and having elections. The entire credit goes to our Election Commission for conducting 14 Lok Sabha elections and hundreds of State elections within a span of six decades. But, at the same time, always we are feeling that something should be done to get better results, to make our democracy more efficient and people's democracy. It is because we have now the experience of the 2000 Florida standoff in the United States of America. Our Election Commission is very efficient in conducting the elections. At the same time, there are so many bad elements, influences, and evils contaminating our electoral system. So many studies are before us like the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report, the Dinesh Goswami Committee Report, the Report of the Law Commission of India, and the Report of the Constitution Review Committee. All these Reports pointed out the urgent necessity of reforming the electoral process in the country.

It is in this context I am supporting the legislative proposal made by my hon. friend Shri C.K. Chandrappan, but I am not exactly or entirely supporting all the proposals made by the mover of this Bill. Take for example the

State funding of elections. I do not know how it will be practicable in a country like ours. Political parties will benefit out of this proposal but take the example of an independent candidate who is contesting the election. There may be so many people who may be willing to contest the election. How can you support an independent candidate if the elections are funded by the State? All those things require more careful scrutiny and examination. But, at the same time, we have to see that more and more controls will take away that sheen from our electoral system. Election is the festival of democracy.

It is a secular celebration of the people. More restrictions and control will take away the glory of our democratic system. A careful study and examination of our system is required. In that context, I wholeheartedly welcome the proposal to constitute an Electoral Reforms Commission. This is an urgent necessity. Let that Commission with membership, as suggested by the hon. Member, go deeply into the various proposals and come out with a Report which can be considered by this august House, and this will make our democracy a model democracy for the entire world.

[Translation]

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the Bill brought in by Shri C.K. Chandrappan ji. My constituency Daman and Diu is a Union Territory. Most of the workers in my constituency hail from Bihar, U. P. and Orissa. The people from other parties oppose the names in the existing voter lists and say that the names of people from Bihar, U.P. and Orissa should not be there on the electoral rolls.

In my constituency we have a village Panchayat namely Dabel with a population of 40 thousand out of which the number of voters is eight thousand. If one goes there to get his/her name added to the voter list he/she is asked to bring his/her identity proof. As identity proof they have their employee cards for those working in factories and residence proof for those living in rented houses. Though they have domicile proofs from panchayats yet their names are not included in the electoral rolls. There are nearly three and a half thousand factories in my constituency wherein these workers have been working who pre-dominantly hail from Bihar, U.P. and Orissa. Their names are not being added to the voter list despite fulfilling all formalities like filling up of form no-6, submitting the residence proof issued by panchayats

or that of the house in which they have been living or identity proof of working in a factory. I would like that the things be improved and the names of those persons be added to the voter list as these people have been residing there for five, ten, fifteen and 20 years but they do not have right to vote. I would, therefore, like to submit through you that the administration there be asked to include names of such persons in the voter list and provide them with the right to vote.

Madam, Chairperson, influential persons do not cast their votes but those who are always prepared to exercise their franchise are ordinary people and factory workers yet their names are not included in the voter list.

It is, therefore, my suggestion that their names should be included in the voter list there.

*SHRI PANNIYAN RAVINDRAN (Thiruvananthapuram): I support the Bill. This is an appropriate time to discuss electoral reforms because the image of politicians have been tarnished. It is a fact known to us, that some of the members of this House have a criminal background. Individuals, with dubious past, should not be allowed to contest elections. Indrajit Gupta Commission and several other commissions have submitted their reports on electoral reforms from time to time but no substantial change has taken place.

Candidates win elections with the backing of money power, political and muscle power. The news that have come about the recent Karnataka elections is shocking. I do not want to go into the details but it is well known that crores of rupees were spent on this election. The news paper report is that the mine lobby got themselves elected by virtue of money power. Madam Chairperson, this shows the necessity of revamping our electoral system and I make a few suggestions.

First, the entire expenses of elections should be born by the state. Vehicles, posters and other propaganda machinery should be provided by the state. No external sponsor should be allowed. There should be legislation to disqualify even before the elections, those candidates who violate the code of conduct set by the Election Commission. We should strive to bring a proportionate representation. Presently, any candidate who happens to get maximum number of votes get elected. This is not true representation. Even those who do not have 30% of

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

the total votes polled get elected. All recognised political parties should publish a priority list of the candidates. Based on the number of votes obtained candidates from the priority list should be declared winners. For instance if elections are held in five hundred constituencies and a party gets only 1% of votes, the party can get five candidates from their priority list elected.

This process of priority and proportionate representation will discourage the practice of religion and caste based voting. This method will ensure people's real mandate.

Another important issue is women's representation. We all talk of it, and we are hearing of the Women Reservation Bill for a long while now. We should ensure one third reservation of seats for women. No political party can oppose it. We must ensure that there is one third representation of seats for women in the coming election. I support this Bill. It is a demand of our changing times. An Electoral Reforms Bill is essential to protect and uphold the image of our elected representatives.

17.25 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Malnutrition in children

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam Chairman, I had made a demand for conducting a discussion on malnutrition in children and the same was accepted by the Government. I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

The hon'ble Minister had given reply to the starred question number 7 on 17 October 2008 but I was not satisfied with the reply. It was admitted that the number of children suffering from malnutrition is on the increase. However the problem is yet to be addressed comprehensively. I am of the view that this problem can not be tackled by the Ministry of Women and Child development alone. This is a national problem and it is

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

not appropriate to assign such a big responsibility to a single Ministry. Still there is a need to streamline the functioning of the Ministry. This problem should be viewed more as a national problem instead of an opportunity to cast aspersions on the government. I would like to submit that there are rural areas in every constituency and the number of such children suffering from malnutrition is increasing especially in inaccessible and tribal areas. There are several reasons for the same. I would like to emphasize that children are born malnourished as they do not get nutrition even at the foetus' stage as their mothers do not get proper nutrition. According to the Government report, 40% such malnourished children below the age of three are underweight. The reason for them being underweight is the deficiency of iron among the pregnant mothers. Such children suffer from anaemia, deficiency of vitamin and they are malnourished. We need to take care of anaemia among the mother so that children are not born malnourished. I would like to know as to what efforts are being made by the Ministry in this regard. According to the figures 20 crore 17 lakh people are living below the poverty line and the children from the poor BPL families are malnourished.

Madam Chairman, through you I would like to submit that there is a need to resist the norms meant for deciding a BPL family. Children who are brought up in the houses of poor people are malnourished. Person earning less than 13 rupees and 66 paise is included in the BPL list and earning 14 rupees is excluded from the BPL list. This national criterion is very wrong. We need to consider that if a 14 rupees earner is excluded from the BPL list its outcome will be borne by the children of such families.

The Government should adopt a holistic view. The report of National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad has revealed that the rural and urban both children are victims of malnutrition. The reason is that they do not get nutritious food and poverty is one among such reasons. The children not only in rural India but in Urban India also are suffering from malnutrition due to the deficiency of vitamin A, B, C, Iodine and Iron. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that whatever concrete efforts are being done by your Ministry are not sufficient. Other Ministries such as Health Ministry also stand responsible for it. The responsibility of Ministry of Rural Development

lies in changing the criteria, for preparing BPL list. In Maharashtra, a committee on malnutrition was set up in the name of one hon. Dr. Ahay Bhang. A horrible picture of Maharashtra has emerged from his report. He had mentioned in his report that the problem of malnutrition could become uncontrollable by the year 2020 if it is not checked now. As a whole, the problem of malnutrition is a very serious one and it is increasing day-by-day. I, therefore, would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Ministry should make efforts to find out the solution of the problem with the help of the Ministries of Health, Civil Supplies, Rural Development and Human Resource Development. All should bear the responsibility of abolishing malnutrition. I would like to know that what efforts are you going to make for the nutrition and healthy diet of the mothers, who are anaemic? He should make his best efforts to ensure a healthy diet for the BPL children. I would ask him to narrate what steps does he propose to take in this regard? I would like to submit the hon. Minister through the Ministry of Civil Supplies as the hon. Minister through the Ministry of Civil Supplies as the hon. Minister is not present, that PDS outlets are not available in every village and due to this reason, poor people in some villages do not get foodgrains at a fair price. Sometime children of some families have to face starvation due to this reason also. Is his Ministry making any effort to provide PDS shop in every village? The quantum of foodgrains, given under Antyodaya Yojana to people below poverty line is 20 kg. now as against 35 kg. given earlier. This also contributes to malnutrition. I would like to know whether any efforts have been made to seek support from these Ministries. Whether it is being monitored that the children are getting quality mid day meal with enough calories?

I would also like to know about the number of Anganwadies from the hon. Minister. They are not sufficient in number. There are several villages where there is no Anganwadi and even if there is, it lacks building. The children are facing difficulties for want of building. There are some Anganwadies without bathrooms and some are without buildings. We have to keep in mind that the efforts being made by us are not registering any success. We should pay attention towards it and monitor the situation and whether we are going to take some out-of-box measures to check malnutrition? I would like to ask whether the support of all these Ministries, which I have mentioned, is proposed to be sought? If so, the details thereof.

[English]

SHRI SURVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Thank you, Madam. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take into consideration about the few issues that are arising in the Integrated Child Development Projects. I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government for increasing the honorarium given to the Anganwadi helpers and workers which was overdue. For the last several years they were requesting for it and only last week the circular has come and now they are getting about Rs. 1,500. But still it is much less than the minimum wage prescribed by the Government of India.

Here the question is that such an important scheme which has to cover 80 per cent of the women who are anaemic and the children who are anaemic, this Integrated Child Development Project has to help these children to overcome these anaemic problems and they should become healthy children, for that just opening of an ICDS Centre is not enough. As my hon. Colleague has referred, in a number of places there are no buildings. A building without bathroom is of no use because the children need it, not only the helpers and workers. Drinking water facility is one of the most essential things.

More than 10,50,000 Anganwadis are working in this country and all of these people who are working in the Anganwadis, helpers and workers, who are about 20 lakhs, are being treated as volunteers. The Standing Committee on Labour has made a recommendation to the Government that they should also get regularisation of service; keep aside but at least they should get provident fund and ESI along with health insurance and life insurance schemes. I would like to request the hon. Minister whether these recommendations will be taken into consideration to make the ICDS programmes more successful and to give a minimum wage. Voluntary is really not voluntary, they are full-time workers. From morning to evening, up to 3.30 p.m., they are working. A volunteer's work is only for one or two hours.

In the States where the money is being given by the State Governments they are being given so many other works also to be done. Only in States like Goa, about Rs. 5,000 is paid to a helper, but in States like Bihar not a single pie is added by the State Government and only what the Central Government is giving, that is being paid

to the Anganwadi workers. If the Anganwadi helpers and workers themselves become anaemic, they cannot serve the children.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please put a question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Yes, Madam. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to reply whether there is any possibility for improvement or increase in the honorarium being given, building bathrooms and providing drinking water facility along with the facilities that are being given to the unorganized labour, that are to be given to these helpers and workers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Madam, first of all I would like to thank both the hon. Members Hansraj Gangaram Ahirji and Sudhakar Reddyji for having raised this very important issue.

[Translation]

I am very happy at least, somebody bothered to thank to present this fundamental issue in the House, so that the whole country and the world may notice it. This is really a matter of shame for us that the children in our country are falling victims of malnutrition despite a lot of economic growth. Malnutrition does not take over in one day. You have rightly pointed out a malnourished mother gives birth to a malnourished child. Keeping this in view, we have set up a Ministry exclusively to look into such issues on the suggestion of the Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson. This Ministry has been functioning for the last three years and

[English]

You will be able to appreciate that we have actually doubled the money for supplementary nutrition. We have doubled it so that all beneficiaries are able to avail of it. We have increased the money for nutritious food and That is why I have said that there is no difference of BPL. All the children are treated as equal in Anganwadies and

[English]

they are all beneficiaries and they are eligible

[Shri Survaram Sudhakar Reddy]

[Translation]

The BPL criteria is not applicable to them. The children who come in Anganwadi are provided with nutritious food.

[English]

We have also asked for convergence. Hon. Member Shri Sudhakar Reddy is absolutely right that we must have built up infrastructure. First, we should have safe drinking water because 90 per cent of water-borne diseases are what target our children. As a result of that, they have low resistance to infections and they have diarrhoea. Almost 11 per cent of our children die before the age of 5 because of diarrhoea disease. We have introduced oral re-hydration which is not enough, but it is a stop gap arrangement. Built up infrastructure is mandatory. So, we are doing convergence with other Ministries where we have requested Panchayati Raj to allocate the land for us where we can have *anganwadis* built. I have been requesting the other Ministries also to come hand in hand with us so that we can built up these *anganwadis*.

Now, the number of *anganwadis* has also been increased. Anyone can come forward and ask for an anganwadi on demand so that we can set up it.

[Translation]

There are no population norms in that. There was a time when we used to say that Anganwadi would be opened only when a certain number of children are there. Where we feel the need, we definitely run Anganwadi. We have increased honorarium of Anganwadi teachers and helpers since April, 2008 and provided backlog arrears. We are giving it to the Anganwadi workers and helpers throughout the country. I admit that the people of villages are very important.

[English]

because they are the most important people, they are the most important key to development.

[Translation]

We take care of pregnant woman till delivery of the child and provide her 6 months of post-natal care. We provide food, nutritious diet, medical aid, vaccination and

pre-school education free of cost. So, I want the support of the House as the woman who works so hard should be given some facilities, so that we can have a built up Anganwadi

[English]

so that they can actually cook and actually do some positive work and look after the children.

[Translation]

We have to do a lot to understand malnutrition because

[English]

malnutrition impacts on the productivity of a nation.

[Translation]

This is not just relates to children. Many of us think that this is all about women and children only, so we need not to say much. It is not so that a child would be looked after by a woman only because it affects the development of our country. The education, and the nutritious diet we provide to the children under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan influences their learning process. As we see, today, children in Madhya Pradesh are dying because of malnutrition

[English]

we have lots of deaths due to malnutrition.

[Translation]

But this is a different practice that we always say in the Parliament that

[English]

there are no deaths by malnutrition.

[Translation]

because nobody dies of malnutrition as a medical certificate would not confirm it. But this is a fact that malnutrition weakens our body and we become the victims of other disease. And then we die. This is not in the case of children only. They are very delicate and of tender age, so they become victims easily but, at the same time young people also get affected by it.

Madam, I can say confidently, That more than 50 percent of the Members of the House would be found suffering from malnutrition if they are medically examined...*(Interruption)* Looking healthy does not mean that one is healthy...*(Interruption)*

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Get us examined.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I would get you examined. We do take care of you also...*(Interruption)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This facility has been provided in Annexe so go and get yourself examined.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It leads to multiple problems and causes low-productivity, which results in less income to the country. Then, they become victims of low-income and poverty.

[English]

It is a very catch 22 situation.

[Translation]

We should not erode our human capital. We have signed Millennium Development goals (MDG goals). We have intention,

[English]

that we will improve maternal health, and target to reduce it to three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.

[Translation]

We should bring down the maternal mortality rate. We are making efforts in the area of institutional deliveries and other things. We also teach those women who come to in our Anganvadi centers. But there is one issue that the Central Government disburse funds to the State Governments and we give replies in the Parliament in this regard but State Governments are not performing their duties properly.

[English]

It is very unfortunate...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: A monitoring committee should be formed to look into the matter.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We have several monitoring schemes. But unless and until State Governments respond, this problem cannot be resolved.

[English]

This problem cannot be resolved unless you hold the States accountable.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can get the Utilization Certificate and the number of beneficiaries in it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Madam you are also aware of it. I should not repeat myself in the House. We have cost sharing methods.

[English]

between the Centre and the States with effect from the financial year 2009-10.

[Translation]

We are providing 90 percent assistance, we are seeking consent from the North-East for ten percent supplementary nutrition so that they will have ownership of the scheme on their own and they will be responsible for that.

[English]

In rest of the states, we have said 50-50 for supplementary nutrition and 90-10 for all other components of all states other than the North-East.

[Translation]

That's why we are saying that we have increased SNP because of which

[English]

we should be able to feed our children with nutritious food.

[Translation]

Madam, my opinion is that whatever food we provide, it should be fortified because many a time we have much higher fluoride content in ground water of the rural areas

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in and if children do not get safe drinking water, the fluoride destroys the nutritional balance of the body, consequently both bones and teeth become soft so we see bodies of the children disfigured in the villages. Many such problems occur in the fluoride-affected areas. We have as many as eleven states where there is high-density malnutrition. If we do not take immediate action in these states, then the situation could worsen. So, through out the country.

[English]

We have recognized the information. We are strengthening the Management Information System. We are revising the cost norms of training component of ICDS scheme.

[Translation]

We are giving rewards incentives and awards where ICDS functionaries are performing well. We are planning to give incentives to the district level officers.

[English]

Strengthening of food and nutrition Boards is of vital importance.

[Translation]

Suppose, if you want today to do away with malnutrition, then we have to have the knowledge of nutritious food and the manner in which it has to be prepared. You get this information from nowhere.

[English]

It is important for us to strengthen Food and Nutritious Boards.

[Translation]

We should have information at the district and State level,

[English]

so that we can access this information.

[Translation]

We should find separate solution to every state, because every state in the country have distinct problems.

Madam Chairman,

[English]

for example, if you take North-East, you see, there is a lot of presence of thyroid and goiter.

[Translation]

And the people there consume same kind of vegetable ignorantly

[English]

which contributes to goitrogenous disease.

[Translation]

They consume goitrogenous food. There are many misconceptions in the mind of local people, they think that if they consume local food, they will not survive because people don't have adequate information. Many a time,

[English]

because of changing agricultural pattern, our food habits have also altered. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, we had a very interesting incident where in certain villages, there was fluoride water. The grandfathers never had fluoride but the children showed the impact of fluoride disease

[Translation]

After much investigation I come to know that the older generation used to cook food with tamarind, it means they used tamarind water to cook their food, Sambhar, Rasam etc. and that helped to reduce the fluoride from the body but as soon as the agriculture pattern was changed and farmers started growing hybrid tomato, their families started using tomato instead of tamarind to increase sourness. Tomato does not help in reducing the fluoride from the body. The lycopin contents have increased in the body which is a good sign but it hampers flushing fluoride out of the body and their children became victims of fluoride related disease.

[English]

Nutrition and malnutrition, both under-nutrition and over-nutrition is a very complex subject and it has to be

examined in minutes, micro detail and we should be able to bring about a solution that is particular to each state so that we can look at the local prevailing situation, what happens in those areas, and how best to combat that with the available resources that is there. There should be no compromise on fortification of food. It is a myth.

[*Translation*]

Those who claim that fortified food is not absorbed by the body easily are wrong.

[*English*]

There is international experience that shows and that is enough of our own native intelligence that shows that micro nutrition is optimum levels micro nutrition fortification, has always helped people. Just like all of us take vitamins.

[*Translation*]

They make huge publicity campaign for the health supplements consumed usually mixing with milk and they make money from the mass. When we ourselves can consume it then why cannot we think that micro nutrition fortification is very essential to combat the problem of malnutrition among the children of the poor people of the country?

Madam, along with it we are implementing new Gold Helath Organization Growth Health Standard here which will help us to assess and monitor the nutritious food and its effect on growth and development of children. It is very realistic.

[*English*]

The lowering of annual percentage of malnutrition to 40 percent, increase in the percentage of severe malnutrition to a national average of 15.8 percent, the challenge is now to bring down the total malnutrition percentage across the country.

[*Translation*]

Madam, both the hon'ble Members have given us good and valuable advices. We are implementing a mass nutrition awareness programme throughout the country

[*English*]

because it is important to give information on nutrition.

[*Translation*]

Earlier it was nutral for the most of the mothers in our country to give breast-feeding to their children but today we have to teach mothers the virtue of breast feeding. A newborn baby should be given breast-feeding within an hour after birth, so that

[*English*]

infant mortality can be reduced.

[*Translation*]

Breast-feeding is must for better health of the children,

[*English*]

changing work patterns, insufficient leaves for women who are giving birth to children

[*Translation*]

affect the children's health.

[*English*]

They become victims of malnutrition. Home scale preservation of fruits, vegetable and nutrition

[*Translation*]

is very essential, because even after having refrigerators in our houses if we can become victim of malnutrition, then, think about the common people living in the villages who do not even get fresh vegetables many a time, in several tribal areas where people keep on migrating from one place to another we can easily imagine their condition.

How can we solve this problem? Considering all these problems, we have taken several initiatives. We are distributing iron and folic acid supplements through ICDS and Anganwadis free of cost.

[*English*]

Vitamin-A supplements for children from six months to five years

[Translation]

are being distributed by us.

[English]

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

[Translation]

is in force throughout the country regarding which you may recall that I have repeatedly said that salt should be fortified with iodine. We should provide iodised salt to all because as on date no State Government has been able to immunize its territories from malnutrition.

[English]

So, we have to wake up to reality and move with the modern times and we must be able to embrace latest technologies.

[Translation]

It seems quite conceivable that a country like India can reach up to moon but cannot eliminate malnutrition from country.

[English]

This is only because we have not applied ourselves to the issues and we must have a roadmap for eliminating hunger and removing hidden hunger.

[Translation]

The hidden hunger which is prevalent in our people,

[English]

This is of micro nutrition deficiency.

[Translation]

People think giving them rice, food grains is enough, giving ready to eat rice and sub-standard pulse to children is sufficient food. This is not so. Such meal is deficient of micro-nutrition and to address this micro-nutrition and to address this micro-nutrition deficiency,

[English]

we have to think of fortification of food

[Translation]

to be provided to children.

Yes, Hon'ble Prime Minister has taken many initiatives keeping in view all these problems. For example

[English]

setting up of National Council of India's Nutrition Challenges for Policy Direction, Review and Effective Co-ordination between Ministries,

[Translation]

so that we may deal with the challenge of malnutrition in the country. Department of Food and Public Distribution which is implementing three programmes, Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana, and Annapoorna Scheme, all these three programmes are in force throughout the country at present.

[English]

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has two programmes-increase food production and horticultural intervention. Where in the changing agricultural pattern should be able to make accessibility to the local citizen; the foods which will be able to give them better seed quality for higher yield of foodgrains so that there is accessibility, availability and affordability of food for the children because they have different eating patterns.

Ministry of Rural Development has two schemes-National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and Swajal Dhara,

[Translation]

to increase the income of people so that they may earn and purchase nutritious food for children and their families. Keeping all this in view

[English]

to achieve malnutrition-free India,

[Translation]

we have to implement Multi pronged strategies which if we can do at Centre and State level, we would have our own method. We have increased the budget for

[English]

investment in nutrition in the 11th Plan. Targeting malnutrition

[Translation]

our S.N.P. rate has increased calorific norms and the feeding norms for severely mal-nutritioned is proposed to be implemented by us in a revised form

[English]

in a focused targeted manner.

[Translation]

I think if all our hon'ble colleagues in this House raise this issue in a focused manner in their constituencies it will be very effective because people listen when they speak. It affects people and they think that there is some essence in it that is why they are saying.

[English]

Advocacy and Sensitization of Parliamentarians

[Translation]

and there are practices like child marriage. We condemn it not only because girl is so young but also because great significance is attached to it. Apart from that it is also a fact that a girl married at a younger age will also become mother at that tender age and when she herself is a child how can she afford to become a mother and if she perforce has to become a mother then,

[English]

I think you should be able to see.

[Translation]

I think the responsibility in this regard devolves upon all of us and it is not restricted to Government alone. In the name of humanity we should strive together to remove malnutrition from our midst forever.

[English]

In infant mortality and maternal mortality is very high because she is not ready to become a mother. Physiologically she is not ready.

[Translation]

We should launch a big multi-media campaign and speak about it on all occasions, because people do not think that it is an important issue and we should see to it that along with the main players in it,

[English]

we create a climate of nutrition awareness.

[Translation]

For this we used to run a scheme under the name Kishori Shakti Yojana.

18.00 hrs.

So as to counsel young girls,

[English]

School feeding programme, immunization, health intervention, basic hygiene and sanitation, strengthening of public and family health care centres—we have covered most of these programmes at different levels along with the Ministry of Health.

[Translation]

Now I will read out some horrible statistics which will strike you with surprise.

[English]

In the world every fifth child lives in India.

[Translation]

This is due to our big population

[English]

every third under nourished child in the world lives in India; 22 percent of babies are born with low birth weight,

[Translation]

is a fact.

[English]

40.4 per cent of children under three years are under-weight and 15.8 per cent children are severely mal-nourished. 42.5 per cent under five years are under-weight and 15.8 per cent of these children are severely

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mal-nourished. When we look at these figures 57 out of 1000 live births do not complete their first year of life. So, breastfeeding of children is very important to protect both mother and child, and we must be able to bring down our levels of infant and maternal mortality. 79.9 per cent children are anaemic. I can also say this that all of you in this Parliament House will find that more than 50 per cent are anaemic.

[Translation]

Mr. Ahir also raised the matter of providing bathrooms in Anganwadi Centres. It is a fact. The matter required to be raised in house as we don't even think to provide toilets for their need. When the surroundings are not clean, children will fall prey to the diseases. They are young and are victims of malnutrition and hence their immunity is very weak.

[English]

They suffer and in turn, it becomes that they are caught in a Catch-22 situation.

[Translation]

They frequently become ill and their body becomes weak and as a result they suffer from to several other diseases. It affects them and also they could not be able to regain their health till the age of one year.

[English]

When you look at all this, you will appreciate that the Ministry of Woman and Child Development has taken on a targeted focussed programme to eliminate mal-nutrition, to reduce mal-nutrition in our country across the board; we have set up different infrastructures, different reporting and monitoring systems and the services in the *anganwadi* centres are also being dovetailed with the Ministry of Health. Now we have increased our *anganwadis* to cover all habitations. We also need help to look at 'nowhere children'

[Translation]

There is no one to look after the children who neither go to the school, nor go out for any work and are left in the home to feed the cattles and to cook the food for their parents. There is no one to look after them. We do not have any information about them.

[English]

We should be able to cover the nutrition safety net. Even those children should be brought under this cover. All these funds for construction are not allocated, but the efforts are being made.

[Translation]

I also took permission from the Committee on MPLADS to construct Anganwadi from the MPLADS fund.

[English]

We have written to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, that they should allocate lands from the Panchayati Raj to us and help us to construct *anganwadis*.

[Translation]

Leave the work related to Anganwadi to us as politically no elections are held for them, only work is done here.

[English]

It is the most apolitical and most secular network of India.

[Translation]

People from every community come to Anganwadi. Also mothers and children come here to look after each other.

[Translation]

It should be respected and left in that condition.

[English]

Minimum wages for *anganwadis* is what Shri Sudhakar Reddy has recommended. It would be very nice, but it is not possible at this moment. We will look into the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Labour immediately, if it will, in some way benefit the *anganwadi* teachers. We are ready for that.

Some States are paying some honorarium, which is extra. But I have requested all the State Governments. When they ask Anganwadi teachers to work extra items of work other than that of Anganwadi they should pay extra. They should not exploit *anganwadi* teachers because they are doing critical and crucial services. Without the *anganwadi* teachers, nowadays, we cannot move forward; they should be recognized, respected and given their due; and all of us should be able to support

them. The States should be pressurised into contributing towards their honorarium.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You must give them permanent job there.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: If the House will recommend that, then why should we not be able to do that?

Along with this, the other factor that influences is even a thing like malaria impacts on anemia. Malaria predisposes the human body towards anaemia and we should be able to take cognizance of all the other Ministries which work with us. About 14 Ministries interact with us and these 14 Ministries are to be sensitised towards the needs of women and children. It is my national mission that we will be able to bring down malnutrition and some day eradicate malnutrition because all of us know that by 2015 India is going to be the host country to the youngest productive population in the world. So, we will be contributing not just people but also intelligence, productivity to the world. Hence, it is important for us to pay attention to our children and feed them today because it costs 33 per cent more to correct malnutrition. It is cheaper to spend on feeding our children. I am proud to say that this Government taking that into consideration increased the supplementary nutrition food component much more than ever before. I hope with the cooperation of this House we will be able to dramatically reduce malnutrition in the country one day.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Minister for giving more details on this.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahir, Hon'ble Minister has explained it very well. I have expressed my thanks to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I would like to say that villages having drinking water mixed with fluoride contents are identifiable. As hon. Madam has mentioned it. Do you want to implement any special programme for such villages?

Besides, I want to ask one more question. You mentioned about malaria...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Hon'ble Minister will reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Chairperson, as I had said that I do not want to put whole responsibility on the Ministry only. The Minister for Rural Development is present here...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahir, Hon'ble Minister will inform you separately about the villages affected by fluoride contaminated water.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: The question which I have asked should be redied...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): There is a separate scheme under which safe drinking water free from fluoride is provided in fluoride affected village...*(Interruptions)* we have facility of providing purified safe drinking water.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I would like to attract the attention of the Government with regard to some serious issues, especially some of the communities which are excluded from the ST List.

If you see from 1952 onwards the Marathi community in Kerala and also in Karnataka are in the ST List. Without any proper inquiry or assessment at the time of the NDA Government, that is from 2002 onwards, the Marathi community was excluded from the ST List. There is no justification for this decision taken by the then Government. The Government of Kerala, either the UDF or the LDF Government and also the SCST Committee and the Minority Committee have unanimously represented the Central Government to include them in the ST List. The prime feature of the tribe is their educational backwardness and also their primitive nature, the geographical specialty and the social backwardness. These are still prevailing as far as Marathi community in the State of Kerala is concerned. People living just 10 Kms. away from Kasargod are in the ST List but people from the other side are not in the ST List. This is really an in justification shown to the poor community.

I would request the Government to take the necessary action and come with an amendment so as to include them in the ST List.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Madam, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Central Government to a very important issue of Assam regarding granting of tribal status to six communities. This has been an issue for the last so many years since 1993. The State Government had recommended the inclusion of these six communities in the ST category on several occasions. Even a Parliamentary Select Committee was also constituted in 1996 under the chairmanship of Shri Amar Roy Pradhan. It presented its report on 14th August, 1997 to Lok Sabha recommending inclusion of Rajbongshhis, Tai-Ahoms, Mattaks, Moran, Chutias Koch and various tribes belonging to Tea and Ex-Tea Garden tribes of Assam, after several field visits to Assam and after in-depth study of the subject. The Select Committee of the Parliament also recommended to the Government of India for inclusion of these communities. The Government of India, however, has not taken any concrete step so far. That is why, I would submit that this is a very serious issue and even in the Assam Assembly also a unanimous decision was taken on this issue. An all Party-Delegation came under the leadership of the Speaker, Assam Assembly to meet the hon. Prime Minister and other concerned Ministers and represented this particular issue to be sorted out immediately. But there is a point that it should be done without affecting the interest of the existing tribals in the State. It is because the condition of the existing tribals is very pathetic. Even tribals are also not enjoying their proper rights in many fields of their activities. Though the State Government of Assam have granted Autonomous Council to the tribes like Missing, Deori, Sonowal Kachari, Tiwa, Rabha, and Thelang Kachari, but the State Government of Assam has not given full-fledged administrative and financial powers to these tribes. That is why, these tribal communities are still backward. So, naturally they should be taken care of. Even in the case of 40 State Government Departments backlog of STs/SCs is amounting to more than 29,375 posts which are still vacant. They are yet to be filled up. That is why, this issue should also be taken care of. Granting tribal status to the six communities. It was a unanimous decision. When all sections of the people of Assam support it, it should be done without any further delay. So, this is my humble submission to the Government of India as both the Governments centre as well as state govt. have promised many times for granting the tribal status to six communities. Even the Prime Minister also promised it and Assam Chief Minister also promised it. Many Central Ministers when they visited Assam, they promised to these

six communities. These communities are still suffering from world of uncertainty. That is why, day before yesterday, they came all the way from Assam to Jantar Mantar and staged a *dharna*. So, this matter should be considered very seriously and this matter should be sorted out immediately.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Madam, I associate myself with what Mr. Sonowal has spoken.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, I draw the attention of the whole House as well as the Union Cabinet to the plight of 75000 Primary Teacher Training Institute (PTTI) students of West Bengal. In the year 1995, the NCTE rules had been amended but PTTI's have not followed the norms of NCTE. As a result of which, the hon. Calcutta High Court issued an order that the PTT Institutes are illegal and they have no right to issue certificate though a public litigation case was filed.

In this situation, out of 75,000 PTTI students, on the one hand 40,000 students are already engaged as Primary Teachers, 20,000 got their certificates and 15,000 have not yet received their certificates and on the other hand 40,000 posts are lying vacant in the primary section of West Bengal.

To meet up both the gaps, our hon. Primary and Secondary Education Minister, Shri Partho Dey and myself already met Shri Arjun Singh, hon. Union Minister of Human Resource Development along with the Secretary and the Chairman of NCTE on 30th October, 2008 to solve the problem.

So, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Human Resource and Development to please allow an additional one-year bridge course to fulfil the norms of the NCTE. It is because after one year the teacher, who is temporarily appointed, will be permanent and the rest of the students after completion of one-year course will get their certificates who wish to join as primary teachers. So, by this way, the problem will be solved and the students will get justice.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Madam Chairman, the allocation of foodgrain quota from the Central Government to the State of Uttarakhand was 18,000 metric tones which has been gradually reduced to 6,000 metric tones. The State Government has been

continuously demanding it and I have also raised this issue in the House on several occasions, but the quota has not been increased. The BPL category families are also not availing of the benefits of the Antyodaya Yojana and the Annapoorna Yojana as a result thereof. Similarly, the edible oil which was supposed to be provided at Rs. 15 per kg. to per family under the Antyodaya Yojana and Annapoorna Yojana, is also not being provided to the State of Uttarakhand. Besides, due to no increase in the quota of sugar, kerosene and LPG connection is resulting in inconvenience to the people. Therefore, through you, I would like to demand that our foodgrain quota should be restored, the scheme of edible oil at Rs. 15 per kg. per family should be introduced and adequate number of LPG connections should be provided to them.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam, Chairperson, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the shortage of coal in the country and as a result, all the state electricity boards generating electricity are unable to generate electricity due to the shortage of coal supply to these Boards. Still coal is being auctioned through e-auction by the Ministry of Coal and Coal India Ltd. This is not right thing. Today, Ministry of Coal and Coal India Ltd. Supply coal to all the industries in the country. Despite knowing that there is shortage to the tune of 52 MT it is being auctioned through e-auction and coal is given to the traders. Coal is not provided to the industries which require it. I think the reason behind non-supply of coal to coal consuming industries is that a sort of licence for black marketing the coal through the e-auction, has been given. Through you I would like to say to the Government that there is a shortage of power in the country. There is a need to ensure that coal supplied to all the coal based thermal power situation. At the same time small-scale industries have also been affected by this problem. The Ministry of Coal is promoting black-marketing of coal through the e-auction and this e-auction should be stopped immediately and to put a check on it coal should be provided only to those who demand it.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Madam, Chairperson, through you, I would like to bring a very important issue before the country.

There are 15 crore people in the country known as a denotified and nomadic tribes, who were declared as criminal caste by the British Government in 1871. They lived under this black law and in 1952, while redeeming them of the said law Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was said to have remarked that they were free from that day and they were liberated from the confines of the law. After Pt. Nehru Smt. Indira Gandhi and later on Rajiv Gandhi also tried to improve their lot. But their dream is yet to

be fulfilled. Today the condition of these 15 crore people is worse and miserable. The Government of India had constituted National Commission for Denotified and Nomadic Tribes for them. The commission have submitted it's report to Government of India on 2nd of July, since then five months have passed. Thereafter, Hon'ble Prime Minister had told me that soon this issue would be brought before the cabinet. My submission is that I am raising the issue of 15 crore people in this House time and again because the way recommendations of the Mandal Commission had been put in back burner for twenty years.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Make your point as to what do you want from the Government.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: I am raising my points only. Their demand has not been fulfilled since long time. There are people like Lodhi, Gujjars Banjaras Kanjars, Vishads, Mallahs, Gangaputras, Kewats, Bhats, Shepherds, Raida, who do not know the importance of Ranke commission for them. They are in slumber.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep you demand that what do you want from the Government?

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: I am raising demand only. There are jugglers, jogis, blackmiths, manihars, snake charmers. I am afraid, lest the Renke Commission should meet the fate of the Mandal Commission which was not implemented for 20 years. The National Commission for Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (Renke Commission) was set up for them. I can trust only the Congress Government to complete this work. I apprehend lest the matter should be dropped in the event of elections.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will not be able to do it then. Please sit down now.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Through you, the Government is requested to implement the recommendations of the Renke Commission set up for these 15 crore people.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have raised your point calling upon the Government to take these measures, it will definitely do it, now you may take your seat.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: You may issue orders. Thank you.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Madam, Chairman, Ajmer is an important city from cultural education and tourism point of view. It is located in the center of Rajasthan. It was governed by the center till

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

1956. It is a conference of all the religions. Be it H.E. President, hon. Prime Minister, Leaders of all political parties or Members, all of them want to visit Ajmer Sharif and Pushkar.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Everyone should be taken there.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: However, Ajmer does not have any air connectivity. All the foreign and domestic tourists visiting there face a lot of inconvenience, because they first reach Jaipur *via* plane then reach Ajmer by road. An airport should be constructed there to provide air connectivity. Ajmer has been the battlefield for war of independence. There were princely States in Rajputana. The freedom struggle began with Centre at Ajmer. Mahatma Gandhiji, Jinnalal Bajaj, Jawaharlal Nehruji, Lokmanya Tilakji all went to Ajmer.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The history books contain everything.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Ajmer has been an important center during British and the Mughal Rule, however, it is still deprived of an airport. I would like to request the Government to provide air connectivity for this place as soon as possible.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid to speak now.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Madam, I would like to speak from here. I want to speak in Tamil.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I think you did not give notice.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: The Tamil Interpreter is there. It is very important.... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wait because there is no interpretation. It will not go on record.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: I will speak in English.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is better.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Madam, in Tamil Nadu, particularly from Dindigul and Trichy, EI leather and vegetable-tanned leather were being exported earlier. The Government earned more revenue out of that. Now, the Government is allowing more imports of raw-leather, semi-finished leather, EI leather and vegetable-tanned leather from the foreign countries. Big players are importing that leather. The Government has banned the export of EI leather. So, the big players are not buying EI and the

vegetable-tanned leather from Trichy as well as Dindigul. The main labours in this EI tannery are women, Muslims, *dalit* people and the backward community people. These people are suffering a lot. Earlier, in Dindigul, there were about 90 industries. Now, it is only 45 industries which are working there.

Earlier in Trichy, there were about 92 units, but only 40 are working now. All the other units are at the verge of closure. So, I would request the Government to waive the export duty imposed on EI leather so as to facilitate these small units. Otherwise, the Government should levy import duty on raw leather, semi-finished leather and EI leather imported by big players. Now the big players are doing mischievous things by grabbing all the concessions by exporting EI leather through backdoor method. The small traders cannot do that.

Madam, at present EI leather and vegetable tanned leather are being made only in Dindigul and Trichy districts of Tamil Nadu in the whole of India. So, in order to facilitate this industry, I would request the Government to withdraw the export duty imposed on EI leather and levy import duty on raw leather, EI leather and semi-finished leather which are being imported by the big players.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the students of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute are on strike from the 17th October demanding the creation of an independent council of veterinary research. At present, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) is under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research. You will kindly appreciate that animal science and plant science are totally different branches of science. But proper nourishment and patronage required for the IVRI is not being given because the ICAR has 8 divisions and the percentage of allocation of funds to the IVRI is only 8 to 10 per cent of the total allocation of ICAR.

Madam, animal science is very important for the economy of our country because it is sustainable even in adverse climatic conditions like drought and flood specially at a time when global warming is coming. Secondly, the contribution of the animal husbandry sector to the national GDP is 4.2 per cent and it also constitutes 26 per cent of the total GDP of agriculture. Therefore, I demand that the Government should create a separate Indian Council of Veterinary Research. The Standing Committee on

Agriculture has, on several occasions, recommended creation of a separate ICVR and an assurance was also given in this august House during 1996-97 for the same. But so far, the Government has not acted upon it by giving various pleas.

Now the students are agitating for a long time for the creation of a separate ICVR. There are more than 38 veterinary colleges, 7 veterinary universities and 2 national veterinary research institutes in this country. They have to be properly nourished and patronized by the Government. To achieve this objective, creation of a separate Indian Council of Veterinary Research is very essential. I would also like to submit that on the 15th of this month the students are going to have an agitation at Jantar Mantar in Delhi. This is an academic issue and students should not be on the path of agitation for a long time as it would affect their education. So, I would request the Government to bring them to the negotiating table before 15th of this month so as to resolve the issue.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Madam, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of serious public importance which pertains to the most urgent need of the Government of India's effective action plan to bring about a lasting solution to several lakhs of trained SSB volunteers of the whole country.

Madam Chairman, over the recent past few decades, around 50,000 of the SSB Volunteers (VVF) from the States of Assam, West Bengal and Sikkim were trained in various courses on Government expenses and thereafter they were put in regular exercise and in refresher courses as well as in different activities under various programmes of the Government. They were paid daily allowances, pocket allowances and travel allowances along with the Government uniforms. These trained SSB Volunteers have been rendering their laudable services in the matter of collecting information on political situation, public demand, infiltration, terrorism and the subversive activities of the anti-social as well as anti-national reactionary elements etc. through the civilian officers like CO, SAO and AP etc.

You also may be aware of the fact that during the Indo-Pak war in 1971, the SSB volunteers rendered a

commendable service. In this regard, it is worthwhile to mention that in spite of the aforementioned genuine facts, very surprisingly, the concerned authorities of SSB have withdrawn the trained volunteers SSB (VVF) and their activities from the North-Eastern Region, whereas India's National Security in Indo-Bhutan as well as in Indo-Nepal borders is being watched and taken care of by the SSB organization.

I have come to know that the Government of India has decided to raise 20 numbers of new battalions of SSB during the current year 2008 and the process of recruitment of new constables and cadres is set in motion.

It is also worthwhile to mention that a sense of frustration and deprivation is looming large in the minds and hearts of the trained SSB volunteers on account of having been neglected and discriminated against during the course of recruitment of new personnel over the recent past couple of years.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not read from the paper.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Madam, Chairman, the manifold tragedies of the trained SSB Volunteers have been compounded to a great dimension since the fateful day when SSB organisation was taken over by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2000 from the Union Cabinet Secretary.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I am extremely sorry to apprise you of the fact that in spite of having been given a good number of representations to the concerned authorities of the Union Government of India over the recent past few years, nothing tangible has been done so far in this regard, which has been a matter of serious concern and regret.

Madam Chairman, in view of the above, I would like to earnestly urge upon the Government of India, through you, to take appropriate steps to help accord due justice to the trained SSB volunteers by way of fulfilling the longstanding genuine demands raised by the Central Committee of the SSB Volunteers' Association, over the recent past couple of years for a long time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Shishupal Patle.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You should not read the paper here. I have already told you to just say your demand in a few words.

Nothing will go on record. Please.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Madam Chairman, I would like to associate myself with Shri Bwiswmuthiary.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your name will be associated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE (Bhandara): Madam, I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious problem. Lakhs of people weave cloth with hands, whom we call weavers. Ever since independence they chose to

weave cloth following the principles of Mahatma Gandhiji. 'Hathmak Mahamandal' were set up in every State for their development. However, they are such weavers, who are not given any protection through any provision on workers protection. The Government has not given them any protection. Their wages are not beyond Rs. 20 per day. They do not have any Provident Fund. No allocation is made for the education of their children. It is my demand from the Government that Workers Protection Act should be extended to them and provisions for pension should also be made for them.

The manner in which Government has provided pension to the bidi workers despite their being in the unorganized sector, similarly, weavers in the unorganized sector should also be brought under the ambit of pension provision. Rs. 25,000 are proposed to be provided to them through Hathmak Mahamandal for making them self reliant. Rs. 25,000 is a very meager amount, so the Government is requested to raise this amount to Rs. One Lakh.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands ajourned to meet again on 15th December, 2008 at 11 a.m.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 15, 2008/ Agrayana 24, 1930 (Saka).

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