

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

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



Chief Minister & Debates Section
Parliamentary Secretariat
Room No. 11/12/13
Lok Sabha
Acc. No. 25-16
Dated 36 March 2010

(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 11 to 18)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 19, 2008/Agarhayana 28, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 301.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price of crude oil was 147 US Dollar per barrel in July but it has come down to 42 US Dollar per barrel...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear all of you after the Question Hour.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir the Question Hour may be suspended...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (CHAIL): This is a question pertaining to the whole country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, do not come here. Anybody coming to the well of the House will have to go out. I would not allow it any more. Enough is enough.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Give the names.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This question is related to farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: OK, then please go out.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. If you stand in the aisle, I will ask you to go out.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please listen to me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

First you take your seat, then I will hear you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First, you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a request to you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman, if you speak now, I will not allow you to speak after the question Hour. Be sure about it. I would have allowed you to speak first after the Question Hour. Do not demand it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I will conclude my speech in two minutes only.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to take two minutes now, then you are wasting time. Already three minutes have gone.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sh. Ramji Lal Suman jee, you will not get another chance in this session.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Price will not come down in five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will also hear you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will also hear you, but after the question hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that everything will be resolved?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have just become the leader of your party, please maintain the discipline.

[English]

Q. 301—Anardroo V. Adsul.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wages under NREGS

+
*301. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing system of payment of wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) whether wages are paid at a uniform rate in all the States;

(c) if not, the details of the prevailing wage rate under NREGS; State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to take the matter with the States to increase the minimum wages for payment under NREGS; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) To ensure transparency and integrity in wage payment under NREGA, States have been directed to ensure payment of wages through Post Offices and Banks. So far 5.27 crore accounts of NREGA workers in Banks/Post Offices have been opened. States Karnataka and Kerala and UT of Puducherry are making entire payment of wages through accounts of the NREGA workers in Banks/Post Offices. In Andhra Pradesh,

99.56%; in Himachal Pradesh, 98.40% and in Uttranchal, 93.19% of the wages are being paid through Post offices/Banks. In Haryana, Jharkhand, Orissa and Rajasthan, 65% to 70% of the wages are paid through Bank/Post Office accounts. Other States are also making progress in this regard. As per reported figures from the States and UTs, 46.17% wages are being paid through accounts of NREGA workers at national level.

(b) and (c) Sub Section 2 of Section 6 of NREG Act provides that until such time as a wage rate is fixed by the Central Government in respect of any area in a State under Sub Section 1 of Section 6 of NREG Act, the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under

Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for agricultural labourers shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area. The minimum wages fixed by States are not uniform across the States. The details of prevailing minimum wages in the States are at *Annexure*.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has discussed the subject matter of minimum wages with the State Governments from time to time. There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Rural Development for taking up the matter with the States for increasing the minimum wages fixed by the respective States.

Annexure

Sl.No.	Name of States/Districts	Prevailing Wage Rate
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Rs. 79.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 80.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (Rs. 65.00) Area-II (Rs. 67.00)
4.	Bihar	Rs. 81.00
5.	Gujarat	Rs. 100.00
6.	Haryana	Rs. 141.02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 70.00
9.	Karnataka	Rs. 82.00
10.	Kerala	Rs. 125.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 91.00
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 72, Rs. 70, Rs. 68 & Rs. 66 respectively for Zone I, II, III, IV
13.	Manipur	Rs. 81.40 for Hill & Valley
14.	Meghalaya	Rs. 70.00
15.	Mizoram	Rs. 91.00
16.	Nagaland	Rs. 100.00
17.	Orissa	Rs. 70.00

1	2	3
18.	Punjab	
18. (a)	Hoshiarpur	Rs. 98.61
18. (b)	Jalandhar	Rs. 93.00
18. (c)	Nawanshar	Rs. 94.91
18. (d)	Amritsar	Rs. 105.00
19.	Rajasthan	Rs. 100.00
20.	Sikkim	Rs. 100.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 80.00
22.	Tripura	Rs. 85.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
24.	West Bengal	Rs. 75.00
25.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 72.23
26.	Jharkhand	Rs. 86.40
27.	Uttaranchal	Rs. 73.00
28.	Goa	Rs. 103.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 130/-per day/labour Nicobar district Rs. 139/- per day/labour
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 108.00
31.	Daman and Diu	Rs. 102.00
32.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 115.00
33.	Pudducherry	Rs. 80 for men for six hours of work & Rs. 70 for women for five hours of work
34.	Chandigarh	Rs. 140.00

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, A scheme under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in Maharashtra for many years. In the beginning, the scheme ran successfully but later on, the corrupt practices in the Scheme was adopted by the local officials and politicians.

But since the scheme was good, therefore Central Government implemented the scheme all over the country through an Act. In my district Buldhana, Maharashtra, the Scheme was started on 1st July, 2007. Unfortunately this scheme is being implemented as part of an Act. The wages of The labours who are working under this scheme get deposited in their account opened in Banks or Post offices. Therefore, there should have been no

room for corruption. I have watched all this for one year and nine months since the scheme was started and asked the officers repeatedly as to how many such accounts have been opened in these 21 months. I have been informed that only 48 accounts were opened there. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the step taken for monitoring the scheme and fixing accountability? You should investigate as to what is happenings in my district, Buldhana and take strong action in this regard, this is my suggestion.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, all State Governments have been issued strict instructions that it will not pay in cash, the payment will be made through either the account opened in Bank's branch or through an account in Post Office, if a bank's branch is not available nearby. 5 crore 27 lakh accounts have been opened all over the country, till now. In the newspapers also, it has been reported as "world's largest financial inclusion. There is no other example in the world where accounts of poor people were opened on such a large scale. It is true that some States are lagging behind. We have given instructions to the State Governments time and again that payment should be made only through their accounts, opened either with the bank's branch or in post offices. We conduct meetings every month on the subject of opening of accounts and discuss the difficulties faced. Some States, have opened 100% accounts and paid through it but some States are behind the target. We are monitoring their progress. Hon'ble Member has mentioned about a particular district and I will personally look into the situation prevailing over there and will ensure within one or two months that 100 percent accounts are opened there.

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, I would like to draw Hon'ble Minister's attention towards one more issue. The name of this scheme is National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Maharashtra Government has named it as Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Whether it is possible to change the name of the scheme. This may also be examined. The labourers are paid Rs. 65 per day in Arunachal Pradesh and Rs. 141 per day in Haryana. This is the variation and as per our observation, the wages paid under this scheme is less than the wages being paid to agricultural labourer and other workers. Therefore people are not ready to work under this scheme. I would like to suggest to Hon'ble Minister that provision should be made for payment of uniform wages because there is a

lot of difference between Rupees 65 and Rupees 141. Kindly apprise me of the steps that will be taken by him in this regard. What is his opinion on the nomenclature of this scheme having been changed by the Maharashtra Government?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the Parliament of India has passed the title of this Bill and all State Governments have supported it. The name of this scheme is National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and no one is authorized to change it.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: It has been changed in Maharashtra, what is his views in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that no one is authorized to change the name. Kindly listen to his complete reply.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I said that no one is authorized to change the name of the scheme, but initially some States had published it under their names. We held a meeting with the States. The States said that they have already printed their names, then we instructed that a big stamp for NREGA should be put on it so that wastage of paper could be avoided. All states are conceding and have given their consent in this regard. Initially there was a competition among all States to take credit and as a result they mentioned their name. I have already made it clear that just as the nomenclature of Indian Penal Code cannot be changed as Bihar Penal Code or Maharashtra Penal Code, similarly National Rural Employment Guarantee Act cannot be named after any State's name. Further, they raised question on wages. The provision regarding wages is in Section 6(1) and 6(2). In section 6(2), there is a provision that section (3) of State's Minimum Wage Act will be applied till the Union Government declares its own wage policy. Sir, the Union Government have not fixed any minimum wage limit till date. The States have their own different minimum wages. In reply to the question we have given the details of minimum wages State-wise. The Government have not interfered in this issue because in every State, the minimum wages are different. We are not being able to provide uniform wages. Until all the States agree on this issue, it cannot be done. If we ask the State Government to increase or decrease the minimum wages, it may create discord among us, because the States are allowing migration of their labour, so we avoided intervention as this scheme is to be implemented through the State Governments only. Hence we desisted from any intervention. The

Agriculture wage under Section (3) of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 under section 6(2) is in force in every State.

Therefore, the State-wise minimum wages are different and we have not made any intervention in this regard. It has also to be seen that shortage of workers is not faced by the farmers and workers are not exploited either. They should be made available to the farmers. They should also be made available to the domestic projects of the state because wages have to be paid thereunder, that is why no intervention has been made by the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravi Prakash Varma.

Absent.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question relates to wages. Initially, it was being reported that while allocating funds from Centre, rates of wages were underestimated. For example, rates are high in Madhya Pradesh which leads to scarcity of labourers but as you have given this explanation and according to it, funds to the States are released as per their estimates, then I have nothing to say.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We release funds to the States as per the wages fixed by them.

SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Sir, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister, as he has announced that payment under the NREGA will be made through the banks and the post offices. After so many years of Independence, the people have been provided 100 days of employment in our country, but when we visit the states as the Members of the parliamentary committees, at some places we have the first hand experience. We had visited Hyderabad where job cards are also being given and jobs are being given to women as well. The Government have given strict orders to make payments under the NREGA through banks and post offices, but only one state has reportedly ensured the full payment of above through banks and post offices. As such, I would like to know the action being taken against those states which have not implemented it?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been implemented in our district Birbhum also.

SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: I visited Hyderabad with the consultative committee and found that no job cards were issued there and on being asked, some women told that they were getting Rs. 75/-.

MR. SPEAKER: It is okay. She is saying that it is not being given in Andhra.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, performance of Andhra Pradesh in this regard is very good and 99 percent of payments are being made through bank accounts. Job cards might not have been issued to some panchayats, we are closely monitoring this situation and this Act is moving ahead in the right direction. People have termed it as a revolutionary scheme and a boon for the poor. It has been appreciated in such terms.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, it is very important scheme. Providing employment within 14 days of the receipt of job cards is mandatory and it is very good measure for eradication of poverty. But as the hon'ble Minister has also informed that even in Uttar Pradesh there are some areas like Rampur where 33 percent quota has been fixed for women.

Out of the above quota, 10 per cent women have also not got job cards. I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister would take any measure through the monitoring committee or any other mechanism so as to benefit the women.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a monitoring committee but members do not go there.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, there is a monitoring committee...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Probably, you go, but our experience is that most of the Members do not go.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, we obtain full information in the monitoring committee.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very good, I compliment you.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we had made a provision of 33 per cent participation for women in this Act, but the House would be glad to know that at the national level, participation of women is 49-50 per cent. It could vary from state to state but at the national level it is 49-50 per cent...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister you should address the Chair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Hon'ble Member is referring to a particular district. We shall bear that in mind for vigilance purposes.

[English]

District Vigilance Committee headed by local MP has been constituted.

[Translation]

That must meet thrice a month and look into all aspects and apprise us. It will facilitate action...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, we seek information in the monitoring committee and I am speaking this on the basis of that...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is okay. You can ask the District Magistrate what he is doing.

[English]

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Hon. Speaker Sir, I extend my heartiest thanks for giving me this opportunity to raise a few questions to the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has assessed the impact of uneven minimum wages across States under NREGS; whether the NREGS activities have an adverse impact on the supply of labour to agriculture and allied activities due to the prevalent difference in market rates in minimum wage.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise from this Question.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: I would also like to know whether the Government has come across the

incidents where a particular State follows two wages separately for the State work and the NREGS work as wages under the NREGS are linked to the subsidy received from the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: Too many complications!

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, whatever is applicable in the state that applies there. There is now question of separate wages. We have no such information. Are those states which do not comply with provisions?

[English]

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Thank you Mr. Speaker Sir. I am really grateful the hon. Minister; he is so committed and is doing very good work. This scheme, of all the schemes in the rural development, is a very wonderful scheme, which has reached the poorest of the poor of the country.

Sir, I have taken the Collector of my District on a monitoring visit and found out that there are disparities in wages in different States. In Haryana, it is Rs. 140, in Chhattisgarh, it is Rs. 86, and in Tamil Nadu, it is Rs. 65 and so on and so forth. I do not know why this disparity exists. I can understand that in the hilly regions it may be a little more.

MR. SPEAKER: It depends on the State law.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: Sir, though the minimum wages are fixed at Rs. 80 in Tamil Nadu, the same also is not being paid to the labourers. It seems they take the quantum of work and calculate the number of workers, then divide it and pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 only.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is cheating.

[English]

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY: In fact, I attended the meeting of the Rural Development Consultative Committee, though you have not nominated to the Committee, because of the vital importance of the rural development sector. Day before yesterday, I have requested the hon. Minister in that meeting that the

minimum wages fixed should be uniform and these should be paid to the labourers without any corruption. As all the hon. Members have pointed out that these wages should be paid through banks, I endorse it. I would like to know when this disparity gap will be bridged.

MR. SPEAKER: Can he make it uniform all over the country? How can it be?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will be happy if States reach a consensus in this regard. Sir, different rates of wages have been prevalent in different States from the very beginning. When the rate of wages was Rs. 25, it was Rs. 125 in Kerala. It is very difficult to bring uniformity, but we will be very happy if it is done. We do not want any confrontation with the State Governments. All Governments should act in accordance with Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 wherein all these things have been settled. We have not interfered with that.

[English]

Safe Drinking Water

+
*302. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any goal to ensure the supply of safe drinking water to every habitation by 2010 in the country;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to achieve this goal;

(c) whether any special action plan has been prepared for areas where the water is highly toxic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Rural water supply is a State subject and State Governments/its agencies are primarily responsible for water supply in rural areas. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Under ARWSP, power to plan, approve, implement, operate and maintain the water supply schemes rests with the States. To ensure a availability of potable drinking water in all rural habitations, under Bharat Nirman launched in 2005-06 and to be implemented in four years period, rural drinking water has been included as one of the components. Under Bharat Nirman-rural drinking component, it was envisaged to cover 55,067 uncovered habitations and about 3.32 lakh slipped-back habitations, and also address water quality problems in about 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations. As reported by the States/UTs, so far, 43,218 uncovered and 3.05 lakh slipped-back habitations have been covered and 1.16 lakh quality-affected habitations have been addressed. Thus, out of total 6.04 lakh habitations to be covered/addressed during Bharat Nirman period, so far about 4.64 lakh habitations have been covered/addressed. As indicated by the States, the remaining about 1.40 lakh habitations are planned to be covered/addressed by March, 2009.

To address water quality problems in focused manner, in 2006-07, Revised Sub-mission on Water Quality was introduced under which upto 20% ARWSP fund can be utilized. Accordingly, in 2006-07, Rs. 735.67 crore and in 2007-08, Rs. 1,526.10 crore has been made available to States. In 2008-09, States have been authorized to utilize upto 20% ARWSP funds allocated to them to address water quality problems. Under Revised Sub-mission Water Quality, States have been asked to accord priority to Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations, followed by Iron, salinity, Nitrate and other contaminants. At present, most of the remaining habitations are quality-affected habitations suffering from excess Iron, salinity, Nitrate or combination of these contaminants. Further, in 2005-06, National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme has been introduced under which, 5 persons in each Gram Panchayat are to be trained for testing their drinking water sources using simple fields test kits provided under the programme. Under this programme, so far about Rs. 240 crore has been provided to the States/UTs.

To achieve the Bharat Nirman target within the stipulated timeframe, the Government of India has increased the funding substantially for rural drinking water. Against Rs. 2,930.79 crore provided in 2004-05, during Bharat Nirman period, Rs. 4,098.03 crore in 2005-06, Rs. 4,560.00 crore in 2006-07 and Rs. 6,441.63 crore in 2007-08 have been utilized. In 2008-09, allocation has been further enhanced to Rs. 7,300 crore out of which, so far Rs. 5,034 crore (69%) have been utilized. In addition, Rs. 100 crore has been provided during current year for installing standalone water purification systems in rural schools for clean drinking water. In all, during Bharat Nirman period so far, Rs. 22,400 crore has been made available by the Government of India for rural water supply.

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present provision at the rate of 20 per cent out of normal ARWSP allocation is not enough even to complete the ongoing projects in the State of Karnataka. To take up the new schemes, approved as per the guidelines of the Government of India and to sanction need based new schemes under Sub-Mission programmes, there are no funds. Therefore, the Government of India has to ensure separate fund flow to the extent of Rs. 250 crore for the year 2008-09. In addition to this, one-time grant sanction either under SMP or under the 13th Finance Commission to the extent of Rs. 1,500 crore will ease the situation strengthening the hands of the Karnataka State to tackle drinking water quality problems within the estimated cost.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your supplementary.

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether the Government of India is considering to provide separate fund flow to the extent of Rs. 250 crore for the year 2008-09 and one-time grant sanction of Rs. 1,500 crore under SMP or under the 13th Finance Commission to the Karnataka State; (b) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and (c) by what time the amount is likely to be released.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I think, you should have a separate meeting with him. If you have understood his question, you can answer.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we are committed to provide safe drinking water to the poor. It is our commitment to make arrangement for supply of

safe potable water. Whatever efforts are required to be made, we shall make it and spend as much funds as required to be spent. That is why, a lot of emphasis has been laid on providing safe drinking water under the 'Bharat Nirman' programme. In total, there are 6-7 States like Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh which afflicted with the problem of fluoride content in ground water. There is a content of fluoride in ground water in all these states. In west Bengal and along the banks of the river Ganges, a toxic named arsenic is found. We have made a separate provision for that. We approve whichever related schemes are put up before us by the States and help the States in this way. Whether it be the State of Karnataka or any other State, they have to provide for safe drinking water and the Central Government are prepared to extend full assistance and we are providing assistance. We shall not like people to drink contaminated water knowingly. We are doing whatever is required to be done and providing every possible help.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri G.M. Siddeswara, please put your second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record any such comments. It is not good to make such comments.

[English]

It is not right. You are a respected M.P. Do not make such comments.

[English]

Shri G.M. Siddeswara, please put your second supplementary.

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether a mega drinking water project will be implemented by the Karnataka Government to mitigate the problem of drinking water in all 59,630 urban and rural habitations of the 176 taluks of the State; (b) if so, whether the project cost is projected at Rs. 53,877 crore to be spread over the next five years; and (c) if so, what are the financial and technical support being provided by the Union Government to the Karnataka Government in implementing this project.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I shall send the details of the assistance being provided to Karnataka separately.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tukaram Ganpatrao Renge Patil: Not Present.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has already mentioned about arsenic contamination of ground water in West Bengal. In West Bengal, at present, 79 blocks out of 341 blocks in eight districts are having arsenic contamination of ground water.

Sir, it is a matter of great disappointment that the Arsenic Mitigation Centre of National Importance, which was to be set up in 2000 by the Central Government in Kolkata, the project has not yet been sanctioned although the necessary land has already been arranged by the State Government.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the present stand of the Government regarding setting up of the Arsenic Mitigation Centre in Kolkata.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We have given the consent to that institution. We will help so that Arsenic Mitigation Centre can be set up.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, from Bengal to Bihar, a high content of arsenic in water is found in the cities of Bhagalpur, Kolkata and Patna situated on the bank of river Ganges. There is one area in my constituency where more than 80% water has arsenic content because Bhagalpur is situated on the bank of river Ganga. The State Government, on its own, can not solve this huge problem of arsenic. No State Government has this much capacity. I ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will make any plan with regard to the arsenic which is coming out from Ganga Basin so that it should be treated and addressed as a national problem. This could protect the people from the illness caused by arsenic and their life could be saved.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has rightly mentioned that arsenic is being found in the villages situated on the bank of river Ganga. Arsenic is the poison. I want that the people there should get water free from any contamination. We have asked the State Governments to make their plans and get assistance from us. Last year, Rs. 150 crore were sanctioned for Bihar in one go to save water from getting poisonous. In Bihar, Rs. 700 crores are lying unspent. The hon. Member should take note of it and ask the State Government to expedite the work and spend the money...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, a number of schemes are not getting the funds...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The State Government has Rs. 700 crores with it and it is not able to spend Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 200 crores every year...*(Interruptions)*. I write to the hon. Chief Minister and hon. Members time and again to do whatever is needed as letting the people drink poisonous water is not appropriate, rather it is simply criminal negligence...*(Interruptions)*. We are giving the funds and it is the State Government who has to spend it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: The hon. Minister belongs to Bihar...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have made your points.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Minister's statement is to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All may please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAIKENDRA KUMAR: Sir, this is true that the water with arsenic, fluoride and salinity is found specially along the banks of River Ganga or Yamuna. It causes diseases leading to the disability in human body. A number of other diseases are also caused by this, therefore the Government should take measures to

*Not recorded.

conduct a survey in regard to arsenic and fluoride in water at national level, carry out deep boring and make arrangement for supply of water at all the places from water storage so that the target set by the Government to make the pure drinking water available can be fulfilled. The State Government had made provisions for hand-pumps by the MLAs or MPs which has now been stopped. This has resulted into a big problem because the water was used to be supplied by installing India 'Mark 2' Handpump where such type of problems were present. I, through you, would like to say that this is a serious problem. This is a national problem. The hon. Minister should make an arrangement to provide at least 100 handpumps for each legislative constituency. Though even a provision for 500 or 1000 handpumps would not be sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: It should not be given at all.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Here in the House, they create nuisance and ask for handpumps there.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The MPLAD money should be used.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, it is over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I, through you, would like to address him. The hon. Minister was saying that in no case, will he allow anybody to drink the poisonous water. Probably it is my third question, earlier I had put a question to the Ministry of Health regarding the area around Kosi where approximately 2 crore people drink the water from Kosi river. I would like to thank Shahnawazji as he pointed it out that Rs. 1526.10 crores has been given for making provision of pure drinking water in the year 2007-08...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on in the House. The House is discussing such an important subject and you are not interested to listen to it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Go to your seat please. Please be quite.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Are you going to give any strict instruction to the Government since people of the area have been drinking the water of river Kosi for the last 8 years which contains arsenic and iron as well. The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has also stated that provisions regarding field test kits had also been made there. But no official has gone there to carry out such tests as yet.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the quality surveillance programme has been launched there. Five persons from each Panchayat may be selected and trained. They have been equipped with kits as well as chemicals to be used there. Provisions to impart training to them have been made with a view to carry out tests in respect of each and every source of water and only after certification of purity of water by them, people should be allowed to use such water for drinking purpose and prohibited from using other water sources...(Interruptions).

However Sir, 11 lakh personnels are required to be trained for the purpose out of which as of now only 2.5 lakh personnels have been imparted training. Some of the State Governments are lagging behind in this regard. We are giving instructions to State Governments to provide such facilities alongwith training kits to at least 5 persons of each panchayat at the earliest. They will test each and every source of water available there and then only that source of water should be used.

Hon'ble Member is raising the question relating to Kosi...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain silence in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be allowed. Please do not interfere.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Please. Do not record one word.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right, you are a senior M.P.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have told in reply to a question raised by Shri Shahnawaz Hussain that sufficient funds are being provided to the State Government of Bihar. Earlier the funds were not being given but now I am giving. But these are not utilized. Rs. 25 crore were given separately for flood affected area of Kosi. But whether funds were utilized or not, the hon'ble Member will enlighten us...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it O.K. Now Shrimati Archana Nayak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Crores of rupees were given, but State Government is not utilizing them...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word. Only Shrimati Archana Nayak's Question will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I can only express my greatest dissatisfaction the way all the hon. Members are interrupting the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Thank you, Sir. Most of my constituency Kendrapara and the neighbouring constituency Jagatsinghpur are in saline belt of coastal Orissa where getting safe and usable drinking water is still a dream. Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any special action plan has been prepared for overcoming such alarming situation? Thank you.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, State Government should send us proposal, we will approve it and help them.

[English]

RGGVY

+

*303. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achieved under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to provide electricity to villages in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the pace of implementation of the scheme is very slow;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

Statement

(a) State-wise and year-wise status of electrification of unelectrified villages during the last three years and the current year as on 01.12.2008 under RGGVY is given in the enclosed Annexures-I and II.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the performance of RGGVY in some States has been slow because of the following reasons:—

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- Delay in forest clearance.
- Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations.
- Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- Very high rates quoted by contracting agencies.
- Shortage of material like poles etc. and high prices.
- Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by the States.
- Delays by State Utilities in taking over of physical assets created by Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).
- Delay in issuance of Panchayat Certificates for village electrification.
- Lack of awareness among villagers for taking new connections.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States.
- Delay or refusal to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some states.
- Difficult terrain in some states and floods.

(d) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:—

- Government of India has set up an Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. Most of the States have notified formation of district committees.
- The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review

meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme on the agreed schedules.

- For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200/- from Rs. 1500/-.
- To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification have been revised upward.
- National Workshop was organized in collaboration with IEEMA to ensure timely supply of materials.
- Fund flow has been streamlined by use of e-transfer of funds.
- Chief Secretaries of State Governments have been requested to constitute Coordination Committee under chairmanship of Chief Secretary to address state level issues for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

Annexure I

Year-wise Targets of Village Electrification under RGGVY

Sl.No.	Year	Target of Village Electrification
1.	2005-06	10000
2.	2006-07	40000
3.	2007-08	9500 (Revised)
4.	2008-09	19000
Total		69000

Annexure II*State-wise number of un-electrified villages wherein RE works have reportedly carried out under RGGVY*

As on 1.12.2008

Sl.No.	State	During 2005-06	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	84	303	387
5.	Jharkhand	1600	8415	3347	956	14318
6.	Goa	0	0	1259	1962	3221
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	12	12
11.	Karnataka	47	0	0	9	56
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	15	22	37
14.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	8	8
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	36	47	83
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	39	39
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	802	802
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	230	765	633	15	1643
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7503	16620	2662	520	27505
27.	Uttaranchal	87	798	341	115	1341
28.	West Bengal	352	2108	724	412	3596
29.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
G. Total		9819	28706	9301	5222	53048

[Translation]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, (a) to (d) a statement is laid on the Table of the House with a correction that the number in the table to the Annexure should read as 78,500 and not as 69,000.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no country or State can be developed without power and I think, keeping this fact in view, the present UPA Government has taken a very important step and changes have been made in earlier arrangement. Earlier Governments did not provide 90 percent funds and the amount which was given was in the form of loan. But UPA Government feel that development of villages is compulsory. Until villages are developed, the development of the country cannot take place. Keeping this in view, UPA Government under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has allocated full 90 percent amount and with the rest 10 percent amount you can complete the work fully.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask the question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister about the progress made so far. Bihar is very backward State where electrification especially in villages has not taken place to a large extent due to which development has stopped. I would like to ask from the Government the amount allocated under Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Plan and the amount utilized till now and the extent of work completed till date?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I had answered a similar question last week as well. Out of 1,16,000 villages that are being covered under Rajiv Gandhi

Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, 23,000 villages are in Bihar alone. So, it is the second largest number as far as our country is concerned. There are a total of 43 projects that have been taken up in Bihar covering all the 38 districts of Bihar. Now, out of these 23,000 villages that were proposed to be electrified, in about 14,400 villages electrification works have been completed. The names of these villages are available and have been put up on the website of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you said that last week.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In direct answer to the hon. Member's question, the problem lies that even though in 14,400 villages electrification works have been completed, in only 50 per cent of these villages has electricity actually come. These are energized villages. The job of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is to set up an infrastructure and the connectivity for electricity. The provision of electricity is the responsibility of the State utility and the distribution company.

Unfortunately, Sir, in Bihar only about 50 per cent of the villages, that have been declared as electrified, have actually got electricity so far. This is a matter of great concern. We have taken this up with the State Government.

In addition to this, even though we have reviewed the progress of the programme in different States, the progress in States like Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand has been less than desirable. We have taken this matter up. I had personally met the Chief Minister on more than one occasion. There is a large number of problems of implementation, delay in acquiring land for sub-stations, theft of conductors and a variety of implementation problems.

I want to assure the hon. Member that Bihar receives the highest priority in so far as monitoring is concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures given by the hon'ble Minister are totally wrong. I would like to say very clearly that I don't know on what basis he told that in villages electrification has been done to a large extent. I don't agree with what he said. I would like to cite so many such examples.

MR. SPEAKER: This is zero hour, you may ask questions.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, power scenario is very bad in Bihar. Although Union Government is providing funds but that remains unutilized and the data being given are only on paper, they do not show the ground reality. Villages which have been electrified have not been taken over. Condition of villages which have been electrified has become bad to worst...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: BPL list is not submitted where such poor are...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see about the allegations against the State Governments and they will not be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Why not, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look after your interest of Bihar.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the fact. Hon'ble Member from Sitamarhi is sitting here...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You leave that and ask question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: That's what I am asking.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. you ask.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, 312 villages have been electrified but the process of their take over has not yet been completed. This is the situation in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: It is O.K.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Let me ask the question. It is very serious matter, you please co-operate. In a backward State like Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't deliver lecture, you ask the question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV ...*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not to be recorded. It is deleted.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't ask question, I will call the next member.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Even the BPL list has not been submitted. Due to this, the poor people are deprived of this benefit whereas under the scheme, they must get free electricity as per the Government rules. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether it will take such step as to complete it because it is not able to complete this programme due to non-cooperation of the State Government. As envisaged, this programme of electrification of every village by 2009 will not be possible. I want to know the time by which it is likely to be completed. Kindly assure us.

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: We will not give. This is to be given by the Government.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: That is why, I want to know about this from the hon'ble Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, please conclude.

[English]

SHR JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have repeatedly stated that the progress of energizing those villages—which have been declared as electrified—is only about 50 per cent in Bihar as opposed to 80 per cent in rest of the country. This is a matter of great concern. I have also repeatedly said that there are delays in acquiring land for installing sub-stations and there is widespread theft of conductors, which has led to problems for companies like Power Grid...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Who is shouting? It is disgusting.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: May I answer the Question? There are two Central Government Public Sector Companies that are involved in the implementation of this programme, namely, Power Grid Corporation and NHPC. They are implementing about 30 projects between them, and all of them have said that there are delays in acquiring of land for sub-stations; there is widespread problem of theft; and there is also the physical shortage of electricity.

There is hardly any power available in Bihar today because over the last many decades there has been no addition to generation capacity. Therefore, even if we set up the sub-station and even if we put up the transformer, the physical availability of electricity continues to be a problem.

Out of 1,16,000 villages, 29,000 villages are in U.P. and 23,000 villages are in Bihar alone, and 50 per cent of this programme is in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have said this the last time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This programme is going to be monitored and is being monitored. We have written letters to the Chief Minister; we have written letters to

the Chief Secretary; and I have also met the Chief Minister personally twice.

I can assure the hon. Member that we are intensively monitoring the progress in Bihar, which is less than satisfactory as of now.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tek Lal Mahto—not present.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutkaran Yojana is a very important scheme. There are many villages and habitats in Rajasthan which were proposed to be covered and benefited by this scheme. As per the details available till date show that Rajasthan has got very little money. Therefore, only a few habitats and 'Majrays' have been covered in it. Sir, through you, I want to know from the Government the number of villages and habitats of Rajasthan benefited under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana and the allocation made for this till date.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, according to the State Government's own request, roughly 4,400 unelectrified villages were to be taken up for electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuteekaran Yojana (RGGVY). Out of these 4,400 villages, the progress so far is that electricity works have been completed in 1640 villages. I am pleased to say, according to the information we have, in all these villages, electricity has in fact started flowing. There are 1,643 energized villages. There is a target of 4,400. We expect the Rajasthan works would be completed by 2010.

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Unlike in other States, the non-electrified houses in the villages of Kerala are located in various isolated places. The 20-contract system and the system of franchisee insisted under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuteekaran Yojana, there are practical difficulties being faced by the State of Kerala in implementing them. In case of issuing tenders and for awarding of the works, we are facing practical difficulties. Hence, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry will consider this particular issue and take steps with reference to the State of Kerala in order to facilitate the works to be undertaken under the Yojana.

MR. SPEAKER: Without tenders!

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuteekaran Yojana, as it stands today, Kerala is not covered because it is an advanced State. It meets all the definitions of rural electrification. However, the State Government has submitted 13 projects on behalf of the Government asking for assistance under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for extending electricity to remote areas and also for electrifying BPL connections. The problem is that these projects submitted by the Kerala Government are of high cost. They exceed the norms that have been set by the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. It is under the active consideration of the Government, and once we get an additional allocation for the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, I am sure that the projects of Kerala could be taken up. But as of now, these projects are only proposals.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: These projects should be treated as a special case.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked the Minister of Power in this House regarding electrification of about one lakh villages and hamlets comprising in several blocks. The hon'ble Minister had informed that they were seeking money from the Planning Commission and very soon they would start electrification of these towns and hamlets. Hon'ble Minister is requested to inform us whether money has been obtained from the Planning Commission and Sir, even after 61 years of independence, these towns and purvaas have not got power so far. Sir, lakhs of people live in those purvaas, towns and hamlets. Do they have no right to electricity? Will the Minister tell if this scheme is under consideration, when will they implement this scheme and whether money has been received from Planning Commission or not?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Planning Commission has accorded its approval and the threshold has been reduced from 300 to a population of 100.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Sir, actually, I wanted to put a supplementary on the previous question and not on this one.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to put a supplementary on this, thank you very much.

SHRI HITEN BARMAN: The objective of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is to provide electricity for unelectrified villages. It is a very important Scheme. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what progress the Scheme has made in the State of West Bengal, particularly in my constituency, Cooch Behar. I know very well that for implementing the Scheme, the tender process was completed in September, 2008. I would like to know when the work will be completed.

MR. SPEAKER: What can he do about it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: As far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, I am sure that you are fully aware of.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know; I wish I was fully aware.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The target for electrifying unelectrified villages is 4,100 as identified by the State Government in its project reports.

As opposed to this, the total progress so far I can report to you. This was the information that we have. Three thousand and six hundred villages have been electrified. Out of these 3,600 villages, 3,200 villages have been energised, which means electricity has started flowing.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 304—Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat—Not present.

Q. 305—Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel.

Performance of NBCC/Other PSUs in Construction Sector

*305. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) under the Ministry of Urban Development engaged in the work of construction of houses;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of these PSUs during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to assign these PSUs including NBCC a more meaningful role in the construction sector during the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) is the only Public Sector Undertaking functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) and (c) For every financial year, Ministry enters into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NBCC fixing targets with reference to certain performance parameters which are decided in consultation with the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). Ministry reviews the performance of NBCC on half yearly basis in terms of these targets. In the last five years the turnover and profit of NBCC have grown by 3 and 27 times respectively *i.e.* compounded average growth rate of 25% and 95% per year. DPE also evaluates the performance of NBCC every year with reference to these targets. During the last three years, performance of NBCC has been rated by DPE as under:

2005-06	—	Excellent
2006-07	—	Excellent
2007-08	—	Excellent (Expected—based on performance parameters laid down by DPE)

(d) and (e) NBCC has already undertaken a large number of Government works which are at various stages of execution. These include Border Fencing, Road Projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, North Eastern Region Project under Non-Lapsable Central Pool Reserves, construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation for Central Government employees, construction of shelter for earthquake victims in Jammu and Kashmir, construction of chimneys and high rise buildings in the power plants and others. In addition,

NBCC has also undertaken a number of projects on its own such as housing projects, commercial complex, etc. Thus, NBCC has already been performing a meaningful role in the construction sector.

[Translation]

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the manufacturing industry is the second largest industry after agriculture. Its contribution to our GDP is about seven per cent. It is likely to be ten percent in the coming year. There are several schemes of the Government such as the Bharat Nirman Yojana, Jawaharlal Urban Development Scheme, etc. These are being implemented in very few States. I want to know whether the Government have formulated any special scheme for NBCC to tide over the prevailing recession. If so, the details thereof?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, NBCC plays a very important role. The Government has given it functional and financial autonomy which has led to NBCC's growth very fast during the last five years. If you look at its turnover, it is three fold and if you look at its gross profit, it has increased 27 items. This has been possible because we have given them financial and functional autonomy. They have done a good job and we shall encourage them in future also.

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister also whether the NBCC propose to shift from its present commercial construction sector to house construction sector also? If so, whether Group Housing Construction scheme is under its consideration for the citizens of Delhi and National Capital Region? If so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme will be brought before the people?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the NBCC has also been given this right and it has been said in targets that if it wishes to do something on its own in housing sector besides commercial establishment, it may do so and NBCC is taking these projects on its own.

[English]

Power Generation

*306. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated power generation capacity in the country at present, Sector-wise and Plant-wise;

(b) whether the Government has been able to exploit the fully installed power generation capacity of power projects in the country over a period of time;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the power generation capacity to overcome the power shortage in the country;

(f) whether the Government has issued guidelines to States Power Utilities to use power judiciously; and

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

Statement

(a) The installed Power generation capacity in the country as on 30th November, 2008 was 1,46,903 MW (provisional) comprising 92,983 MW Thermal, 36,648 MW Hydro, 4,120 MW Nuclear and 13,242 MW of Renewable Energy Sources (RES). The sector-wise details are given below:—

Category	Central	State	Private	Total
Thermal	35,759	47,112	10,021	92,892
Hydro	8,592	26,826	1,230	36,648
Nuclear	4,120	0	0	4,120
RES*	0	2,248	10,995	13,243
Total	48,471	76,186	22,246	1,46,903

*Renewable Energy Sources (RES) includes Wind, Small Hydro Project, Biomass Power, Biomass gasfire, Urban & Industrial Waste Power and Solar Energy.

The details of State-wise installed power generation capacity in the country are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) to (d) The utilization of installed capacity of a generating unit is linked to the type of generation. While the thermal units are meant to be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilised depending on availability of water/reservoir level. Thus, utilization of installed capacity is effectively applicable to thermal (including nuclear) generating units and is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of thermal and nuclear units depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel, etc. Indicator of performance of hydro generating unit is its availability (excluding the time required for its planned maintenance and attending to forced outages). Beyond the machine availability, in hydro units, the generation is generally dependent on the availability of water and actual hydrology at the plant site.

The details of utilization of Thermal and Nuclear Power Plants in terms of PLF during the last three years (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) are given below:—

Year	Thermal		Nuclear	
	Target (%)	Actual (%)	Target (%)	Actual (%)
2005-06	74.7	73.6	58.8	63.2
2006-07	76.3	76.8	59.7	57.5
2007-08	77.1	78.6	61.0	46.4

The availability of hydro machines for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 was 89.2%, 89.3% and 92.0% (provisional) respectively.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to increase power generation capacity to overcome power shortage in the country:—

- (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. On the basis of the latest assessment, capacity addition of 79,790 MW is feasible from the conventional energy sources 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.
- (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 12,000 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) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country. Preliminary feasibility reports of 162 projects totalling 48,000 MW were prepared, out of which 77 projects with total capacity of about 37,000 MW having an expected first year tariff of less than Rs. 2.50 per unit, were selected for execution. The allotment for execution of these projects rests with the host State Governments.
- (vi) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the ongoing power generation projects.
- (vii) Sensitizing the industry to the need for increasing equipment manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal 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.
- (f) and (g) No, Sir. However, the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, are being used to enforce the efficient use of energy and its conservation. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and the State Designated Agencies (SDAs) are the implementing agencies.

Annexure

List of Thermal Power Plants as on 30.11.2008

Sl.No.	Region/State	Sector	Owner	Name of Project	Plant Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Northern Region (NR)				
1.	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Indra Prastha TPS	247.50
2.	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Rajghat TPS	135.00
3.	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Indira Prastha CCGT	270.00
4.	Delhi	State Sector	P PCL	Pragati CCGT	330.40
	Total (Delhi)				982.90
5.	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCL	Ambala Diesel Power Station	1.92
6.	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCL	Faridabad Diesel Power Station	2.00
7.	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCL	Faridabad TPS	180.00
8.	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCL	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600.00
9.	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCL	Panipat TPS-I	440.00
10.	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCL	Panipat TPS-II	920.00
	Total (Haryana)				2143.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	HPSEB	Keylong Diesel Power Station	0.13
	Total (Himachal Pradesh)				0.13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Bemina Diesel Power Station	5.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Kamah Diesel Power Station	0.06
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Leh Diesel Power Station	2.18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Upper Sindh Diesel Power Station	1.70
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Pampore Gas Power Station	175.00
	Total (Jammu and Kashmir)				183.94
17.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Anta CCGT	413.00
18.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya CCGT	652.00
19.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Badarpur TPS	720.00
20.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri CCGT	817.00
21.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	430.00
22.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	NCT Dadri TPS	840.00
23.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Rihand TPS	2000.00
24.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli TPS	2000.00
25.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Tanda TPS	440.00
26.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Unchahar TPS	1050.00
	Total Central Sector (Northern Region)				9362.00
27.	Punjab	Sector	PSEB	Guru Nanak Dev TPS	440.00
28.	Punjab	Sector	PSEB	Guru Hargobind (Lehranmohabat) TPS	920.00
29.	Punjab	Sector	PSEB	Jalkheri-Rice Straw	10.00
30.	Punjab	Sector	PSEB	Ropar TPS	1260.00
	Total (Punjab)				2630.00
31.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Kota TPS	1045.00
32.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Giral Lignite TPS	125.00
33.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Dholpur CCGT	330.00
34.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Ramgarh CCGT	113.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Suratgarh TPS	1250.00
	Total (Rajasthan)				2863.80
36.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara TPS "A"	630.00
37.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara TPS "B"	1000.00
38.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj TPS (B)	230.00
39.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra TPS "A"	400.00
40.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra TPS "B"	1000.00
41.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Panki TPS	220.00
42.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Paricha TPS "A"	220.00
43.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Paricha TPS "B"	420.00
	Total (Uttar Pradesh)				4120.00
	Northern Region Total				22286.69
2.	Western Region				
44.	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba (East) TPS	940.00
45.	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba (West) TPS	840.00
46.	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	JV of CSEB & NTPC	Bhilai TPS	250.00
47.	Chhattisgarh	Pvt. Sector	Jindal Power	O.P. Jindal (Raigarh) TPS	1000.00
	Total (Chhattisgarh)				3030.00
48.	Goa	Pvt. Sector	Reliance Energy Ltd.	Goa CCGT	48.00
	Total (Goa)				48.00
49.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	Torrent Power Co. Ltd	Sabarmati TPS	60.00
50.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	Torrent Power Co. Ltd	Sabarmati TPS	330.00
51.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	Torrent Power Co. Ltd	Vatva CCGT	100.00
52.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	ESSAR Power Co. Ltd	Essar CCGT	515.00
53.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Bhuj Diesel Power Station	9.07
54.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Dhuvaran Diesel Power Station	0.60
55.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Dhuvaran TPS	220.00
56.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Dwarka Diesel Power Station	0.36
57.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Gandhi Nagar Diesel Power Station	0.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Gandhi Nagar TPS	870.00
59.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Kutch Lignite TPS	215.00
60.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Mahuva Diesel Power Station	1.28
61.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Mandavi Diesel Power Station	1.27
62.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Pandhana Diesel Power Station	1.02
63.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Sikka TPS	240.00
64.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Ukai TPS	850.00
65.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Uran Diesel Power Station	1.28
66.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Wanakbori Diesel Power Station	1.60
67.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Wonakabori TPS	1470.00
68.	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.C.L.	Haziira CCGT	156.10
69.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	GIPCL	Baroda CCGT	160.00
70.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	GIPCL	Surat Lignite TPS	250.00
71.	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Dhuvaran CCGT	218.62
72.	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Utran CCGT	144.00
73.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	GPECPL	Paguthan CCGT	655.00
74.	Gujarat	State Sector	GMD Corpn.	Akrimota TPS	250.00
75.	Gujarat	Pvt. Sector	Surat E Co. Pvt.	Surat Power Generating Co.	0.20
Total (Gujarat)					6721.20
76.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Amarkantak TPS PH-II	450.00
77.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Sanjay Gandhi TPS PH-I	420.00
78.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Sanjay Gandhi TPS PH-II	420.00
79.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Sanjay Gandhi TPS PH-III	500.00
80.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB Jt. with Raj.	Satpura TPS PH-I	312.50
81.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura TPS PH II	410.00
82.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura TPS PH-III	420.00
Total (Madhya Pradesh)					2932.50
83.	Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	BSES Pvt.	Dahanu TPS	500.00
84.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Bhusawal TPS	475.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Chandrapur STPS	2340.00
86.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Khaperkheda TPS	840.00
87.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Koradi TPS	1040.00
88.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Nasik TPS	880.00
89.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Paras TPS	305.00
90.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Pari TPS	670.00
91.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	New Pari TPS	250.00
92.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Uran CCGT	912.00
93.	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Tata Power Co Ltd.	Trombay CCGT	180.00
94.	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Trombay TPS	1150.00
Total (Maharashtra)					9542.00
95.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Gandhar CCGT	648.00
96.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas CCGT	644.00
97.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Korba STPS	2100.00
98.	Central Sector	Central Sector	Ratnagiri Gas & Power Pvt. Ltd.	Ratnagiri (JV NTPC & ONGC) CCGT	2220.00
99.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Sipat TPS	500.00
100.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal STPS	3260.00
Total Central Sector (Western Region)					9372.00
Western Region Total					31645.70
3.	Southern Region				
101.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam (ST-V) TPS	1180.00
102.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Ramagudam 'B' TPS	62.50
103.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Rayalseema TPS	840.00
104.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada TPS	1260.00
105.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijeswaram CCGT	272.30
106.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	BSES A.P. Power Ltd.	Peddapuram CCGT	220.00
107.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu CCGT	455.40
108.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Kondapalli Co.	Kondapalli CCGT	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	L.V.S. Power Ltd.,	L.V.S. Diesel Power Station	36.80
110.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Vemagiri Power Gen. Corp.	Vemagiri, CCGT	370.00
111.	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Spectrum Power Gen. Ltd.	Godavari CCGT	208.00
Total (Andhra Pradesh)					5255.00
112.	Karnataka	Pvt. Sector	JSW Energy Ltd.	Torangallu TPS	260.00
113.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Raichur TPS	1470.00
114.	Karnataka	Pvt. Sector	Sree Rayalseema Alkalies & Allied Chemical	Bellary Diesel Power Station	25.20
115.	Karnataka	Pvt. Sector	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Bellary TPS	500.00
116.	Karnataka	Pvt. Sector	GMR Energy Ltd.	Tanir Bavi CCGT	220.00
117.	Karnataka	Pvt. Sector	TATA Power Co. Ltd.	Belguam Diesel Power Station	81.30
118.	Karnataka	State Sector	VVNL	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	127.92
Total (Karnataka)					2684.42
119.	Kerala	Pvt. Sector	BSES Kerala Power Ltd.	Cochin CCGT	174.00
120.	Kerala	Pvt. Sector	GMR Power Corp. Pvt. Ltd.	Kasargode Diesel Power Station	21.84
121.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	106.60
122.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	128.00
Total (Kerala)					430.44
123.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Agatti Diesel Power Station	1.14
124.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Amini Diesel Power Station	1.03
125.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Andrott Diesel Power Station	1.25
126.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Bangaram Diesel Power Station	0.09
127.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Bitra Diesel Power Station	0.06
128.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chetlat Diesel Power Station	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
129.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kadamat Diesel Power Station	0.80
130.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kaipeni Diesel Power Station	1.06
131.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kavaratti Diesel Power Station	1.80
132.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kitan Diesel Power Station	0.51
133.	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Minicoy Diesel Power Station	1.80
Total (Lakshadweep)					9.97
134.	Puducherry	State Sector	Puducherry Power Corp. Ltd.	Karaikal CCGT	32.50
Total (Pondicherry)					32.50
135.	Central Sector	Central Sector	Neyveli Lignite Coro..	Neyveli TPS & (Ext)	2490.00
136.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kaymkulam CCGT	350.00
137.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm TPS	2600.00
138.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Simadri TPS	1000.00
Total Central Sector (Southern Region)					6440.00
139.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	Madurai Power Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	Samayanallur Diesel Power Station	106.00
140.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	GMR Power Corp. Pvt. Ltd.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	200.00
141.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kuttalam CCGT	100.00
142.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	PPN Power Generating Co. Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur CCGT	330.50
143.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	Samalpatti Power Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Samalpatti Gas Power Station	105.66
144.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	St CMS Electric Company Pvt. Ltd.	Neyvelli TPS	250.00
145.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	Aban Power Co. Ltd.,	Karuppur CCGT	119.80
146.	Tamil Nadu	Pvt. Sector	Arkay Energy Ltd.	Valentharvy CCGT	52.80
147.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	120.00
148.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Ennire TPS	450.00
149.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kovikalappal CCGT	107.00
150.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Mettur TPS	840.00
151.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Narimanam Gas Power Station	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
152.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	North Chennai TPS	630.00
153.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Tuticorin TPS	1050.00
154.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Valuathur CCGT	153.80
Total (Tamil Nadu)					4625.56
Southern Region Total					19477.89
4.	Eastern Region				
155.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Campbell Bay Diesel Power Station	2.77
156.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Car Nicobar Diesel Power Station	2.55
157.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Champion Diesel Power Station	0.12
158.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Chatham Diesel Power Station	12.50
159.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Chowra Diesel Power Station	0.15
160.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Dugong Creek Diesel Power Station	0.04
161.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Hanspuri Diesel Power Station	0.03
162.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Havelock Diesel Power Station	0.52
163.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Jagannath Dera Diesel Power Station	0.01
164.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kakana Diesel Power Station	0.02
165.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kamorta Island Diesel Power Station	0.71
166.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Katchal Diesel Power Station	0.58
167.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kondul Diesel Power Station	0.03
168.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Little Andaman Diesel Power Station	1.28
169.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Long Island Diesel Power Station	0.18
170.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Mohanpur Diesel Power Station	0.02
171.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Neil Island Diesel Power Station	0.40
172.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Paschim Sagar Diesel Power Station	0.04
173.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Pheonixbay Diesel Power Station	5.71
174.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Pilobhabi Diesel Power Station	0.04
175.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Pilomillow Diesel Power Station	0.03
176.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Pilopanja Diesel Power Station	0.03
177.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Pilpillow Diesel Power Station	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
178.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Raj Niwas Diesel Power Station	0.26
179.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Rangat Bay Diesel Power	10.14
180.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Secretariat Diesel Power Station	0.13
181.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Shompen Complex Diesel Power Station	0.02
182.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Sita Nagar Diesel Power Station	1.45
183.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Smith Island Diesel Power Station	0.03
184.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	South Bay Diesel Power Station	0.01
185.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Strait Islands Diesel Power Station	0.02
186.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Tapong Diesel Power Station	0.04
187.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Teresa Diesel Power Station	0.14
188.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Pvt. Sector	Suryachakra PCL	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station	20.00
Total (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)					60.05
189.	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Barauni TPS	320.00
190.	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	220.00
Total (Bihar)					540.00
191.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630.00
192.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Chandrapur TPS	780.00
193.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Durgapur TPS	350.00
194.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Malthon Gas Power Station	90.00
195.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Mejla TPS	1340.00
Total (D.V.C.)					3190.00
196.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Farakka STPS	1600.00
197.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kahaigaon TPS	1840.00
198.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talcher TPS	3000.00
199.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talcher (Old) TPS	470.00
Total (NTPC)					6910.00
Total Central Sector (DVC+ NTPC) (Eastern Region)					10100.00
200.	Jharkhand	Pvt. Sector	Tata Power Co.	Jojobera TPS	360.00
201.	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh. S.E.B.	Patratu TPS	840.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
202.	Jharkhand	State Sector	Tenughat VN Ltd.	Tenughat TPS	420.00
	Total (Jharkhand)				1620.00
203.	Orissa	State Sector	OPGC Ltd.	I.B. Valley TPS	420.00
	Total (Orissa)				420.00
204.	Sikkim	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Gangtok	4.00
205.	Sikkim	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Rampool	1.00
	Total (Sikkim)				5.00
206.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Budge-Budge TPS	500.00
207.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore TPS	160.00
208.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement TPS	135.00
209.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh TPS	240.00
210.	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. TPS	695.00
211.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	Dishergarh Pvt.	Chinakuri TPS	20.00
212.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	Dishergarh Pvt.	Dishergarh TPS	18.00
213.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore TPS	8.38
214.	West Bengal	Pvt. Sector	Sundeban Pvt.	Sunderban Diesel Power Station	0.14
215.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDCL	Bakreswar TPS	840.00
216.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDCL	Bandel TPS	450.00
217.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDCL	Kolaghat TPS	1260.00
218.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDCL	Santalidih TPS	730.00
219.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDCL	Sagardighi TPS	600.00
220.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Belarghat Diesel Power Station	0.84
221.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Cooch Bihar Diesel Power Station	1.97
222.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Digha Diesel Power Station	0.13
223.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Haldia Gas Power Station	40.00
224.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Jaidlank Diesel Power Station	0.40
225.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Jalpaiguri Diesel Power Station	1.38
226.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kalimpong Diesel Power Station	0.57
227.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kalindu Diesel Power Station	3.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
228.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kasba Gas Power Station	40.00
229.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Lelong Diesel Power Station	0.90
230.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Pattar Pratima Diesel Power Station	0.29
231.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Ramyong Diesel Power Station	1.88
232.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Rudranagar Diesel Power Station	0.63
233.	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Siliguri Gas Power Station	20.00
Total (West Bengal)					5768.58
Eastern Region Total					18513.62
234.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Sector	Govt. (Arunachal Pradesh)	Total Diesel	15.88
Total (Arunachal Pradesh)					15.88
235.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Chandrapur TPS	60.00
236.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	120.00
237.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup CCGT	95.00
238.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup Thermal Power Station (MF)	24.00
239.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	S.E.B. Diesel Power Station	20.69
240.	Assam	Pvt. Sector	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla CCGT	9.00
241.	Assam	Pvt. Sector	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	15.50
Total (Assam)					344.19
242.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Bungpa Diesel Power Station	0.01
243.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Chingai Diesel Power Station	0.05
244.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Dhakpong Diesel Power Station	0.20
245.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Hamgbo Diesel Power Station	0.02
246.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	4.58
247.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kagomkhulam Diesel Power Station	0.05
248.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kajirng Diesel Power Station	0.25
249.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Khoupulam Diesel Power Station	0.40
250.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Leimahung Diesel Power Station	1.75
251.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	36.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
252.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Limphal Diesel Power Station	0.64
253.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Morah Diesel Power Station	0.20
254.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Nemgbha Diesel Power Station	0.08
255.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	None Diesel Power Station	0.05
256.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Phengon Diesel Power Station	0.05
257.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Porbung Diesel Power Station	0.20
258.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Sewdal Diesel Power Station	0.05
259.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Tamonglong Diesel Power Station	0.20
260.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Telmic Diesel Power Station	0.20
261.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Tengnonpoi Diesel Power Station	0.20
262.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Thanlon Diesel Power Station	0.20
263.	Manipur	State Sector	Electricity Deptt	Tousom Diesel Power Station	0.03
Total (Manipur)					45.41
264.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg. SEB	Beghmara Diesel Power Station	0.11
265.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg. SEB	Dalu Diesel Power Station	0.05
266.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg. SEB	Nangalbhora Diesel Power Station	0.69
267.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg. SEB	Tuna Diesel Power Station	1.12
268.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg. SEB	Ullarinagn Diesel Power Station	0.08
Total (Meghalaya)					2.05
269.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Biate Diesel Power Station	0.60
270.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Buarpui Diesel Power Station	0.41
271.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Bairabi Diesel Power Station	22.92
272.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Champhal Diesel Power Station	275
273.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Chawngte Diesel Power Station	0.86
274.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Dariawn Diesel Power Station	1.00
275.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Hnahthiral Diesel Power Station	0.75
276.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Khawzawl Diesel Power Station	1.00
277.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kolasib Diesel Power Station	1.55
278.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Lawnggtlai Diesel Power Station	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
279.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Luangmual Diesel Power Station	3.52
280.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Lunglei Diesel Power Station	2.49
281.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Lungsen Diesel Power Station	0.20
282.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Maulthum Diesel Power Station	0.91
283.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Saiha Diesel Power Station	1.00
284.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Saitual Diesel Power Station	0.75
285.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Serchhip Diesel Power Station	0.75
286.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Tawipul 'N' Diesel Power Station	1.68
287.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Tlabung Diesel Power Station	0.50
288.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Tuipang Diesel Power Station	0.26
289.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	W. Phalleng Diesel Power Station	0.55
290.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Zawinum Diesel Power Station	0.91
291.	Mizoram	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Zuauangtui	5.00
Total (Mizoram)					51.86
292.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	84.00
293.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri CCGT	291.00
Total Central Sector (North Eastern Region)					375.00
294.	Nagaland	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Dimapur Diesel Power Station	1.10
295.	Nagaland	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kohima Diesel Power Station	0.50
296.	Nagaland	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Mokak Chung Diesel Power Station	0.20
297.	Nagaland	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Tuensung Diesel Power Station	0.10
298.	Nagaland	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Zumbehto Diesel Power Station	0.10
Total (Nagaland)					2.00
299.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Agartala Diesel Power Station	3.49
300.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Baramura Gas Power Station	37.50
301.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Dhos Monger Diesel Power Station	0.40
302.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Kailash Palu Diesel Power Station	0.40
303.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Khoma Diesel Power Station	0.22
304.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station	90.00
305.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Subroom Diesel Power Station	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
306.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Sunewem Diesel Power Station	0.10
307.	Tripura	State Sector	Electricity Deptt.	Telimme Diesel Power Station	0.14
Total (Tripura)					132.35
North Eastern Region Total					968.74
Total All India Thermal					92892.63
Northern Region					
1.	B.B.M.B.	State Sector	B.B.M.B	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Left Bank	540.00
2.	B.B.M.B	State Sector	B.B.M.B	Bhakra Hydro Power Station-Right Bank	785.00
3.	B.B.M.B	State Sector	B.B.M.B	Dehar Hydro Power Station	990.00
4.	B.B.M.B	State Sector	B.B.M.B	Ganguwal Hydro Power Station	77.25
5.	B.B.M.B	State Sector	B.B.M.B	Kotla Hydro Power Station	77.25
6.	B.B.M.B	State Sector	B.B.M.B	Pong Hydro Power Station	396.00
Total (B.B.M.B)					2865.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	HPSEB	Bassi Hydro Power Station	60.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	HPSEB	Giri Bata Hydro Power Station	60.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	HPSEB	Largi Hydro Power Station	126.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	HPSEB	Sanjay Hydro Power Station	120.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	JPPVL	BAPSA Hydro Power Station	300.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Pvt. Sector	Malana Power Co. Ltd.	Malana Hydro Power Station	86.00
Total (Himachal Pradesh)					752.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Lower Jhelum Hydro Power Station	105.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Upper Sindh-II Hydro Power Station	105.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Sector	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	Baglihar Hydro Power Station	450.00
Total (Jammu and Kashmir)					660.00
16.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Baira Slui Hydro Power Station	198.00
17.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Chamera Hydro Power Station-I	540.00
18.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Chamera Hydro Power Station-II	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Dhaulti Ganga Hydro Power Station	280.00
20.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Dulhasti Hydro Power Station	390.00
21.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Salal Hydro Power Station-I	345.00
22.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Salal Hydro Power Station-II	345.00
23.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Tanakpur Hydro Power Station	120.00
24.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Tehri Hydro Power Station	1000.00
25.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC (NR)	Uri Hydro Power Station	480.00
26.	Central Sector	Central Sector	SJVNL	Nathpa Jhakhri Hydro Power Stn.	1500.00
Total (Central Sector)					5498.00
27.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Anandpur Sahib Hydro Power Stn.	134.00
28.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-I	45.00
29.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-II	45.00
30.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-III	58.50
31.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Mukerian Hydro Power Station-PH-IV	58.50
32.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Ranjit Sagar Hydro Power Station	600.00
33.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Shanan Hydro Power Station	110.00
34.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	U.B.D.C. Hydro Power Station-I	45.00
35.	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	U.B.D.C. Hydro Power Station-II	45.00
Total (Punjab)					1141.00
36.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Jawahar Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & M.P.)	99.00
37.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	R.P. Sagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & M.P.)	172.00
38.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Mahi Bajaj Hydro Power Station-I	50.00
39.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Mahi Bajaj Hydro Power Station-II	90
Total (Rajasthan)					411.00
40.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UP JVNL	Khara Hydro Power Station	72.00
41.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UP JVNL	Matatila Hydro Power Station	30.00
42.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UP JVNL	Obra Hydro Power Station	99.00
43.	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UP JVNL	Rihand Hydro Power Station	300.00
Total (Uttar Pradesh)					501.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Chibro Hydro Power Station	240.00
45.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Dhakrani Hydro Power Station	33.75
46.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Dhalipur Hydro Power Station	51.00
47.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Khatima Hydro Power Station	41.40
48.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Khodri Hydro Power Station	120.00
49.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Kulhal Hydro Power Station	30.00
50.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-I	90.00
51.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Maneri Bhali Hydro Power Station-II	304.00
52.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Ramganga Hydro Power Station	198.00
53.	Uttarakhand	State Sector	UJVNL	Chilla Hydro Power Station	144.00
54.	Uttarakhand	Pvt. Sector	JPPVL	Vishnu Prayag Hydro Power Station	400.00
Total (Uttarakhand)					1652.15
Total Northern Region					13480.65
Western Region					
55.	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	Ch SEB	Hasdeo Bango Hydro Power Station	120.00
Total (Chhattisgarh)					120.00
56.	Gujarat	State Sector	SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (CHPH) JV M.P., Mah., Guj.	250.00
57.	Gujarat State Sector	State Sector	SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Power Station (RBPH) JV M.P., Mah., Guj.	1200.00
58.	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Kadana (PSS) Hydro Power Station	240.00
59.	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Ukai Hydro Power Station	300.00
Total (Gujarat)					1990.00
60.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Pench Hydro Power Station (JV of Mah. & M.P.)	160.00
61.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Gandhisagar Hydro Power Station (JV of Raj. & M.P.)	115.00
62.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Bansagar Tons Hydro Power Station-I	315.00
63.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Bansagar Tons Hydro Power Station-II	30.00
64.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Bansagar Tons Hydro Power Station-III	60.00
65.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Bansagar Tons Hydro Power Station-IV	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Bargi Hydro Power Station	90.00
67.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Madikhera Hydro Power Station	40.00
68.	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPPGCL	Raighat Hydro Power Station	45.00
Total (Madhya Pradesh)					875.00
69.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Bhandardara Hydro Power Station	34.00
70.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Bira Tall Race Hydro Power Station	80.00
71.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Koyana Foot Dam Hydro Power Station	40.00
72.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Koyana Hydro Power Station-I	280.00
73.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Koyana Hydro Power Station-II	320.00
74.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Koyana Hydro Power Station-III	320.00
75.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Koyana Hydro Power Station-IV	1000.00
76.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Tillari Hydro Power Station	60.00
77.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Valtama Hydro Power Station	60.00
78.	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSPGCL	Ghatghar Hydro Power Station	250.00
79.	Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Bihara Hydro Power Station PSS	150.00
80.	Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Bhira Hydro Power Station	150.00
81.	Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	72.00
82.	Maharashtra	Pvt. Sector	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Khopli Hydro Power Station	72.00
Total (Maharashtra)					2888.00
83.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHDC	Omkreshwar Hydro Power Station	520.00
84.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHDC	Indira Sagar Hydro Power Station	1000.00
Total (Central Sector)					1520.00
Total (Western Region)					7393.00
Southern Region					
85.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	T.B. Dam Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & A.P.)	36.00
86.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Hampi Hydro Power Station (JV of Kar. & A.P.)	36.00
87.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Machkund Hydro Power Station (JV of Orissa & A.P.)	114.75
88.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station	460.00
89.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station	810.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
90.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station LBC	60.00
91.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Nagarjuna Sagar Hydro Power Station RBC	60.00
92.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Nagarjuna Sagar (RBC Extn.) Hydro Power Station	30.00
93.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Pochampad Hydro Power Station	27.00
94.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Priyadarshni Jurta Hydro Power Station	78.00
95.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Srisaillam Hydro Power Station	770.00
96.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Srisaillam Hydro Power Station left Bank	900.00
97.	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Upper Silenu (Stage-II) Hydro Power Station	120.00
Total (Andhra Pradesh)					3621.75
98.	Karnataka	State Sector	Visvesaraya VNL	Jog Hydro Power Station	139.20
99.	Karnataka	State Sector	Visvesaraya VNL	Munirabad Hydro Power Station	27.00
100.	Karnataka	State Sector	Visvesaraya VNL	Sivasamudram Hydro Power Station	42.00
101.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Almatti Dam Hydro Power Station	290.00
102.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Ghatprabha Hydro Power Station	32.00
103.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Kadra Hydro Power Station	150.00
104.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Kalinadi Nagihari Hydro Power Station	855.00
105.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Kodasalli Hydro Power Station	120.00
106.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Linganamakki Hydro Power Station	55.00
107.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Sharavathy Hydro Power Station	1006.20
108.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Sharavathy Tall Race Hydro Power Station	240.00
109.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Supa DPH Hydro Power Station	100.00
110.	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Varahi Hydro Power Station	230.00
Total (Karnataka)					3286.40
111.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Idamalayar Hydro Power Station	75.00
112.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Iddukki Hydro Power Station	780.00
113.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Kakkad Hydro Power Station	50.00
114.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Kuttiady Hydro Power Station	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
115.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Lower Periyar Hydro Power Station	180.00
116.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Nariamanglam Hydro Power Station	45.00
117.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Pallivasal Hydro Power Station	37.50
118.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Panniar Hydro Power Station	30.00
119.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Poringalkuttu Hydro Power Station	32.00
120.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Sabaragiri Hydro Power Station	300.00
121.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Sengulam Hydro Power Station	48.00
122.	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Sholayar Hydro Power Station	54.00
Total (Kerala)					1756.50
123.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Aliyar Hydro Power Station	60.00
124.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Bhawani Katlai Berrage-I Hydro Power Station	30.00
125.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kadamparai Hydro Power Station	400.00
126.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kodayar Hydro Power Station-I	60.00
127.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kodayar Hydro Power Station-II	40.00
128.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kundah Hydro Power Station I	60.00
129.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kundah Hydro Power Station II	175.00
130.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kundah Hydro Power Station III	180.00
131.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kundah Hydro Power Station-IV	100.00
132.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kundah Hydro Power Station-V	40.00
133.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-I	30.00
134.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-II	30.00
135.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-III	30.00
136.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Lower Mettur Hydro Power Station PH-IV	30.00
137.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Mettur Dam Hydro Power Station	40.00
138.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Mettur Tunnel Hydro Power Station	200.00
139.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Moyar Hydro Power Station	36.00
140.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Papanasam Hydro Power Station	28.00
141.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Parsons Valley Hydro Power Station	30.00
142.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Periyar Hydro Power Station	140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
143.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Pykara Hydro Power Station	69.95
144.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Pykara Ultimate HPS	150.00
145.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Sarkarpathy Hydro Power Station	30.00
146.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Sholayar Hydro Power Station-I	70.00
147.	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Suruliyar Hydro Power Station	35.00
Total (Tamil Nadu)					2093.95
Total Southern Region					10758.60
Eastern Region					
148.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Maithon Hydro Power Station	60.00
149.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Panchet Hill Hydro Power Station	80.00
150.	D.V.C.	Central Sector	D.V.C.	Tilaiya Hydro Power Station	4.00
Total (D.V.C.)					144.00
151.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC	Rangit Hydro Power Station	60.00
152.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC	Teesta Hydro Power Station	510.00
Total (Central Sector)					570.00
153.	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh. S.E.B.	Subemrekha Hydro Power Station	130.00
Total (Jharkhand)					130.00
154.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Balimela Hydro Power Station	360.00
155.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Balimela Hydro Power Station	150.00
156.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Hirakud Hydro Power Station	281.50
157.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Hirakud Chiplima Hydro Power Station	72.00
158.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Rengali Hydro Power Station	250.00
159.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Upper Inderavati Hydro Power Station	600.00
160.	Orissa	State Sector	O.H.P.C.	Upper Kolab Hydro Power Station	320.00
Total (Orissa)					2033.50
161.	West Bengal	State Sector	WSEB	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-I	27.00
162.	West Bengal	State Sector	WSEB	Jaldhaka Hydro Power Station-II	50.00
163.	West Bengal	State Sector	WSEB	Purlia (PS) Hydro Power Station	900.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
164.	West Bengal	State Sector	WSEB	Teesta Canal Falls Hydro Power Station Ph-II	45.00
	Total (West Bengal)				1022.00
	Total Eastern Region				3899.50
North Eastern Region					
165.	Assam	State Sector	APGCL	Karbi Laugpi Hydro Power Station	100.00
	Total (Assam)				100.00
166.	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Kyrdemkulai Hydro Power Station	60.00
167.	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Umium Hydro Power Station ST-I	36.00
168.	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Umium Hydro Power Station ST-IV	60.00
	Total (Meghalaya)				156.00
169.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Doyang Hydro Power Station	75.00
170.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Khandong Hydro Power Station	75.00
171.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kopli Hydro Power Station Extn.	200.00
172.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	405.00
173.	Central Sector	Central Sector	NHPC	Loktak Hydro Power Station	105.00
	Total (Central Sector)				860.00
	Total North Eastern Region				1116.00
	Total All India Hydro				36647.75

List of Nuclear Power Plants as on 30.11.2008

Sl.No.	State	Owner	Plant Name	Plant Capacity
1.	Rajasthan	Nuclear Power Corp.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	740
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Nuclear Power Corp.	Narora Atomic Power Station	440
3.	Gujarat	Nuclear Power Corp.	Kakarapara Atomic Power Station	440
4.	Maharashtra	Nuclear Power Corp.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	1400
5.	Karnataka	Nuclear Power Corp.	Kaiga Atomic Power Station	660
6.	Tamil Nadu	Nuclear Power Corp.	Madras Atomic Power Station	440
	Total			4120

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the National Electricity Policy of the Government of India envisages power for all by 2012 and per persons availability of power will be increased to 1,000 units by 2011-12. At present our shortage at the time of peak demand in the country is about 15.4 per cent, that is 16,916 MW. The actual generation of power is much below our installed power generation capacity. In addition to this, our transmission losses are highest in the world. We are also not taking adequate steps to utilize the potential of the hydro power sector. What is the Government's planning and perception to address all these problems?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it requires at least one hour to answer the Member's question. I will be very brief.

MR. SPEAKER: Do it in one minute. These are matters to be discussed fully. There is no time in this Session. If the next Session is there, we can discuss it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, as far as reaching the capacity targets are concerned. In the 11th Five Year Plan our target for adding to power generation capacity is about 79,000 MW. This is more than the capacity that was added in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Plans combined. This is not a paper number. These are actually contracts which have been placed on equipment suppliers. We are very confident that this target will be met.

As far as hydel projects are concerned, the hon. Member would be pleased to know that we have already—in 2003, the then Government—unveiled a 50,000 hydel project plan and a large number of these projects are actually being implemented, a majority of them in States like Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and other parts of the North-East.

As far as transmission losses are concerned, I had occasion to answer this question a few days ago. We have a Rs. 50,000 crore programme—the Accelerated Power Distribution Reforms Programme (APDRP)—under which States are being given to reduce their AT&C losses, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses, from 34 per cent as of now to 15 per cent by the end of the 11th Plan period. There are shortages of power today; India requires about two billion units of electricity every day, out of this two billion units, we are not able to supply more than 1.85 billion units. A large part of the shortage is caused by the fact that our nuclear power plants are

operating at 45 per cent capacity because of shortage of uranium and our gas-based plants are operating at 53 per cent capacity because of shortage of gas. If we had gas and uranium, there would be no physical shortage of electricity as of today.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Actually, India is likely to miss the target of laying new power transmission lines. Out of the target of 7,684 circuit kms. work, only 19 per cent of 1,436 so far has been made available. Whatever the Minister has answered, it is all right. Whatever power we generate, we cannot transmit it because of lack of these transmission lines. At present, we are able to achieve only 19 per cent of the target. What the Government is doing on this? Otherwise, without the transmission lines, we cannot transmit power...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing on transmission?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We have transmission capacity, which is 17,000 MW right now, is being more than doubled in the 11th Plan period to about 38,000 MW. I share the hon. Member's concern that the progress on implementation of transmission projects has been slower in the first few years of the 11th Plan largely on account of forest clearances. The hon. Member would appreciate in States like Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the eastern part, there are delays in getting lands for transmission projects because of forest clearances. We are at it and I want to assure the hon. Member that transmission will not be a bottleneck as far as power generating capacity is concerned. We would have enough transmission capacity to evacuate the power wherever it is generated.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Angadi—not present.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, the Government had said that 20,000 MW power will be generated by the year 2020 through the Nuclear deal. In this very House, they had said that nine crore rupees will be spent for one MW. Likewise, production of 20,000 MW will involve an expenditure of 1,80,000 crore rupees. Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon'ble Minister at that time at what rate per unit you will provide electricity to the consumers?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I did not hear the question properly. There is something wrong in the mike.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I want to know if Rs. 1,80,000 crore rupees are proposed to be spent by the year 2020 and at what rate you will provide electricity to the consumers?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we are today at 4,200 MW. Our objective is to generate about 20,000 MW by the year 2020. I can assure the hon. Member that power generated from nuclear power plants would be as competitive as power generated from coal fire plants. There is absolutely no doubt that nuclear power is a very important potation as far as India is concerned and there should be no fear that this power is going to be prohibitively expensive. In fact, if the distance is beyond 8,000 km. from the coal mine, nuclear power becomes cheaper than coal-based power. So, I have absolutely no doubt that nuclear power will be as competitive as...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be recorded. Do not bother, do not answer.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am answering the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You answer that, not Shri Tripathy's intervention.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Nuclear power will be as competitive as thermal power by any other source.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Coal India Limited has dug a coalmine at Meera Nagar near Medta in Rajasthan. Sir, through you I want to know from the hon'ble Minister as to when will you start this Scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: Please write to the hon'ble Minister, he will see it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Potential of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

*304. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the energy generation potential of Non-conventional sources in the country;

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

(c) the total energy being generated in the country through various Non-conventional sources at present, source-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to tap the remaining potential during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) A potential of around 86,000 MW has been estimated for power generation through various renewable energy sources in the country as on date. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The total grid-interactive power generation capacity from various renewable energy sources in the country is about 13,615 MW as on 30.11.2008. State-wise and source-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Government has put in place a conducive policy and regulatory framework under the Electricity Act, 2003, the National Electricity Policy, 2005 and Tariff Policy, 2006 to attract investment in Renewable power sector. There are several programmes under which a mix of fiscal and financial incentives are being provided, which include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States. Benefit under Section 80-1A of Income Tax Act, 1961 is also available to undertakings set up for the generation or generation and distribution of Renewable power in India. It is envisaged that with these efforts, capacity of 15,000 MW (14,000 MW grid-interactive and 1,000 MW off-grid/distributed) from renewable sources will get added during the 11th Plan. Thus, by the end of the 11th Plan grid-interactive renewable power installed capacity is likely to cross 24,000 MW or about 11 per cent of the then likely total installed capacity.

Statement I*State-wise details of estimated potential under grid interactive renewable power (as on 30.11.2008)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Wind Power Potential	Small Hydro Power Potential	Bagasse Cogeneration Potential	Waste to Energy Potential (urban waste)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhara Pradesh	8968	552	200	187
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1333	0	0
3.	Assam	0	213	5	11
4.	Bihar	0	213	200	117
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	706	0	39
6.	Goa	0	9	5	0
7.	Gujarat	10645	196	200	172
8.	Haryana	0	110	0	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2268	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1411	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	208	0	14
12.	Karnataka	11531	643	300	219
13.	Kerala	1171	708	10	56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	400	25	119
15.	Maharashtra	4584	761	1000	438
16.	Manipur	0	109	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	229	0	3
18.	Mizoram	0	166	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	196	0	0
20.	Orissa	255	295	25	33
21.	Punjab	0	390	150	68
22.	Rajasthan	4858	63	10	93
23.	Sikkim	0	265	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5530	499	350	240
25.	Tripura	0	46	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	292	1000	270
27.	Uttaranchal	0	1609	0	7
28.	West Bengal	0	393	10	221
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	8	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	194
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	10	4
	Others	0	0	16000	1281*
	Total	48561	14294	19500	3831

*Industrial waste

Statement II*State-wise details of cumulative grid interactive renewable power installed capacity as on 30.11.2008**Grid connected Renewable Power*

Sl.No	States/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.83	122.50	343.25	32.00	0.10	678.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.34				0.02	45.36
3.	Assam	27.11					27.11
4.	Bihar	50.40					50.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.05		156.10			174.15
6.	Goa	0.05					0.05
7.	Gujarat	7.00	1432.70	0.50	0.00		1440.20
8.	Haryana	62.70		6.00			68.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	204.92					204.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.83					111.83
11.	Jharkhand	4.05					4.05
12.	Karnataka	526.50	1184.50	274.28	1.00		1986.28
13.	Kerala	123.12	23.00			0.02	146.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	71.16	187.70	1.00	2.75	0.10	262.71
15.	Maharashtra	211.33	1837.90	155.50	1.00		2205.73
16.	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18.	Mizoram	17.47					17.47
19.	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20.	Orissa	32.30					32.30
21.	Punjab	123.90		28.00	9.25	0.32	161.47
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	671.00	31.30		0.15	726.30
23.	Sikkim	41.11					41.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	90.05	4123.70	308.70	4.25	0.05	4526.75
25.	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		372.50	5.00	0.38	402.98
27.	Uttaranchal	109.92				0.05	109.97
28.	West Bengal	98.40	1.10			0.05	99.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30.	Chandigarh						
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
32.	Daman and Diu						
33.	Delhi						
34.	Lakshadweep		3.2			0.76	3.96
35.	Pondicherry					0.02	0.02
Total (MW)		2292.89	9587.30	1677.13	55.25	2.12	13614.69

MW= Megwatt

*[English]***Utilization of Funds under ICDS**

*307. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of utilisation of funds under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme with reference to budgetary allocation made during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the basic social sections including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are getting due benefits under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure proper implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The year-wise allocation of budget and utilization thereof during the last three years and the current year under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Budgetary allocation	Utilization
1.	2005-06	3685.30	3697.99
2.	2006-07	4543.00	4435.30
3.	2007-08	5293.00	5256.24
4.	2008-09	6300.00	3735.18*

*As reported by States upto 15.12.2008

(b) and (c) The ICDS Scheme envisages that in the selection of projects in rural areas priority consideration is to be given to areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With the universalisation of the Scheme and third phase of expansion, the State Governments have been requested to ensure that priority in selection of Anganawadi Centre is given to villages predominantly inhabited by SC/ST and minority community. The State

Governments have also been requested to certify that all SC/ST and Minority Community habitations have been saturated.

(d) In order to strengthen the service delivery and make the implementation of ICDS Scheme more effective, Government of India has taken the following steps:—

- Universalization of the Scheme with special focus on the coverage of SC/ST and minority population;
- Revision of financial norms of supplementary nutrition with immediate effect.
- Revision of financial norms of existing interventions.
- Introduction of cost sharing pattern between Centre and States in the ratio of 90:10 for all components including SNP for North Eastern States and 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for rest of the States;
- Provision of flexi funds at Anganwadi level.
- Strengthening of Management Information System (MIS) and training component of ICDS Scheme.
(All these except cost norms for SNP would be effective from 2009-10)
- Introduction of World Health Organization (WHO) Growth standards.

Popularisation of Energy-efficient Devices

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to popularize energy-efficient devices including Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) to reduce the consumption of power in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken during the last three years and the current year in this regard; and

(c) the further action, contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The 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. The scheme with an estimated

cost of Rs. 48 crores was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee on 4.10.2007. This scheme aims to provide efficient compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) at the same cost as that of an incandescent bulb by leveraging Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The scheme proposes to replace about 4000 MW of electricity demand, and a reduction of about 24 million tones of CO₂ emissions every year. The first pilot project at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) has been approved by the CDM Executive Board.

In addition to above, the Government has announced the Standards and Labelling programme for ten end use equipments namely, room air-conditioners, refrigerators, tubular fluorescent lamps, distribution transforms, induction motors, pumps sets, ceiling fans, liquefied petroleum gas (PLG) stoves, electric geysers and colour televisions. The programme, which is currently voluntary, sets minimum energy performance standards for these equipments and appliances and requires the manufacturers/traders of these equipments to display comparative labels based on these standards. These labels provide consumers with the information needed to procure energy-efficient products. The Government has taken up an awareness campaign to educate consumers on the desirability and efficacy of this scheme.

Power Supply from Central Grid

*309. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has adopted any yardstick for prioritizing the States in regard to supply of power from the Central Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of power supply to various States from the Central Grid during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the demand for power by various States has been catered to from the Central Grid?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations is done in two parts, firm and unallocated. The firm allocation to the beneficiaries generally remains unchanged, unless it is surrendered by any beneficiary or the beneficiary is not able to clear the requisite dues to the concerned Central Power Sector Undertakings. The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations is limited and fixed. Allocations and modifications of allocation of unallocated power are made on a dynamic basis generally keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and power resources, performance and payment capacity. The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations to various States and Union Territories (UTs) is made in two parts, namely firm power and unallocated power. There is no prioritization of States in regard to supply of power from the Central Grid.

(c) The details of State-wise supply of power from the Central Generating Stations during the last three years and the current year (upto October, 2008) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The State-wise details of the extent upto which the energy requirement was met from the Central Generating Stations during the year 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Supply of Power from the Central Generating Stations

Figure in Million Unit

System/State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto October, 2008)
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
Chandigarh	1350.4	1392.2	1430.5	957.1
Delhi	16930.7	16802.4	18991.1	13299.5

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	9557.8	13074.0	13605.8	8260.4
Himachal Pradesh	2681	2985.3	2509.9	3449.2
Jammu and Kashmir	6210.1	7191.3	7482.3	4910.9
Punjab	13777	13972.1	17248.5	10383.0
Rajasthan	12056.2	13345.9	14333.7	7960.1
Uttar Pradesh	21903.4	26775.7	28573.5	17613.2
Uttarakhand	2376	2997.3	3172.4	2011.1
Western Region				
Chhattisgarh	1776.8	2104.2	3287.2	2081.5
Gujarat	11041.3	12275.2	14059.9	8293.3
Madhya Pradesh	10527.6	13942.0	15902.5	8261.6
Maharashtra	16585	19535.5	23049.5	12082.9
Daman and Diu	966.6	1082.8	1269.4	755.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1620.4	2324.9	2523.8	1506.6
Goa	1862.8	1994.0	2782.0	1662.6
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	12810.9	24034.1	20278.3	1757.6
Karnataka	10300.9	10458.8	8035.8	5540.7
Kerala	7415	9241.0	6173.3	4894.9
Tamil Nadu	19690.5	23218.6	19841.4	10002.5
Puducherry	1852.6	1905.5	1908.1	1021.9
Eastern Region				
Bihar	7279.4	7908.5	7535.1	5038.6
Jharkhand	1852.7	1716.9	1918.6	1347.6
Orissa	761.1	708.6	-622.1	586.4
West Bengal	6990.2	7863.7	8618.9	5659.7
Sikkim	5738.3	5639.8	4141.9	3737.6
N.E. Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	501.5	505.0	306.5	486.8

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	494.4	368.5	345.8	398.9
Manipur	2650.7	2537.6	3180.8	1962.6
Meghalaya	629.5	482.9	611.9	395.8
Mizoram	648.7	523.7	738.5	519.3
Nagaland	397.6	241.8	328.8	220.8
Tripura	635.6	419.4	139.2	342.7

Statement li**Energy Requirement met from Central Generating Stations:**

System/State/UT	Extent of Energy requirement met from Central Generation Stations (%)
1	2
Northern Region	
Chandigarh	99
Delhi	85
Haryana	46
Himachal Pradesh	42
Jammu and Kashmir	64
Punjab	41
Rajasthan	39
Uttar Pradesh	46
Uttarakhand	45
Western Region	
Chhattisgarh	23
Gujarat	20
Madhy Pradesh	38
Maharashtra	20
Daman and Diu	72

1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74
Goa	100
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	32
Karnataka	20
Kerala	39
Tamil Nadu	30
Puducherry	100
Eastern Region	
Bihar	82
Jharkhand	37
Orissa	46
West Bengal	14
Sikkim	100
N.E. Region	
Arunachal Pradesh	88
Assam	66
Manipur	100
Meghalaya	46
Mizoram	100
Nagaland	78
Tripura	18

[*Translation*]

Creches for Children of Working Women

*310. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of creches sanctioned and actually created for the working mothers under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children (RGNCSC) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a gap between the sanctioned and the created strength of creches during the above period;

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

(d) the action taken and proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers was launched on 1st January, 2006. The scheme is being implemented through three agencies viz. Central Social Welfare Board, Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh. State-wise and year-wise details regarding number of creches sanctioned and actually created during the last three years and current year in respect of these three agencies are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) to (d) Central Social Welfare Board has informed that as against 209 creches sanctioned during 2007-08, only 9 creches could be created for Delhi. The remaining 200 creches not be created due to non-submission of information by the concerned institution such as details of construction sites where the creches were to be set up and necessary permission of the concerned authorities. While sanctioning the creches, the implementing agencies are expected to take appropriate action to create the creches at the earliest. The Scheme is monitored from time to time through the monitoring agencies.

Statement I

Central Social Welfare Board

Number of Creches sanctioned and created year-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	431	431	535	535	153	153	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	59	45	45	21	21	Nil	Nil
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	8	8	—	—	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	33	33	178	178	100	100	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	283	283	397	397	39	39	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	15	15	15	15	20	20	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	326	326	164	164	63	63	Nil	Nil
8.	Delhi	45	45	128	128	209	9	Nil	Nil
9.	Goa	5	5	24	24	8	8	Nil	Nil
10.	Gujarat	38	38	108	108	42	42	Nil	Nil
11.	Haryana	—	—	128	128	3	3	Nil	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	101	101	90	90	—	—	Nil	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	20	319	319	100	100	Nil	Nil
14.	Jharkhand	—	—	310	310	102	102	Nil	Nil
15.	Karnataka	54	54	548	548	94	94	Nil	Nil
16.	Kerala	—	—	264	264	—	—	Nil	Nil
17.	Lakshadweep	—	—	50	50	—	—	Nil	Nil
18.	Manipur	20	20	81	81	4	4	Nil	Nil
19.	Meghalaya	—	—	8	8	8	8	Nil	Nil
20.	Mizoram	52	52	24	24	9	9	Nil	Nil
21.	Nagaland	—	—	33	33	8	8	Nil	Nil
22.	Orissa	35	35	223	223	—	—	Nil	Nil
23.	Pondicherry	96	96	5	5	—	—	Nil	Nil
24.	Punjab	24	24	188	188	—	—	Nil	Nil
25.	Rajasthan	115	115	288	288	14	14	Nil	Nil
26.	Sikkim	—	—	30	30	13	13	Nil	Nil
27.	Tamil Nadu	143	143	400	400	—	—	Nil	Nil
28.	Tripura	—	—	40	40	3	3	Nil	Nil
29.	Uttar Pradesh	201	201	285	285	141	141	Nil	Nil
30.	Uttarakhand	69	69	163	163	8	8	Nil	Nil
31.	West Bengal	132	132	306	306	118	118	Nil	Nil
Total		3075	3075	6160	6160	1677	1477	Nil	Nil

Statement II*Indian Council for Child Welfare: New Delhi**No. of Creches sanctioned and created year-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT Council	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	3	0	0	5	5	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	225	225	129	129	259	259	Nil	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	0	0	25	25	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	99	99	86	86	85	85	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	43	43	30	30	175	175	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	20	20	3	3	0	0	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	87	87	153	153	125	125	Nil	Nil
8.	Delhi	86	86	4	4	0	0	Nil	Nil
9.	Gujarat	92	92	20	20	100	100	Nil	Nil
10.	Haryana	291	291			82	82	Nil	Nil
11.	Himachal Pradesh	132	132	10	10	7	7	Nil	Nil
12.	Jharkhand	40	40	50	50	100	100	Nil	Nil
13.	Karnataka	120	120	40	40	5	5	Nil	Nil
14.	Kerala	80	80	60	60	120	120	Nil	Nil
15.	Lakshadweep	10	10	0	0	8	8	Nil	Nil
16.	Madhya Pradesh	256	256	0	0	0	0	Nil	Nil
17.	Maharashtra	137	137	8	8	185	185	Nil	Nil
18.	Manipur	32	32	7	7	61	61	Nil	Nil
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	20	20	Nil	Nil
20.	Mizoram	10	10	5	5	50	50	Nil	Nil
21.	Nagaland	10	10	15	15	72	72	Nil	Nil
22.	Orissa	74	74	0	0	66	66	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Pondicherry	1	1	2	2	0		Nil	Nil
24.	Punjab	47	47	35	35	0		Nil	Nil
25.	Rajasthan	15	15	46	46	108	108	Nil	Nil
26.	Tamil Nadu	127	127	5	5	15	15	Nil	Nil
27.	Tripura	41	41	64	64	55	55	Nil	Nil
28.	Uttar Pradesh	45	45	95	95	190	190	Nil	Nil
29.	Uttarakhand	70	70	70	70	0	0	Nil	Nil
30.	West Bengal	117	117	60	60	50	50	Nil	Nil
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	70	70	Nil	Nil
Total		2320	2320	940	940	2043	2043	Nil	Nil

Statement III*Number of Creches Sanctioned and Created Year-wise**Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi-55*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created	No. of Creches sanctioned	No. of Creches created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	79	79	143	143	NIL	NIL
2.	Assam	45	45	95	95	105	105	NIL	NIL
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	22	10	10	50	50	NIL	NIL
4.	Bihar	3	3	10	10	30	30	NIL	NIL
5.	Jharkhand	61	61	120	120	180	180	NIL	NIL
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	—	—	—	—	NIL	NIL
7.	New Delhi	1	1	5	5	10	10	NIL	NIL
8.	Gujarat	38	38	109	109	120	120	NIL	NIL
9.	Haryana	—	—	17	17	20	20	NIL	NIL
10.	Jammu	1	1	70	70	55	55	NIL	NIL
11.	Kerala	7	7	39	39	6	6	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	6	6	36	36	54	54	NIL	NIL
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39	39	115	115	185	185	NIL	NIL
14.	Chhattisgarh	48	48	101	101	91	91	NIL	NIL
15.	Maharashtra	41	41	135	135	125	125	NIL	NIL
16.	Meghalaya	20	20	22	22	5	5	NIL	NIL
17.	Manipur	9	9	70	70	—	—	NIL	NIL
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	23	23	22	22	NIL	NIL
19.	Orissa	30	30	68	68	117	117	NIL	NIL
20.	Puducherry	1	1	27	27	13	13	NIL	NIL
21.	Rajasthan	88	88	165	165	230	230	NIL	NIL
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	64	64	—	—	NIL	NIL
23.	Tripura	3	3	5	5	5	5	NIL	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68	68	165	165	253	253	NIL	NIL
25.	Uttarakhand	66	66	98	98	88	88	NIL	NIL
26.	West Bengal	8	8	52	52	33	33	NIL	NIL
27.	Sikkim	8	8	28	28	—	—	NIL	NIL
28.	Nagaland	—	—	55	55	60	60	NIL	NIL
Total		630	630	1773	1773	2000	2000	NIL	NIL

Quality of Works under PMGSY

*311. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been found unsatisfactory by the National Quality Monitors in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir.

Out of the projects inspected by the National Quality Monitors (NQMs) only few have been found unsatisfactory. The details of inspections of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) carried out by National Quality Monitors (NQMs) during the period January, 07 to September, 08 have been given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard are:—

(i) 3-tier quality control arrangements has been made for monitoring the quality of the works under PMGSY, out of which first two-tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality

control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The field laboratories are established by the Contractors and mandatory tests on the quality of material and workmanship are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that the quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier. The third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

- (ii) The reports of the NQMs are handed over to the concerned Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) for timely rectification of defects, if any, pointed out during the inspection of works. The

Action Taken Report (ATR) is then sent by the concerned PIU to the State Quality Coordinator, who after verification submits the ATR to the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA).

- (iii) The status of submission of ATRs and follow up action being taken by the States is intensively monitored and review meetings are held at regular intervals.
- (iv) Citizen information boards are displayed in local language at prominent locations in the benefited habitations indicating the volume of materials used in each layer of the pavement.
- (v) All the States have been advised to arrange for joint inspection of completed as well as on-going works with Hon'ble MPs, Hon'ble MLAs and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Statement

Details of inspections

Sl.No.	State	Total Inspections	Grading					
			Completed Works			Ongoing Works		
			Total	U	U%	Total	U	U%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	115	2	2%	261	35	13%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87	17	1	6%	70	2	3%
3.	Assam	397	40	1	3%	357	33	9%
4.	Bihar (NEA)	312	46	4	9%	266	35	13%
5.	Chhattisgarh	406	67	7	10%	339	50	15%
6.	Gujarat	269	109	7	6%	160	18	11%
7.	Goa	0	0	0		0	0	
8.	Haryana	138	34	1	3%	104	4	4%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	198	39	1	3%	159	13	8%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	134	11	0	0%	123	9	7%
11.	Jharkhand	129	19	0	0%	110	10	9%
12.	Karnataka	277	51	3	6%	226	19	8%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	134	16	0	0%	118	36	31%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	836	111	8	7%	725	37	5%
15.	Maharashtra	778	51	6	12%	727	103	14%
16.	Manipur	58	2	2	100%	56	20	36%
17.	Meghalaya	48	6	2	33%	42	19	45%
18.	Mizoram	45	6	0	0%	39	7	18%
19.	Nagaland	38	0	0		38	8	21%
20.	Orissa	630	143	1	1%	487	50	10%
21.	Punjab	272	79	6	8%	193	5	3%
22.	Rajasthan	695	216	4	2%	479	14	3%
23.	Sikkim	95	5	0	0%	90	18	20%
24.	Tamil Nadu	218	89	4	4%	129	17	13%
25.	Tripura	51	5	0	0%	46	6	13%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	953	367	38	10%	586	75	13%
27.	Uttarakhand	105	8	0	0%	97	20	21%
28.	West Bengal	390	69	0	0%	321	10	3%
Total		8069	1721	98	6%	6348	673	11%

U= Unsatisfactory

[English]

Power Holidays

*312. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the 'Power Holidays' introduced by some State Governments in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) "Power Holiday" as a measure of power staggering was reportedly resorted to in Tamil

Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In Tamil Nadu power staggering was resorted to from 03.03.2008 to 15.5.2008 and from 21.07.2008 to 31.08.2008 as a part of demand side management measures to tackle the then power shortage in the State. The power holiday staggering is not in vogue in Tamil Nadu at present.

In Maharashtra, power staggering is being observed in Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL) are for 24 hours per week to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) industrial feeders.

In Gujarat, there is one weekly staggered holiday for the non-continuous HT/LT consumers.

States normally notify power cuts on different categories of consumers keeping in view energy and/or

peak seasonal and other shortages. These measures and priority of supply to different sectors is a prerogative of the respective State Governments/Utilities.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution. The supply and distribution of Electricity come under the purview of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by setting up generating capacity in Central Sector through Central Sector Power Utilities.

The Government of India has been encouraging Demand Side Management and end user initiatives for energy conservation and energy efficiency to optimally manage the demand within the available power.

Misleading the Investors

*313. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD *ALIAS* SADHU
YADAV:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of misleading the investors while raising money by the promoters of companies are increasing over a period of time;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring a new law to deal with such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) Under the Companies Act, 1956, cases relating to misleading of investors are dealt with principally under section 63 & 68 of the Companies Act, 1956. The details of cases filed by the Ministry during the last three years are as under:—

	Year	Cases filed u/s 63	Cases filed u/s 68
(a)	2005-06	03	05
(b)	2006-07	04	05
(c)	2007-08	02	07

(c) and (d) Government has introduced the Companies Bill, 2008 in the Lok Sabha on 23rd October, 2008, which, *inter alia*, provides for detailed disclosures to be made by companies on the electronic registry already provided by the Government under the MCA-21 e-governance programme, regarding their financial affairs as well as compliance with various provisions of the law, for viewing by various stakeholders including investors. The Bill also provides a regulatory framework for access to capital by companies. It is also proposed to set up an Investor Education and Protection Fund to be administered by an authority constituted under the Act. In cases of misstatements/falsehoods in disclosures by companies, the Bill provides for both civil and criminal liability, along with stringent punishments.

[Translation]

Urban Development Projects

*314. SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for development of urban areas submitted by various States during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of the proposals approved during the above period;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the said period, State-wise, year-wise project-wise;

(d) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be approved;

(e) whether the World Bank is providing financial assistance for the said purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) incorporating Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) has been launched on 3rd December, 2005 to implement reforms driven planned development of identified cities in a Mission Mode with focus on efficiency in urban

infrastructure and service delivery mechanism and basic services to the urban poor with community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals towards the citizens.

The proposals under sub-mission of UIG and UIDSSMT relate to major infrastructure projects relating to water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, road network and redevelopment of inner (old) city areas with a view to upgrading infrastructure therein, shifting industrial/commercial establishments to conforming areas, etc., In addition urban transport proposals have also been received under UIG component.

The proposals for development of urban areas are also received in the Ministry under lump sum provision for the project/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

Under UIG component of JNNURM, 857 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been submitted by various States till date. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under UIDSSMT 649 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of various States and forwarded to the Ministry for release of funds during the last three years. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Details of proposals approved/fund released for the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and project-wise under UIG component of JNNURM is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Details of proposals approved/fund released for the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and project-wise under UIDSSMT is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Details of proposals approved/fund released for the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and project-wise under lump sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a demand driven programme and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State Governments should be in-conformity with the norms of the JNNURM. Projects under JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and approved, if found technically viable and

subject to availability of fund. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the projects duly recommended by State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSC) are considered for release of fund after receipt of signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for undertaking reforms, providing matching State Share, and subject to availability of funds. Under lump sum provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim, the projects are approved taking into account the availability of funds in a financial year.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir, World Bank is providing financial assistance to four projects under Urban Infrastructure and Service sector. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

Statement I

List of DPRs received under UIG component under JNNURM

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received till date
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chandigarh	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	8
7.	Delhi	49
8.	Goa	3
9.	Gujarat	100
10.	Haryana	7
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
13.	Jharkhand	4
14.	Karnataka	72

1	2	3
15.	Kerala	15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	44
17.	Maharashtra	163
18.	Manipur	4
19.	Meghalaya	3
20.	Mizoram	4
21.	Nagaland	12
22.	Orissa	13
23.	Pudducherry	6
24.	Punjab	6
25.	Rajasthan	18
26.	Sikkim	6
27.	Tamil Nadu	54
28.	Tripura	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh	52
30.	Uttarakhand	13
31.	West Bengal	41
Total		857

Statement II*List of DPRs received under UIDSSMT*

Sl.No.	Name of States	No. of Projects recommended by SLSC upto 31.03.08
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	4
6.	Goa	0

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	48
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34
11.	Jharkhand	5
12.	Karnataka	38
13.	Kerala	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47
15.	Maharashtra	60
16.	Manipur	5
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	8
20.	Orissa	11
21.	Punjab	20
22.	Rajasthan	28
23.	Sikkim	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	120
25.	Tripura	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49
27.	Uttaranchal	0
28.	West Bengal	19
29.	Delhi	0
30.	Pondichery	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
32.	Chandigarh	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Daman and Diu	1
Total		649

Statement III*Projects Approved in 2005-06 under UIG*

Sl.No.	State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	3300.00	1155.00	884.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-Murkinala Secondary Drains	4231.00	1480.85	370.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-Murkinala P-11, P-12	3299.00	1154.65	288.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-Kukatpally (Begumpet) Nalla P7	3136.00	1097.60	548.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Balkapur Channel	3579.00	1252.65	313.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	1727.00	604.45	374.03
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Chandrayangutta	1101.00	385.35	273.59
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Sahebnagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar.	9493.00	3322.55	1662.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	8120.00	2842.00	1421.50
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	3548.00	1774.00	1332.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas	5656.00	2828.00	2121.00
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	5383.25	1884.14	1413.03
13.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	8562.00	4281.00	3210.00
14.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	1098.00	549.00	549.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	1193.00	596.50	596.50
16.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	1509.00	754.50	754.50
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	1418.00	709.00	354.58
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2375.00	1187.50	594.00
19.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	8628.00	4314.00	2158.00
20.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	3793.00	1896.50	948.24
21.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for water Supply	2503.62	1251.81	625.90
22.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	329.77	164.89	41.22
23.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	2500.00	1250.00	312.50
Total (Rs. in lakhs)				86482.64	36735.93	21124.59

Projects Approved in 2006-07 (UIG)

Sl.No.	State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project	3510.00	1228.50	614.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	2981.00	1043.35	260.83
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	3355.00	1174.25	293.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	4426.51	1549.28	387.32
5.	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	990.00	346.50	86.62
6.	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)	14881.00	5208.35	1302.08
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	743.00	371.50	185.74
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	949.00	474.50	118.63
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle, I, II, III, and MG road of VMC	4912.00	2456.00	1228.00
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	7231.00	3615.50	903.88
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Board Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedarewarapet etc.	1985.00	992.50	494.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Loop Road	15264.00	7632.00	1908.00
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2340.00	1170.00	877.50
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Regularisation of S.L., Canal	339.00	169.50	84.00
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	921.00	460.50	345.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakhapatnam	3708.00	1854.00	927.00
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	3976.00	1988.00	497.00
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Vishakhapatnam city	24444.00	12222.00	3055.50
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	1194.38	1074.94	286.74
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Augmentation of Water supply for Itanagar	7725.32	6952.79	1738.20
22.	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	3516.71	3165.04	791.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	3695.40	1847.70	461.93
24.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Conservation of drinking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	3672.60	2938.08	734.52
25.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Upgradation of Water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7 water supply	2026.00	1620.80	810.40
26.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	30364.00	24291.20	6072.80
27.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda	1851.00	647.85	161.96
28.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Society over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	2144.00	750.40	561.60
29.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	1212.00	424.20	318.05
30.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	2955.00	1034.25	755.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of No. 306 on Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Rly. line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	1500.00	525.00	393.00
32.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment plant at Pirana	6922.00	2422.70	1817.04
33.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	1135.00	397.25	198.62
34.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System-Construction of 12 km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	8760.00	3066.00	766.50
35.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	1857.00	649.95	486.49
36.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Virangam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	2011.00	703.85	525.96
37.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad	1670.00	584.50	438.13
38.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	1513.00	529.55	397.17
39.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	5013.00	1754.55	1315.24
40.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	5914.00	2069.90	517.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	12088.00	4230.80	1057.70
42.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	12283.00	4299.05	2149.52
43.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)	40572.00	14200.20	3550.05
44.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	3681.26	1288.44	322.11
45.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	10692.01	3742.20	935.55
46.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	7542.00	3771.00	2828.10
47.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	867.00	433.50	325.14
48.	Gujarat	Surat	Secondary Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	1322.47	681.24	661.23
49.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	1919.00	959.50	959.50
50.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	995.00	497.50	497.50
51.	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	6500.00	3250.00	1625.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	4995.00	2497.50	624.38
53.	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	932.00	466.00	116.50
54.	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	758.00	379.00	379.00
55.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	3437.00	1718.50	429.63
56.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-Palanpur area	2128.00	1064.00	532.00
57.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	5249.72	2624.86	656.22
58.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Sarhana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	14068.65	7034.33	5275.74
59.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	4105.00	2052.50	1026.26
60.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	14594.56	7297.28	1824.32
61.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	10514.93	5257.47	1314.37
62.	Haryana	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	10383.00	5191.50	2595.76
63.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)	1009.06	807.25	201.81
64.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Management for Shimla	1604.00	1283.20	320.80
65.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	12923.00	11630.70	2907.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	13292.00	11962.80	2990.70
67.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	1245.21	435.82	217.92
68.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	4361.16	1526.41	763.20
69.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	5044.90	1765.72	882.86
70.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	889.48	311.35	77.84
71.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	22826.00	7989.10	3994.54
72.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta Valley	11857.00	4149.95	2074.96
73.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley	11149.00	3902.15	1951.06
74.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Habbal valley	18474.00	6465.90	3232.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	1226.00	429.10	171.64
76.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	1531.00	535.85	107.17
77.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Taogre circle	1755.90	614.57	153.64
78.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation existing sewerage system	17675.00	6186.25	1546.56
79.	Kanataka	Mysore	Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	19454.00	15563.20	3890.80
80.	Kerala	Cochin	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I	20117.00	10058.50	2514.65
81.	Kerala	Cochin	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	8812.00	4406.00	1101.50
82.	Kerala	Cochin	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi	978.00	489.00	122.25
83.	Kerala	Cochin	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No. 43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi	7841.00	3920.50	935.13
84.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement to Water Supply	8716.00	6972.80	1743.20
85.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage scheme for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	21541.00	17232.80	4308.20
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorized Scrap Mart in Bhopal	811.00	405.50	304.14
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Naga., Bhopal	1894.00	947.00	710.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	3057.00	1528.50	382.13
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	23776.00	11888.00	2972.00
90.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	30717.00	15358.50	3839.62
91.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-Pilot Project	9845.00	4922.50	2461.24
92.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	4083.35	2041.68	1020.84
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	1966.34	983.17	245.79
94.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	3874.64	1987.32	496.83
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7801.00	3900.50	975.00
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	7081.00	3540.50	885.00
97.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	132950.00	46532.50	23266.00
98.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	36447.00	12756.45	3189.11
99.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUIP	33638.80	11773.58	2943.40
100.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Elevated road on Sahar road-MUIP	15513.34	5429.67	1357.42
101.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	DRP for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of Thane	7118.00	2491.30	1245.54
102.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase-II for Thane	11659.00	4080.65	2040.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
103.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for Thane	9239.00	3233.65	1616.82
104.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2325.00	813.75	406.88
105.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	14463.70	7231.85	1807.96
106.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	6196.00	3098.00	774.50
107.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	8059.27	4029.64	1007.38
108.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	10460.68	5230.34	1307.58
109.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	8217.00	4108.50	1027.12
110.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13011.00	6505.50	1626.38
111.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	1828.65	914.33	228.58
112.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	253.00	126.50	31.63
113.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	900.80	450.40	112.60
114.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	6108.55	4886.84	1221.71
115.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	9087.00	7269.60	3634.90
116.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	4025.00	3220.00	805.00
117.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-II	4889.00	3911.20	977.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
118.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-III	3931.00	3144.80	786.25
119.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	4945.00	3958.00	2967.00
120.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	4093.00	3274.40	2455.80
121.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II, III and IIIB Roads	21497.33	17197.86	8598.94
122.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	5815.49	4652.39	3489.30
123.	Maharashtra	Nanded	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	4313.08	3450.48	2587.86
124.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase-I	14846.00	7423.00	1855.75
125.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	5052.00	2526.00	1263.00
126.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	5999.23	2999.62	2249.73
127.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.8 Km)	10313.50	5156.75	2337.00
128.	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	8613.00	4306.50	2153.23
129.	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	9996.00	4998.00	1249.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
130.	Maharashtra	Pune	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Werts, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	9778.00	4889.00	1222.25
131.	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management-Pimpri-Chinchwad	4240.80	2120.40	530.10
132.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	43422.00	21711.00	3358.13
133.	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88	5969.44	2984.72
134.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase-I) for Pune city	47662.20	23831.10	11903.88
135.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri-Chinchwad	35862.00	17931.00	4482.75
136.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	49891.35	39913.08	9978.27
137.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	601.31	481.05	120.26
138.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	17934.00	8967.00	2241.75
139.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply for Ajmer City	18873.00	15098.40	11323.80
140.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad, Walled City, Jaipur	1159.66	579.83	84.88
141.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	1319.74	659.87	329.94
142.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage System for Jaipur (Phase-I)	7495.97	3747.99	1874.00
143.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase-II	11086.00	5543.00	2721.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
144.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	32200.00	11270.00	2817.50
145.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System Infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	4177.00	1461.95	730.98
146.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	25532.00	8936.20	2234.05
147.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram Municipality	3261.60	1141.56	570.78
148.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	4440.80	1554.28	388.57
149.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	3287.50	1150.63	287.66
150.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	548.30	191.91	47.97
151.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	3147.98	1101.79	275.45
152.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	8780.00	7024.00	5268.00
153.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	11374.30	5687.15	1421.79
154.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	9651.00	4825.50	1930.19
155.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement Works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	5931.60	2985.80	2224.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
156.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirupperankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	969.57	484.79	96.96
157.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	788.00	394.00	98.50
158.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	7429.00	3714.50	929.00
159.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	477.00	238.50	59.63
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	3083.99	1542.00	385.50
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	5623.79	2811.90	702.98
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	4292.37	2146.19	536.55
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	991.60	793.28	198.32
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	2259.40	1129.70	282.43
165.	West Bengal	Asansol	7MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	2878.00	1439.00	1079.25
166.	West Bengal	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	3627.00	1813.50	453.38
167.	West Bengal	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	1453.00	726.50	544.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
168.	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	4357.27	2178.64	1089.32
169.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	8862.96	4491.48	1122.87
170.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plant at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	9875.00	3456.25	864.06
171.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integration of Maheshtala Underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	1717.00	600.95	300.48
172.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	1068.00	373.10	93.28
173.	West Bengal	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Bansberia	4492.00	1572.20	686.10
174.	West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Uluberia	4558.00	1595.30	797.66
175.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	3802.00	1330.70	332.67
176.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	4530.14	1585.55	792.63
177.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	9712.00	3399.20	849.80
178.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	40291.00	14101.85	3225.46
179.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	9338.03	3268.31	817.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	5658.53	1980.49	495.12
181.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for Baruipur Municipality	951.86	333.15	83.29
Total (Rs. in lakhs)				1631396.58	801013.10	287188.56

Projects Approved in 2007-08 (UIG)

Sl.No.	State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Total funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage System in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S7 to S11, S13 and S15)	25125.00	8793.75	2198.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	45293.00	22646.50	5661.63
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gujuwaka area of GVMC (Phase-II)	4800.00	2300.00	575.00
4.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase-I (Development of Blue Corridor Part-I)	11000.00	5500.00	1375.00
5.	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Barroli	841.39	420.70	210.34
6.	Gujarat	Surat	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	13382.54	6691.27	1672.81
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	3098.54	1549.27	387.32
8.	Haryana	Faridabad	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone	3064.70	1532.35	383.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	7660.00	3827.00	956.75
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	2112.66	739.43	184.86
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Bannerghatta)	392.60	137.41	34.35
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction	3193.23	1117.63	279.40
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	2782.49	973.87	243.46
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	2157.91	755.27	188.82
15.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Nagavara road junction	2182.88	757.01	189.25
16.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol. III A 1 2 3 4 Vol. III B 1 2	8467.96	2963.79	59.27
17.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramagala Vol. I, Vol II Vol III 1 2 3	5058.06	1770.32	44.25
18.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol I Vol II Vol III 1 2.	2223.51	778.23	19.45
19.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol. I Vol. II Detailed drawings	2655.63	929.47	27.88
20.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Iblur junction	1674.28	656.00	164.00
21.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	3809.93	1333.48	333.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaaswaid Road Junction	2543.79	890.33	222.58
23.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijayanagar Vol. I Vol. II	3812.42	1334.35	33.35
24.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	1500.63	525.22	131.30
25.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1876.36	656.73	164.18
26.	Karnataka	Mysore	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	8525.74	6820.59	682.05
27.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)	9398.79	3289.58	822.39
28.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	29486.76	10320.37	2580.09
29.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase-I for Thane	14956.79	5234.88	1308.72
30.	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	2580.71	2322.64	580.86
31.	Nagaland	Kohima	Roads and Transportation	2525.80	2273.04	568.26
32.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00
33.	Punjab	Amritsar	Construction of two lane Elevated Road from G.T. Road to Golden Temple and Construction of 4 lane Elevated Road on G.T. Road from Maqbulpura Chowk to Bhandari-Pul	14949.00	7474.50	5605.89
34.	Rjasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road	7519.00	3759.50	1879.76
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twn Panchayat	1235.79	432.53	108.13
36.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	2330.00	815.50	203.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cuasec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	911.00	318.85	79.71
38.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	10384.00	3634.40	908.60
39.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground sewerage scheme	37712.88	18856.44	4714.11
40.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	25181.00	12590.50	3147.63
41.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase-III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	22934.00	11467.00	2866.75
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase-II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2162.00	1081.00	270.25
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	8969.00	4484.50	1121.13
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage Works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	23623.00	11811.50	2952.87
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase-I Part I Vol I to V)	38861.00	19430.50	4857.63
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	11102.00	5551.00	1387.75
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	4867.73.	2433.87	608.47
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Works for Inner Old Area of Kanpur City	27094.89	13547.44	3386.86
49.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	9068.91	3174.12	793.53
50.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Renewal of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme (Phase-II)	1681.80	1513.62	378.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	2392.01	2152.81	538.20
52.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone (Zone V) of Greater Srinagar	14837.00	13353.30	3338.33
53.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management Project, Greater Mumbai	17879.00	6257.65	1584.41
54.	Karantaka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domkur, Bangalore	1555.00	544.25	86.06
55.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Veshwanthpur, Bangalore	6131.93	2146.17	536.54
56.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagaram Puzhuthivaikkam Municipality	2424.00	848.40	212.10
57.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Storm Water Drainage for Nashik Municipal Corporation	31031.00	15515.50	3878.75
58.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	33142.27	11599.80	2899.95
59.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Formation of IRR connecting NH 9 & NH 5 in between the Flyovers at Milk Project & Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City	7424.00	3712.00	928.00
60.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Serlingampally Municipality	20038.00	7013.30	490.93
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work for Kanpur City (Inner Core Area)	19088.22	9544.11	2386.03
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	24074.00	12037.00	2407.40
63.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivaikkam (Ulagaram)	2608.05	982.80	99.75
64.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours	14400.00	7200.00	1800.00
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management for Indore	4324.66	2162.33	540.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority at Sark Lake	2806.82	912.32	456.16
67.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Left turning North Bound Off-ramp at Bock Bagan connecting AJC Bose Road Flyover	1806.15	632.15	158.04
68.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of interchange at Dunlop Junction	3756.25	1314.68	328.67
69.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of EM Bye-pass connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi	5309.67	1858.45	464.61
70.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS coridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms)	31214.00	15607.00	11705.25
71.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	16642.00	13313.00	3328.25
72.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I)	7002.70	5602.16	1400.54
73.	Uttarakhand	Nanital	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	547.00	437.60	109.40
74.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
75.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	12950.88	4532.81	1133.20
76.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura	12517.00	4380.95	1095.23
77.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	4153.80	1453.83	174.45
78.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli Junction	2486.90	870.41	217.60
79.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao Junction	2260.62	791.21	197.80
80.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttinahalli Junction	2284.84	799.94	199.98
81.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	27301.00	13650.00	3412.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat- Improvement of Water Supply	1917.00	670.95	67.00
83.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and flood Relief Project	10475.43	3686.40	0.00
84.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	2456.00	1964.80	491.20
85.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Integrated Water Management and resue of Tertiary Treated Wastewater in Vrishbhavathi valley for augmenting water supply	47133.00	16496.55	0.00
86.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	23222.00	8127.70	2031.92
87.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	431.00	215.50	53.88
88.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	11065.73	5532.86	1383.21
89.	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	3426.82	1713.41	428.35
90.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	4784.43	3827.54	956.77
91.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandemagore Municipal Corporation	2521.87	882.67	220.67
92.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	3841.80	3073.44	768.36
93.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	1396.00	698.00	174.50
94.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	1968.00	984.00	246.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
95.	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	1427.12	713.56	178.39
96.	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	2077.12	1038.56	259.64
97.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	16213.00	5674.55	1418.64
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	30604.16	15302.08	3825.52
99.	Karnataka	Mysore	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	21902.47	17521.97	4380.49
100.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	631.00	315.50	235.76
101.	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	661.00	330.50	82.63
102.	Maharashtra	Pune	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	726.00	363.00	90.75
103.	Maharashtra	Pune	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	782.00	391.00	97.75
104.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase-II for Thane	14009.00	4903.15	1225.79
105.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase-III for Thane	4181.00	1463.35	365.84
106.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	14194.25	4967.98	1242.00
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	3041.49	1520.74	380.18
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Water Supply	8270.50	4135.25	1033.81
109.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	15805.41	5531.89	276.59
110.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-II)	13091.00	4581.85	1145.46
111.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	16743.43	8371.71	2092.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	3083.43	1537.71	382.93
113.	Assam	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	28094.00	25284.60	6321.15
114.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	46902.00	23451.00	5862.75
115.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply Scheme	6686.04	5349.15	1337.28
116.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply Project for Mysore	10881.99	8705.59	0.00
117.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled City Area Phase-II	3690.00	1845.00	461.25
118.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	24139.00	12069.50	3017.37
119.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	18404.35	9202.18	2300.52
Total				1314979.32	633367.82	173825.40

Statement IV**UIDSSMT: Year-wise Projects Approved & ACA Released 2005-06**

State	Town	District	Projects	Approved Cost	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Adilabad	WS	352.59	320.00
Andhra Pradesh	Kandukar	Prakasam	WS	4821.28	1824.00
Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	Prakasam	WS	3338.14	1344.00
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	Nalgonda	WS	236.86	87.68
Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	Cuddapah	WS	3085.00	1344.00
Gujarat	Godhra	Panch Mahals	WS	1446.53	578.61
Gujarat	Himatnagar	Sabar Kantha	WS	814.94	325.97
Gujarat	Kadi	Mahesana	WS	523.51	209.40
Gujarat	Kheda	Kheda	WS	496.59	198.64
Gujarat	Mehsana	Mahesana	WS	940.74	376.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Prantij	Sabar Kantha	WS	279.93	111.97
Gujarat	Radhanpur	Patan	WS	224.53	89.81
Gujarat	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	WS	765.13	306.05
Gujarat	Valsad	Valsad	WS	618.59	247.43
Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi	Jahalawar	R	311.00	248.80
Rajasthan	Bikaner	Bikaner	WB	177.13	70.85
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Chittaurgarh	S	332.89	262.54
Rajasthan	Deshnok	Bikaner	R	140.52	112.42
Rajasthan	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar	WB	493.41	197.36
Rajasthan	Nimbahera	Chittaurgarh	R	214.40	85.76
Rajasthan	Niwai	Tonk	R	202.39	80.95
Rajasthan	Nokha	Bikaner	R	149.90	59.96
Rajasthan	Reengus	Sikar	R	251.23	100.49
Rajasthan	Sikar	Sikar	R	374.67	149.87
Rajasthan	Srimadhapur	Sikar	R	290.97	116.39
Rajasthan	Tonk	Tonk	UR	520.58	208.23
Total				21403.45	9057.48

WS-Water Supply, S-Sewerage, D-Storm Water Drain, SWM-Solid Waste Management, R-Road, UR-Urban Renewal, WB-Water Body pre Solid Waste Management, R Road, UR Urban Renewal

WB Water Body Preservation

2006-07

Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Cuddapah	S	4915.00	1966.00
Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	Guntur	WS	91.00	36.00
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	Nalgonda	S	3493.00	1397.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	WS	444.00	178.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	S	4688.00	1875.00
Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Guntur	S	2641.00	1058.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	Adilabad	WS	2709.00	1084.00
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Nalgonda	WS	2348.00	939.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Visakhapatnam	D	2222.00	922.13
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Anantapur	WS	6500.00	2697.50
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	Guntur	D	4896.00	2031.84
Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	Visakhapatnam	WS	1064.00	441.56
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan	Nizamabad	WS	1807.00	749.91
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Prakasam	SWM	361.00	149.82
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Prakasam	D	968.00	401.72
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Prakasam	R	1000.00	415.00
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Prakasam	WS	619.00	256.89
Andhra Pradesh	Jammalamadugu	Cuddapah	WS	1169.00	485.14
Andhra Pradesh	Janagaon	Warangal	WS	1570.00	651.55
Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	Anantapur	WS	4546.00	1886.59
Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar	Karimnagar	S	6237.00	2588.36
Andhra Pradesh	Kumool	Kumool	WS	3309.00	1373.24
Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboob Nagar	Mahaboobnagar	WS	6838.00	2837.77
Andhra Pradesh	Mancherial	Adiabab	WS	2287.00	949.11
Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	Guntur	WS	130.00	53.95
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Medak	D	262.00	108.73
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Chittor	WS	3540.00	1469.10
Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Kumool	D	216.00	89.64
Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	Mahaboobnagar	WS	903.00	374.75
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	S	8106.00	3363.99
Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	Prakasam	WS	1554.00	644.91
Andhra Pradesh	Proddutur	Cuddapah	WS	1680.00	697.20
Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	Anantapur	WS	4239.00	1759.19
Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalle(M)	Guntur	WS	2040.00	846.60
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	Medak	WS	4512.00	1872.48
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Srikakulam	WS	2092.00	868.18
Andhra Pradesh	Tadipatri	Anantapur	R	3870.00	1606.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy	Mahaboobnagar	WS	2808.00	1165.32
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal (MC)	Warangal	WS	16448.00	6825.09
Assam	Bokakhat	Bolaghat	D	545.74	253.77
Assam	Hojai	Nagaon	WS	1055.54	490.82
Assam	Pathsala	Barpeta	D	503.06	233.93
Assam	Titabar	Jorhat	D	828.85	385.41
Bihar	Fatua	Patna	R	759.00	315.32
Bihar	Murliganj	Madhepura	R	1144.00	474.76
Bihar	Narkatiaganj	Pashchim Champaran	R	4713.00	1956.71
Bihar	Rosera	Samastipur	R	2921.32	1212.35
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	WS	4142.60	1657.04
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Bastar	WS	451.55	180.62
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Raigarh	WS	1524.50	609.80
Gujarat	Amerli	Amreli	WS	1082.95	433.18
Gujarat	Bharuch	Bharuch	WS	1371.98	548.79
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	WS	2096.07	838.43
Gujarat	Dhoraji	Rajkot	WS	841.61	336.65
Gujarat	Gondal	Rajkot	WS	1434.04	573.61
Gujarat	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	WS	2015.31	806.12
Gujarat	Junagadh	Junagadh	WS	1598.64	639.46
Gujarat	Kapadvanj	Kheda	WS	823.58	329.43
Gujarat	Palitana	Bhavnagar	WS	473.69	189.48
Gujarat	Billimora	Navsari	WS	806.25	334.59
Gujarat	Boriyavi	Anand	WS	434.35	180.26
Gujarat	Chalala	Amreli	WS	503.64	209.01
Gujarat	Dakor	Kheda	WS	451.98	187.57
Gujarat	Dhanera	Banas Kantha	WS	416.35	172.79
Gujarat	Lunawada	Panch Mahals	WS	477.04	187.98
Gujarat	Songadh	Surat	WS	334.30	138.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Kangra	D	190.18	78.93
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	D	334.12	138.66
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Mandi	R	783.62	325.21
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Jammu	R	47.84	22.25
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Jammu	SWM	165.44	76.93
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Jammu	D	651.39	302.90
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Doda	WS	1177.98	547.76
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Doda	R	427.27	198.68
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Doda	D	22.55	382.49
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Doda	UR	759.70	353.26
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Doda	SWM	141.44	65.77
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Doda	R	430.24	200.06
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Doda	WS	2633.60	1224.62
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Doda	SWM	142.82	66.41
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Doda	D	557.15	259.07
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	SWM	146.43	68.09
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	R	1195.59	555.95
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	D	4089.00	1901.39
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Kathua	WS	2136.60	993.52
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	SWM	134.52	62.55
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	D	1271.35	591.18
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	R	814.31	378.65
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	WB	7.00	3.26
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch	UR	686.20	319.06
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Jammu	WS	1882.00	875.13
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Jammu	SWM	165.12	76.78
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Jammu	R	354.00	164.81
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Jammu	WB	43.61	20.28
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Jammu	UR	13.40	6.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Jammu	D	1013.66	471.35
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	Rajauri	SWM	138.00	64.17
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	Rajauri	WS	930.71	432.78
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	Rajauri	D	1004.60	467.14
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	Rajauri	R	497.53	231.35
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	Rajauri	WB	4.00	1.86
Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	Rajauri	UR	212.03	98.59
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Udhampur	WS	2882.00	1340.13
Karnataka	Birur	Chikmagalur	WS	1339.00	555.89
Karnataka	Channapatna	Bangalore Rural	S	1311.00	544.07
Karnataka	Davangere	Devangere	WS	355.80	147.66
Karnataka	Davangere	Devangere	S	336.00	139.44
Karnataka	Davangere	Devangere	R	3128.40	1298.29
Karnataka	Davangere	Devangere	D	5060.30	2100.02
Karnataka	Hirekerur	Haveri	WS	1617.00	671.06
Karnataka	Mallavalli	Mandya	S	730.41	303.12
Karnataka	Nanjangud	Mysore	S	974.58	404.45
Karnataka	Pandavpura	Mandya	S	602.09	249.87
Karnataka	Siddapura	Uttara Kanada	WS	524.90	217.83
Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Mandya	S	522.18	216.70
Karnataka	Baswana Bagewadi	Bijapur	S	844.00	350.28
Karnataka	Hobli Dharwad	Dharwad	WS	990.21	410.83
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Hassan	R	2024.00	839.96
Karnataka	Ramanagar	Bangalore Rural	R	1741.00	722.52
Karnataka	Shikairpura	Shimoga	S	1317.00	546.56
Kerala	Alappuzha	Alappuzha	WS	9194.00	3815.51
Kerala	Attingal	Thiruvananthapuram	SWM	306.00	126.99
Kerala	Changanassery	Kottayam	SWM	390.00	161.85
Kerala	Neyyattinkara	Thiruvananthapuram	SWM	349.00	144.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	SWM	380.00	157.70
Kerala	Payyannur	Kannur	WS	4019.00	1867.89
Kerala	Perinthalmanna	Malappuram	SWM	522.00	216.63
Kerala	Punalur	Kollam	SWM	482.00	200.03
Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Sehore	S	195.05	78.02
Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Sehore	WS	194.60	77.84
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	WS	1066.72	776.37
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	WB	53.00	21.20
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Damoh	R	418.97	167.59
Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Sagar	R	143.76	57.50
Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Sagar	WS	596.36	187.40
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Hoshangabad	WS	1467.83	587.13
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Hoshangabad	S	708.43	283.37
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Ratlam	WS	663.00	265.20
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Ratlam	S	294.25	117.70
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	Balaghat	D	27.60	11.04
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	Balaghat	WS	525.42	110.60
Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sehore	S	143.48	57.39
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	WS	983.18	393.27
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	WS	1557.52	623.01
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	S	218.00	87.20
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Vidisha	R	73.58	29.43
Madhya Pradesh	Biora	Raigarh	WS	709.47	283.79
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Chattarpur	WS	1593.80	637.52
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	WS	1552.45	620.98
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Panna	WS	1808.37	723.35
Madhya Pradesh	Rehri	Sagar	WS	602.75	241.10
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Rewa	WS	1427.87	571.15
Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	West Nimar	WS	729.68	291.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Shajapur	WS	1745.32	698.13
Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	Vidisha	WS	622.95	249.18
Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	D	5531.00	2212.40
Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	UR	63.00	25.20
Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	P	37.00	14.80
Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	R	3591.00	1436.40
Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	R	755.00	302.00
Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	R	880.00	352.00
Maharashtra	Ambad	Jaina	S	811.00	336.57
Maharashtra	Ashta	Sangli	WS	673.50	279.50
Maharashtra	Bhadravati	Chandarpur	WS	1752.50	715.96
Maharashtra	Bhor	Pune	WS	319.20	132.47
Maharashtra	Chopda	Jaigaon	WS	486.00	201.69
Maharashtra	Islampur	Latur	WS	1454.00	603.41
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	S	3198.00	1327.17
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	UR	101.70	42.21
Maharashtra	Mangalwedha	Solapur	WS	796.50	330.54
Maharashtra	Pusad	Yavatmal	WS	839.00	348.14
Maharashtra	Saoner	Nagpur	S	631.50	262.07
Maharashtra	Shirdi	Ahmadnagar	S	2426.00	1006.79
Maharashtra	Achalpur	Amaravati	WS	3759.00	1559.99
Maharashtra	Chiplun	Ratnagiri	WS	956.00	396.74
Maharashtra	Malegaon	Nashik	WS	4611.00	1913.57
Orissa	Berhampur	Ganjam	WB	1665.89	691.35
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	R	5074.12	2105.81
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	WB	533.66	221.46
Orissa	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	WS	976.00	405.04
Orissa	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	S	593.23	246.20
Rajasthan	Jalore	Jalore	S	1066.31	442.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan-lind	Jhalawar	S	1904.02	790.17
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Chittaurgarh	D	148.03	61.43
Rajasthan	Rajakhera	Dhaulpur	R	272.18	112.95
Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Pali	S	927.74	385.02
Rajasthan	Unlara	Tonk	R	100.20	41.58
Rajasthan	Bundi	Bundi	D	624.22	259.05
Rajasthan	Mangrole	Baran	D	292.30	121.31
Rajasthan	Ranganjmandi	Kota	D	148.97	61.83
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Udaipur	WS	5395.00	2238.39
Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Vellore	WS	844.70	337.88
Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	Pudukkottai	WS	340.00	136.00
Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	The Nilgiris	R	458.30	366.64
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Dindigul	D	343.00	137.20
Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	Erode	R	215.50	86.20
Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	The Nilgiris	WS	525.00	210.00
Tamil Nadu	Inamkarur	Karur	R	164.00	65.60
Tamil Nadu	Karur	Karur	R	830.00	664.00
Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	Thanjavur	R	550.00	440.00
Tamil Nadu	Maiduthurai	Nagapattinam	R	194.00	155.20
Tamil Nadu	Mannaparai	Tiruchirapalli	R	220.00	88.00
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal	WS	990.50	396.20
Tamil Nadu	Palladam	Coimbatore	WS	891.23	356.49
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Perambalur	R	188.00	75.20
Tamil Nadu	Rajapalayam	Virudhunagar	R	913.00	365.20
Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	Virudhunagar	R	372.00	297.60
Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	Virudhunagar	WS	2949.19	1179.68
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur (Vellore Dist)	Vellore	WS	648.00	259.20
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	Thoothukkudi	R	328.00	262.40
Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	The Nilgiris	R	1207.00	965.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Valparai	Coimbatore	WS	221.40	88.56
Tamil Nadu	Vikramasingapuram	Tirunelveli	WS	246.00	98.40
Tamil Nadu	Boothapandi	Kanyakumari	R	87.10	34.84
Tamil Nadu	Thiruthani	Thiruvallur	WS	512.30	204.92
Tamil Nadu	Vilavoor	Kanyakumari	R	100.00	40.00
Tamil Nadu	Amoor	Vellore	WS	110.00	44.00
Tamil Nadu	Aralvoimozhi	Kanyakumari	R	94.45	75.56
Tamil Nadu	Azhagappuram	Kanyakumari	R	96.55	77.24
Tamil Nadu	Boothipuram	Theni	WS	61.18	24.47
Tamil Nadu	Cheeranmahadevi	Tirunelveli	R	129.70	51.87
Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	Sivaganga	R	415.00	166.00
Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	Sivaganga	WS	30.00	12.00
Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode	WS	588.16	235.26
Tamil Nadu	Erode	Erode	R	250.00	200.00
Tamil Nadu	Kalakadu	Tirunelveli	R	183.85	147.08
Tamil Nadu	Kalinjur	Vellore	WS	105.27	84.22
Tamil Nadu	Kallidaikurichi	Tirunelveli	R	94.85	75.88
Tamil Nadu	Kailukuttam	Kanyakumari	R	99.00	79.20
Tamil Nadu	Karur	Karur	WS	110.38	44.15
Tamil Nadu	Kombai	Theni	WS	223.00	89.20
Tamil Nadu	Kothanallur	Kanyakumari	R	100.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Kancheepuram	S	608.00	243.20
Tamil Nadu	Manavalakurichi	Kanyakumari	R	94.20	75.36
Tamil Nadu	Mandiakadu	Kanyakumari	R	100.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	Tirunelveli	WS	130.84	52.34
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalaiagar	Kancheepuram	WS	254.00	101.60
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalaiagar	Kancheepuram	S	375.00	150.00
Tamil Nadu	Marungoor	Kanyakumari	WS	31.26	12.50
Tamil Nadu	Melagaram	Tirunelveli	R	76.35	30.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti	Tirunelveli	WS	226.00	180.80
Tamil Nadu	Mukkudai	Tirunelveli	R	55.15	44.12
Tamil Nadu	Mulagumoodu	Kanyakumari	R	100.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Musiri	Tiruchirapalli	R	200.00	160.00
Tamil Nadu	Myladi	Kanyakumari	WS	25.91	20.72
Tamil Nadu	Myladi	Kanyakumari	R	78.55	62.84
Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	Kanyakumari	WS	62.69	50.16
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Namakkal	SWM	358.25	143.30
Tamil Nadu	Panagudi	Tirunelveli	R	214.60	171.68
Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	Theni	WS	155.37	62.15
Tamil Nadu	Ponmanai	Kanyakumari	R	100.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Sambavarvadakarai	Tirunelveli	R	131.02	104.82
Tamil Nadu	Sankarankovil	Tirunelveli	R	293.30	117.32
Tamil Nadu	Sankamagar	Tirunelveli	R	51.00	20.40
Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	Dindigul	WS	141.84	56.74
Tamil Nadu	Shenbakkam	Vellore	WS	78.65	62.92
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	WS	904.00	361.60
Tamil Nadu	Theroor	Salem	R	123.50	98.80
Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	Theni	WS	252.25	100.90
Tamil Nadu	Thimiri	Vellore	WS	101.00	40.40
Tamil Nadu	Thingalnagar	Kanyakumari	R	144.00	115.20
Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhukundram	Kancheepuram	WS	105.00	42.00
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvithancode	Kanyakumari	R	152.60	122.08
Tamil Nadu	Udankudi	Thoothukkudi	R	53.60	42.88
Tamil Nadu	Vadakuvaliyur	Tirunelveli	R	227.65	182.11
Tamil Nadu	Vellimalai	Kanyakumari	R	146.00	116.80
Tamil Nadu	Verkilambi	Kanyakumari	R	100.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Verravanallur	Tirunelveli	R	50.65	40.52
Tamil Nadu	Vilupuram	Vilupuram	WS	955.00	382.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	Ramanathapuram	WS	2015.50	1812.40
Tamil Nadu	Parmakudi	Ramanathapuram	WS	5824.30	2329.72
Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathy	Pudukkottai	WS	721.00	288.40
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	WS	4770.00	3816.00
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Aligarh	SWM	1606.81	666.82
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Budaun	SWM	576.45	240.06
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia	SWM	681.66	282.88
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	SWM	586.11	243.23
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Basti	WS	973.26	403.90
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur (Distt.-Fatehpur)	Fatehpur	WS	1570.04	651.57
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Firozabad	WS	2638.88	1095.13
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	R	9087.67	3771.38
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Jhansi	SWM	1216.00	504.64
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Kannauj	SWM	482.30	191.85
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	S	4874.18	2022.78
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Rampur	R	8958.00	3717.57
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Moradabad	SWM	655.09	271.86
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Siddharthnagar	WS	203.36	84.39
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Unnao	WS	385.09	159.81
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia	S	4472.31	1856.01
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Ballia	WS	804.23	333.76
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Etah	WS	962.48	399.43
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Firozabad	S	8691.66	3607.04
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Firozabad	SWM	713.50	296.10
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	SWM	657.50	272.86
West Bengal	Habra & Ashoknagar-Kalyangarh	North Twenty Four	R	730.45	303.14
West Bengal	Haldia	Medinapur	WS	558.57	231.81
West Bengal	Siliguri	Jaipauguri, Darjiling	WS	2271.00	942.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	Gushkara	Bardhaman	WS	780.27	323.81
West Bengal	Krishnanagar	Nadia	WS	1243.00	515.85
West Bengal	Rampurhat	Birbhum	WS	715.87	297.01
West Bengal	Suri	Birbhum	WS	965.73	400.78
West Bengal	Tamluk	Medinapur	WS	1135.80	471.27
West Bengal	Berhampore	Murshidabad	WS	1270.00	527.05
West Bengal	Katwa	Bardhaman	WS	1298.14	535.73
West Bengal	Santipur	Nadia	WS	1724.00	715.46
	Total			395423.64	169881.73
2007-08					
Assam	Hailakundi	Hailakundi	D	783.64	364.39
Assam	Hojai	Nagaon	D	992.98	461.74
Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Cachar	WS	815.88	367.85
Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Cachar	D	632.10	293.93
Assam	Serthebari	Barpeta	D	274.14	127.47
Assam	Dhekiajuli	Sontipur	D	722.88	325.30
Bihar	Bakhtairpur	Patna	R	511.00	212.06
Bihar	Barbigha	Sekhpura	R	1573.00	652.80
Bihar	Bhabua	Kaimur	R	1088.00	451.52
Bihar	Chakia	East Champaran	R	1285.00	533.27
Bihar	Lalgañj	Vaishali	R	1263.00	524.10
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	S	19025.00	4289.00
Gujarat	Chaklasi	Kheda	WS	713.20	295.98
Gujarat	Dhragadhra	Surendranagar	WS	1461.04	606.33
Gujarat	Jetpur	Rajkot	WS	2384.09	989.40
Gujarat	Pethapur	Gandhinagar	WS	428.20	177.70
Gujarat	Rajula	Amreli	WS	366.89	152.26
Gujarat	Savarkundla	Amreli	WS	555.45	230.51
Gujarat	Vijapur	Mahesana	WS	273.04	113.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	Behadurgarh	Jajhar	S	4576.04	1899.06
Haryana	Kamal-Indri	Kamal	SWM	1658.07	688.10
Haryana	Rohtak	Rohtak	SWM	1988.16	8825.09
Haryana	Yamunanagar-Jagedhari	Yamunanagar	SWM	1874.10	777.75
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Mandi	D	497.96	206.65
Jharkhand	Chas	Bokaro	WS	3424.19	1379.54
Jharkhand	Chas	Bokaro	SWM	567.62	235.56
Jharkhand	Deoghar	Deoghar	WS	4737.77	1966.17
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	SWM	569.17	236.21
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	SWM	447.80	185.84
Karnataka	Hobli Dharwad	Dharwad	R	414.00	171.80
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Hassan	S	303.00	125.75
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Hassan	WS	89.79	37.27
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Hassan	D	800.00	332.00
Karnataka	Ramanagar	Bangalore Rural	D	1480.00	605.90
Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangar)	Hassan	WS	7992.00	3316.68
Kerala	Chalakkudy	Thrissur	S	4978.00	2065.87
Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Gwalior	WS	2553.94	1059.88
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Ratlam	WS	3265.10	1355.02
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Sehore	WS	1454.52	803.63
Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Sehore	WS	980.40	406.7
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Hoshangabad	R	844.57	350.50
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	WS	5964.66	2475.33
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	East Nimar	WS	10672.30	4268.92
Maharashtra	Baramati	Pune	WS	1368.00	567.72
Maharashtra	Beed	Beed	WS	2076.00	861.54
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	WS	5844.00	2425.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad (Sangli-WS)	Sangli	WS	7902.00	3279.33
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	WS	2539.00	1016.00
Manipur	Thoubal	Thoubal	WS	1386.00	644.49
Orissa	Angul	Angul	WS	1273.32	528.43
Orissa	Berhampur	Ganjam	WS	520.15	215.86
Orissa	Koraput	Koraput	WS	87.50	36.31
Orissa	Parlakhemundi	Gajapati	WS	527.74	219.01
Punjab	Bathinda	Bathinda	WS	2643.00	1056.80
Punjab	Jalandhar	Jalandhar	S	4955.00	1982.00
Punjab	Majitha	Amritsar	S	121.00	48.40
Punjab	Malout	Muktasar	S	2286.00	914.40
Punjab	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	S	4746.00	1906.40
Punjab	Zirakpur	Patiala	S	4198.00	1679.04
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	S	6166.70	2559.31
Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sirohi	D	422.00	175.13
Rajasthan	Sangria	Hanumangarh	D	366.00	151.89
Rajasthan	Sardulshahar	Sri Ganganagar	R	352.00	146.08
Sikkim	Mangan	North Sikkim	WS	1580.82	735.08
Tamil Nadu	Abiraman	Ramanathapuram	WS	339.00	271.20
Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	Vellore	WS	29.15	11.66
Tamil Nadu	Ilayankudi	Sivagana	WS	1121.00	896.80
Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	Ramanathapuram	WS	801.00	640.80
Tamil Nadu	Lebaikudikadu	Perambalur	S	99.70	39.88
Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	Ramanathapuram	WS	893.00	357.20
Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	Ramanathapuram	WS	1127.00	901.60
Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	Sivaganga	WS	314.00	125.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	R.S. Mangalam	Ramanathapuram	WS	567.00	226.80
Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram	Ramanathapuram	WS	3376.50	2701.20
Tamil Nadu	Sayalkudi	Ramanathapuram	WS	853.60	682.88
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Sivganga	WS	3279.90	2623.92
Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	Thoothukkudi	S	1122.00	448.80
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur (Sivaganga)	Sivganaga	WS	1447.00	578.80
Tamil Nadu	Thondi	Ramanathapuram	WS	930.00	372.00
Tripura	Belonia	South Tripura	R	4311.33	2005.00
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshar	Bulandshahar	WS	1937.86	804.21
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Etawah	SWM	582.10	241.57
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Gonda	WS	985.71	409.07
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	SWM	1563.60	648.89
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	SWM	428.40	177.79
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Moradabad	SWM	1315.70	546.02
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly	SWM	878.00	364.37
Uttar Pradesh	Barusagar	Jhansi	WS	718.62	287.45
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Faizabad	WS	1880.82	752.33
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	WS	1598.85	639.54
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Ghaziabad	WS	4983.63	1993.45
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Ghaziabad	S	7341.24	2936.50
West Bengal	Arambag	Hugli	WS	1122.21	4675.71
West Bengal	Balurghat	Dakshin Dinapur	D	1535.90	637.40
West Bengal	Siliguri	Jaipauri, Darjiling	D	3386.39	1405.35
West Bengal	Kurseong	Darjiling	S	1251.59	500.64
West Bengal	Old Malda	Maldah	WS	1819.86	727.94
West Bengal	Tarakeshwar	Hugli	WS	927.58	384.95
Total				203491.16	84699.92

Statement V*Funds released (New Scheme) during last three years**Ministry of Urban Development Lumpsum Provision for the Projects/
Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim**Funds Released during 2005-06*

Total Provision Rs. 160.00 Crores

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme/State	Amount sanctioned	Fund 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
2.	Infrastructure Development at Basar, Arunachal Pradesh. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	611.10	203.70
3.	Augmentation of Water Supply to Seppa Town, Arunachal Pradesh. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	826.20	275.40
4.	Urban Roads at Hawaii Township, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	1259.10	509.70
5.	Drainage and Protection Works in Kohima Town, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	333.23	166.62
6.	Construction of Pedestrian Foot Bridge for P.R. Hills, Assembly & Razhu Junctions, Kohima Town, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	109.04	54.52
7.	Construction of Cultural Hall at Kohima, Nagaland. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	509.51	169.84
8.	Widening & improving of Road from Mokokchung Town to Noksen Town, Nagaland.	612.12	204.04
9.	Development of Model District Head quarters at Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh. (Executing Agency NBCC)	2431.73	810.58
10.	Improvement of Lanes & Bylanes of Guwahati-Ph. II (Part.1) Assam. (Executing Agency NBCC)	2416.45	805.48

1	2	3	4
11.	Construction of Truck Terminus, Aizawl, Mizoram. (Executing Agency NBCC)	2403.27	801.09
12.	Improvement of Roads in Aizawl, Mizoram (Executing Agency NBCC)	2399.09	799.70
13.	City Convention Centre, Imphal, Manipur (Executing Agency NBCC)	2348.01	5.00 ⁰
14.	Construction of Pedestrian Foot Bridge for Main Junction at Mokokchung Town, Nagaland Ex. Agency State Govt.)	13.70	6.85
15.	Construction of Roads for Mokokchung Town, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	140.65	46.88
16.	Construction of Roads for Phek Town, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	117.22	39.07
17.	Development of Parking Places and protection wall at Nahariagun Township, Arunachal Pradesh. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	234.00	78.00
18.	Construction of Parking and Shopping Complex at Bomdilla (Phase-I), Arunachal Pradesh.	293.40	97.80
19.	Construction of Foot steps at Mon Town, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	241.14	120.57
20.	Construction of Guest House at Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	115.97	38.66
21.	Infrastructure Development of Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	297.61	99.20
22.	Development of Parking Places at Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	55.28	27.64
23.	Land Protection Works at Ghopur. Arunachal Pradesh	93.72	31.24
24.	Construction of Burial-cum-Crematory at Karsinghsa, Arunachal Pradesh. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	215.69	71.90
25.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Tinsukia, Assam. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	206.29	68.76

1	2	3	4
26.	Establishment of Divisional Office Complex at Mamit, Mizoram, (Executing agency State Govt.)	103.06	34.35
27.	Construction of Multi-utility Building at Sanari, Assam. (Executing agency State Govt.)	446.40	223.20
28.	Construction of Guest House at Sagalee Town, Aru. Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	200.19	66.73
29.	Construction of Guest House at Hawaii Town, Aru. Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	132.30	44.10
30.	Construction of Shopping Complex at Tezu, Aru. Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	273.73	91.24
32.	Construction of Indoor Stadium and Improvement of Sports Complex at Along, Arunachal Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	392.53	130.84
33.	Namsai Storm Water Drainage Scheme, Arunachal Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	237.05	79.02
34.	Development of Parking Places at Hawaii, Arunachal Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	122.29	40.76
35.	Infrastructure Development of Yingkiang, Arunachal Pradesh (Executing agency State Govt.)	371.59	123.86
36.	Construction of Foot Path and Foot Steps at Paren Town, Nagaland (Executing agency State Govt.)	173.17	86.59
37.	Construction of New Approach Road for Tuensang Town, Nagaland (Executing agency State Govt.)	564.30	188.10
38.	Construction of Car Parking-cum-Shopping Complex at Mokokchung Town, Nagaland (Executing agency State Govt.)	1974.60	658.20
39.	Construction of 100 Bedded Hospital at Chumkedima, Nagaland (Executing agency State Govt.)	1461.60	487.20
40.	Construction of Bus/LMV Parking-cum-Market Complex at Mawlong Hat, Shillong, Meghalaya (Executing Agency NBCC)	1011.62	337.20

1	2	3	4
41.	Construction of Retaining Wall, Protection Wall at Longleng District, Nagaland, (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	248.40	82.80
42.	Construction of Super Market Complex at New Capital Complex, Lichubagan, Agartala, Tripura. (Ex. Agency NBCC)	1490.13	200.00
43.	Construction of Radhanagar Bus Station, Agartala, Tripura, (Ex. Agency NBCC)	1149.26	200.00
44.	Construction of Sports Complex, Gangtok, Sikkim (Ex. Agency NBCC)	2420.46	300.00
45.	Construction of Government Housing Phase-II for Govt. employees at New Capital Complex, Aizawl, Mizoram (Ex. Agency NBCC)	2301.95	300.00
46.	Construction of Crematory-cum-Burial Ground at Yingkiong Town, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	79.79	26.60
47.	Construction of Cultural Hall at Yingkiong, Arunachal Pradesh. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	292.00	20.00
48.	Development at Parking Places at Passighat, Arunachal Pradesh (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	264.93	20.00
49.	Construction of Guest House at Yingkiong, Arunachal Pradesh. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	225.10	16.83
Total		35161.06	9513.56

*Ministry of Urban Development**Lumpsum Provision for the Projects/Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim**Funds Released during 2006-07*

Total Provision Rs. 132.00 Crores

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Scheme/State	Amount sanctioned	Fund released
1	2	3	4
1.	Drainage System for Dhemaji Town, Assam (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	1095.30	365.10

1	2	3	4
2.	Construction of Retaining Wall Work at Alempang ward of Mokokchung Town, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	204.19	68.06
3.	Protection and Infrastructure Development Works at Mokokchung, Nagaland (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	742.50	247.50
4.	Construction of Market Complex at Kumarghat, Tripura (Ex. Agency NBCC)	946.23	236.56
5.	Improvement of Roads in Moran, Assam (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	214.97	71.66
6.	Construction of Business Centre at Dokmoka, Assam (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	414.90	138.30
7.	Construction of District Complex at Saiha, Mizoram (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	107.17	35.72
8.	Development of Urban Infrastructure of Lamding, Manipur. (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	195.86	65.29
9.	Development of Urban Infrastructure of Kakching Khunou, Manipur (Ex. Agency State Govt.)	373.73	124.58
10.	Silchar Storm Water Drainage Project (Ph-1), Assam (Ex. Agency NBCC)	1700.70	425.18
11.	Construction of Multi-Level Car Parking-cum-Shopping Plaza at Namchi, Sikkim (NBCC) Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	2313.54	578.39
	Total	19210.96	5601.89
12.	Construction of District Library-cum-Museum at Namchi, Sikkim (NBCC)	1449.05	362.26
13.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Jorhat, Assam (State Govt.)	915.00	305.00
14.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	656.13	218.78
15.	Infrastructure Development of Seppa town, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	500.00	167.00
16.	Construction of Parking Plaza-cum-Allied Facilities at Jorhang, Sikkim, (NBCC)	2358.90	589.73
17.	Construction of Super Market at Taliamura, West Tripura (NBCC)	701.85	175.46

1	2	3	4
18.	Development of Mane Chokerling Complex at Ragangla, Sikkim (State Govt.)	157.65	39.41
19.	Tinsukia Master Plan Area Storm Water Drainage Scheme Phase-I, Assam (State Govt.)	1252.00	417.00
20.	Infrastructure Development of Secondary School at Koloriang, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	273.97	91.32
21.	Construction of Commercial Complex at Naga Shopping Arcade at Dimapur, Nagaland (State Govt.)	302.40	100.80
22.	Construction of Ngwala Circular Road under Paren Distt., Nagaland (State Govt.)	380.26	114.08
23.	Construction of Sanitation and Waste Box at Mokochung Town, Nagaland (State Govt.)	78.91	39.46
24.	Construction of Business Centre at Diphu, Assam, (State Govt.)	425.02	141.67
25.	Construction of Business Centre at Dhing, Assam, (State Govt.)	445.37	148.46
26.	Improvement of Sports Complex at Chimpu, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	409.50	136.50
27.	Construction of Indoor Stadium and Improvement of Sports Complex at Miao, Distt. Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	361.86	120.62
28.	Construction of Guest House at Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	234.00	78.00
Total		19210.96	5601.89

*Ministry of Urban Development**Lumpsum Provision for the Projects/Schemes for the Benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim**Funds Released during 2007-08*

Total Provision Rs. 180.00 +90.00* = 270.00 Crores

*Supplementary Grant

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Scheme/State	Amount sanctioned	Fund released
1	2	3	4
1.	Improvement of Road Network at Pasighat Township, Arun. Pradesh (State Govt.)	903.53	301.17

1	2	3	4
2.	Construction of Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli, Assam (State Govt.)	407.22	135.74
3.	Infrastructure Development of Koloriang. (NBCC)	2414.00	804.66
4.	Construction of Commercial Complex at Dibrugarh, Assam (State Govt.)	414.23	138.07
5.	Construction of Bus Terminus and Shopping Centre-cum-marriage at Kamalpur, Assam (NBCC)	2168.00	722.66
6.	Construction of Parking Plaza-cum-Allied Facilities at Ravangla, Sikkim (NBCC)	1916.00	638.66
7.	Carpeting of other Bazars of South Sikkim, (State Govt.)	150.85	50.28
8.	Construction of City Shopping Mall-cum-Car complex at New Market, Dimapur, Nagaland (State Govt.)	2008.80	669.60
9.	Construction of Karimganj Storm Water Drainage Scheme (Ph-I), Assam (State Govt.)	1065.21	355.07
10.	Construction of Boundary fencing and beautification of Ridge park at Gangtok, Sikkim (State Govt.)	36.00	12.00
11.	Construction of Connectivity footpaths and link-Rd at Namchi, Sikkim (State Govt.)	92.70	30.90
12.	Providing 50mm thick bituminous and 40mm dense bituminous concrete Namchi, Sikkim (State Govt.)	87.00	29.00
13.	Construction of Shopping Complex Cum Car Parking at Tamlu, Nagaland (State Govt.)	838.80	166.72
14.	Construction of Town Hall at Dharmanagar, Tripura (NBCC)	1604.00	534.66
15.	Construction of Burial Cremation Ground at Passighat, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	246.60	82.20
16.	Construction of Guest House/Rest House at Chen Town, Nagaland (State Govt.)	130.90	43.63
17.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Dimapur, Nagaland (State Govt.)	1273.50	424.50
18.	Development of Burial and Cremation Ground at Daporijo Town, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	219.57	73.19

1	2	3	4
19.	Infrastructure Development at Dirang Township, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	331.20	110.40
20.	Construction of Town Hall at Amarpur, Sikkim (NBCC)	1878.00	626.00
21.	Improvement of Bye-lanes at Guwahati (Ph-II, Pt-2) Assam (NBCC)	2470.66	823.55
22.	Extension of Sewerage Network below (5&6th Mile) Gangtok, Sikkim (State Govt.)	474.08	158.03
23.	Construction of Retaining Wall & Protection Wall in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	194.29	64.76
24.	Construction Commercial Complex at North Lakhimpur, Assam (State Govt.)	319.26	106.43
25.	Construction of Guest House at Ziro Town, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	335.70	111.90
26.	Construction of Pedestrian track at Namchi, Sikkim (State Govt.)	107.10	35.70
27.	Construction of Commercial Complex at Pathsala, Assam (State Govt.)	316.65	105.55
28.	Construction of Working Women Hostel Old Age & Destitute Children Home at Basar, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	111.81	37.27
29.	Development Scheme for Champai Town, Mizoram (NBCC)	2362.52	787.50
30.	Improvement of Road Network at Jairampur, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	473.40	157.80
31.	Construction of Working Hostel, Marriage Hall Old Age Home with destitute Children Home and Community Hostel at Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh (State Govt.)	180.45	60.15
32.	Construction of Commercial Compex at Kokrajhar, Assam (State Govt.)	416.61	138.87
33.	Construction of Commercial Compex at Haliakhandi, Assam (State Govt.)	392.31	130.77
34.	Construction of Commercial Complex at Lakhipur Cachar Distt, Assam (State Govt.)	409.61	136.53
35.	Construction of Super Market & Office Complex at Amarpur, Tripura (NBCC)	1375.04	458.34

1	2	3	4
36.	Construction of Town Hall at Sapatgram, Assam (State Govt.)	119.49	38.82
Total		28245.09	9301.08

*Funds released State-wise last three years**Lump Sum Provision for the projects/schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim*

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Funds released in 2005-06	Funds released in 2006-07	Funds released in 2007-08
Arunachal Pradesh	3961.17	3528.48	6445.98
Assam	2211.50	3853.81	2689.58
Manipur	5.00	189.87	685.79
Meghalaya	973.20	657.61	337.20
Mizoram	3261.92	712.4	3755.09
Nagaland	2815.22	779.01	3585.00
Tripura	2471.99	1345.16	5418.59
Sikkim	300.00	1964.14	4082.77
Total	16000	13030.48	27000.00

*Statement VI**Details of Projects with World Bank assistance*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Objectives of the Project	Date of agreement /closing	Loan amount	Disb't in 04-05	Disb't in 05-06	Disb't in 06-07	Disb't in 07-08	Disb't in 08-09	Cum. Disb't in Upto 31.10.08*	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project	World Bank/ADA	To facilitate urban economic growth and improve quality of life by fostering the development of an efficient and sustainable urban transport system including effective institution to meet the needs of the users in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR)	05.08.02/ 31.12.09	542 (Loans \$ 463 credit \$ 79)	36.470	72.763	28.406	19.550	35.815	250.081	Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2.	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Imp. Project.	World Bank	To launch Karnataka Urban Water Supply (UWS) reform process based on the state urban water policy, improve UWS services in three Participating Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	18.02.05/ 31.12.08	39.5	—	8.914	14.105	7.120	0.210	30.348	Physical investment component-3 ULBs; Hubli- Dharwad; Belgaum; Gubarga
3.	3rd Tamil Nadu Urban Dev. Project.	World Bank	To improve urban infrastructure services in Tamil Nadu in a sustainable manner through (a) strengthening the managerial financial and technical capabilities of ULBs (b) mobilising resources and securing sustainable funding sources for Urban infrastructure investment by TNUDF and (c) providing incentive for investment in low income neighbourhood through the use of capital grant.	14.09.05/ 31.3.2011	300	—	16.324	21.520	33.438	14.569	85.841	Investment proposed to be based on demand driven investment plans developed by ULBs throughout the State includes support for transport infrastructure for Greater Chennai Metropolitan area.
4.	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	World Bank	To assist the State Government in improving the delivery of urban service through enhancing the quality of urban infrastructure and strengthening of ULB and State level institutional and financial frameworks for the delivery of urban service.	02.05.06/ 30.04.2012	216	—	0.0	17.304	6.565	11.543	35.852	Bangalore Development —Proposed support for road, sewerage, sanitation and underground drainage of Greater Bangalore Institutional Development— at ULBs and State level; Municipal Investment Support— proposed for urban services in about 70 ULBs (outside of Bangalore) meeting certain criteria.

[English]

Programmes for Prevention of Malnutrition

315. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out the modalities and intervention to reduce the present level of malnutrition among children in consultation with the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FNB has organized various programmes in the country to prevent malnutrition;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these programmes have been able to achieve the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The problem of malnutrition in the country among children is a multifaceted one. The Government is committed to reduce the problem of malnutrition and is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of children. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) as a part of the Ministry is providing guidance to implement the nutrition component of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the country.

Some of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development which directly or indirectly contribute to improvement in the nutritional status of children in the country are as under:—

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

(ii) Nutrition Education and Training Programmes of Food and Nutrition Board

(iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls.

(c) and (d) The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry strives to improve nutritional status of the

people in the country by creating nutritional awareness among them particularly on the nutritional needs of the vulnerable groups comprising of infants, young children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers, making them aware of the consequences of various forms of malnutrition and simple ways to prevent and control various nutritional deficiencies. The Food and Nutrition Board also provides wide range of Nutrition Education & Training programmes.

Some of the important areas of FNB activities are as follows:—

(i) Training in Nutrition Education for ICDS Functionaries;

(ii) Nutrition Education and Training for masses,

(iii) Inspection of Supplementary Nutritious Food served in the ICDS Anganwadis to the beneficiaries,

(iv) Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition,

(v) Providing Fruits & Vegetable Processing facilities at CFNEUs,

(vi) Celebration of Nutritional Events like, World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) (1-7 August), National Nutrition Week (NNW) (1-7 September), Global Iodine Deficiencies Disorders Prevention Day (21st October), World Food Day (16th October), Children's Day (14th November), International Women's Day (8th March) etc.

(vii) Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns through exhibitions,

(viii) Development, production and distribution of nutrition education/training material,

(ix) Mass Media Communication of nutrition awareness through audio/visual programmes,

(x) Development and Promotion of locally available Nutritious Foods.

(e) As per the Report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-II conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the year 1998-99 percentage of malnutrition was 43%, which has been reduced to 40.4%, as per NFHS-III, 2005-06 by using New WHO Child Growth Standards.

Misleading Advertisements by Companies

*316. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies found violating Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act in regard to misleading advertisements in various parts of the country during the current year;

(b) whether the MRTP Commission has taken action against such companies for such misleading advertisements;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (d) During the current year, so far 32 cases of misleading advertisement have been filed before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission as unfair trade practices enquiries. The MRTP Commission, a quasi-judicial body, considers and disposes of unfair trade practices cases after completion of proceedings and Government has no decision/action to take in such cases. The details of these cases and their present status are as under:—

Sl.No.	Case No.	Title	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	*UTPE 01/2008	Himanshu Lalwani Vs Bhati Airtel Ltd.	Listed on 13.02.2009 for framing of issues.
2.	UTPE 04/2008	Vinod Kumar Bindal Vs Ghaziabad Development Authority & 2 Ors.	Listed on 12.02.2009 for issuance of ** NOE.
3.	UTPE 08/2008	Dainik Bhaskar Corpn. Ltd. VS Nai Duniya	Listed on 05.03.2009 for consideration.
4.	UTPE 15/2008	Kavita Mittal & Ors. Vs Jaipuria Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 4.3.2009 for issuance of NOE.
5.	UTPE 34/2008	M. Bhattacharjee Vs Cogent EMR Solutions Ltd.	Under investigation by***DG (I&R).
6.	UTPE 38/2008	Nilofar Singh Vs Raheja Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 30.1.2009 for directions
7.	UTPE 53/2008	Hindustan Unilever Ltd. Vs Lotus Herbal Ltd. & Ors.	Listed on 13.2.2009 for issuance of NOE.
8.	UTPE 62/2008	Sushila Gupta Vs Tata Sky Ltd. & Anr.	Under investigation by DG (I&R).

1	2	3	4
9.	UTPE 75/2008	Mohd. Iqbal Vs Haryana Urban Development Authority.	Listed on 5.1.2009 for issuance of NOE.
10.	UTPE 79/2008	Shyam Sunder Vs Taneja Developers Ltd. & Anr.	Listed on 27.2.2009 for issuance of NOE.
11.	UTPE 80/2008	Yograj Sharma Vs Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Listed on 6.3.2009 for consideration of NOE.
12.	UTPE 109/2008	Tata Sky Ltd. & Ors. Vs Dish T.V. India Ltd.	Listed on 22.1.2009 for consideration.
13.	UTPE 110/2008	Sajag Upbhokta Shakti Sangathan Samiti Vs Dish T.V. India Ltd.	Listed on 22.1.2009 for directions.
14.	UTPE 111/2008	Manish Garg Vs Jaipuria Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 4.3.2009 for issuance of NOE.
16.	UTPE 124/2008	DG (I&R) Vs Body Care	Listed on 14.1.2009 for framing of issues.
17.	UTPE 129/2008	Mohan Lal Gupta Vs Jaipuria Infrastructre Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 15.1.2009 for consideration.
18.	UTPE 130/2008	Mohan Lal Gupta Vs Jaipuria Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 15.1.2009 for consideration.
19.	UTPE 132/2008	Yash Pal Arora Vs Vian Infrastructure Ltd.	Listed on 20.1.2009 for framing of issues.
20.	UTPE 150/2008	Deepak Kumar Verma Vs Shoyrya Towers Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 29.1.2009 for issues.

1	2	3	4
21.	UTPE 151/2008	Dr. Hari Dev Goyal Vs Khemka Stuart Leisure Ltd.	Listed on 15.1.2009 for issuance of NOE.
22.	UTPE 156/2008	Anil Poddar Vs Suncity HI-Tech Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 20.2.2009 for issuance of NOE.
23.	UTPE 162/2008	Manish Goel Vs Ansal Buildwell Ltd.	Fresh case, under consideration.
24.	UTPE 166/2008	Kuldeep Singh Kachwaha Vs Ghaziabad Development Authority	Listed on 03.03.2009 for consideration.
25.	UTPE 176/2008	Suman Jain Vs U Turn Housing Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 22.1.2009 for issuance of NOE.
26.	UTPE 177/2008	Preeti Aggarwal Vs U Turn Housing Pvt. Ltd.	Listed on 22.1.2009 for issuance of NOE.
27.	UTPE 178/2008	Shailendra Kumar Bhuwan Vs Ghaziabad Development Authority	Listed on 16.1.2009 for consideration.
28.	UTPE 180/2008	Pramod Kumar Vs Vodafone Essar Mobile Service Ltd. & Anr.	Listed on 18.02.2009 for consideration.
29.	UTPE 181/2008	Inder Singh Vs Delhi Development Authority	Listed on 21.1.2009 for further directions.
30.	UTPE 184/2008	Sheela Reji Thazamon Vs Kent Construction (P) Ltd.	Listed on 2.2.2009 for consideration.
31.	UTPE 186/2008	Windsor Park Residents Welfare Association Vs Assotech Realty Pvt. Ltd. & Ors.	Listed on 2.1.2009 for consideration.
32.	UTPE 198/2008	DG (I&R) Vs Maruti Suzuki	Under investigation by DG (I&R)

*UTPE: Unfair Trade Practices Enquiries

**NOE: Notice of Enquiry

***DG (I&R): Director General (Investigation & Registration)

[Translation]

NLRMP

*317. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the programme; and

(d) the details of the assistance provided to various States under the said programme during 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 21st August, 2008, had approved merging of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and their replacement with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP).

The salient features of the new Programme are the following:

- The NLRMP has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles, but also as a programme that will add value and provide a comprehensive database for planning developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information, while providing citizen services based on land records data.
- The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of conclusive titling with title guarantee, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country. Besides, a system for concurrent and continuous updating

of land records based on current changes will be in operation in all the tehsils, taluks, revenue circles, etc. Simultaneously, steps will be taken for comprehensive survey/re-survey of land using modern technology like High Resolution Satellite imagery, aerial photography, electronic total stations, GPS etc.

- A major focus of the Programme will be on citizen services, such as providing records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc.
- The activities to be supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps and updating of land records, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, inter connectivity amongst revenue offices and connectivity between registration and revenue offices alongwith training & capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries.
- To implement the NLRMP across the country from 2008-09, district will be taken as the unit of implementation where all the activities will converge. In 2008-09, it is proposed to take up at least 1-2 district(s) in each State/UT, and to scale up later to cover all the districts in the country by the end of the 12th Plan.
- Under the Programme, the Central Govt. is providing financial assistance to the States— 100% for the Components of Computerization of textual & spatial Land Records, Training and Capacity Building, 50% for Survey/resurvey and modern record rooms and 25% for computerization of Registration offices and their connectivity to revenue offices.

(d) The NLRMP was formally launched in a Technical Workshop held in New Delhi on 24-25 September, 2008, which was inaugurated by the Minister of Rural Development and attended by the Secretaries of the Revenue and Registration departments and the heads of departments from the States and UTs, and heads/

representatives of the technical agencies such as the NIC, Survey of India, Forest Survey of India, Soil & Land Use Survey of India, NRSA, ISRO and C-DAC etc.

During the financial year of 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs. 473 crore have been made under NLRMP. State Governments have been requested to prepare and submit Perspective Plan covering all components of the Programme alongwith their proposal for annual action plan of 2008-09. A Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Land Resources & representative of relevant Ministries & Technical agencies has been formed. Proposals from 13 States/U.Ts. have been received and the Committee has already sanctioned Rs. 174.19 crores for the States & UTs. The release of funds is under process in the Govt. The sanctioned amount for each State/UT is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise amount sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4475.465
2.	Bihar	997.965
3.	Gujarat	953.925
4.	Haryana	380.075
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1688.445
6.	Maharashtra	4924.025
7.	Nagaland	78.63
8.	Orissa	1232.363
9.	Punjab	1085.5505
10.	Sikkim	12.48
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1473.49
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.13
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44.90
Total		17419.4435

[English]

Assets Created under NREGS

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

(a) whether any study has been done regarding usefulness of the assets created so far under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the maintenance of assets created under the above scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) In 2006-07, in the first year of implementation of NREGA, 20 institutions conducted studies on NREGA. These studies covered 80 Phase I districts of 21 States. 37600 respondents were interviewed. Most of the respondents accepted that there has been overall enhancement of economic activities due to NREGA. They expressed that durable assets have been created in the villages. Drinking water has become available due to construction of water harvesting structures. There has been positive impact on soil and water conservation. 95.91% of respondents accepted that there is an increase in water table in the area. 93.03% of respondents felt that there has been favourable impact on agricultural productivity.

In 2007-08, a more intensive study was conducted by 'Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi' in Nuapada District of Orissa and Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh during January-March, 2008. The study focused on usefulness of assets created under NREGA. The study report pointed out that NREGA had made a positive impact on water availability and crop diversity. In Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh, 78.6% respondents accepted that NREGA had led to increase of water availability. Around 55% respondents reported an increase of 371.6 acre area under crops. 55.5% of the respondents reported diversification of crops over previous years. Crops like Jawar, Bajra, Koda, Makka and Arhar have been replaced

by wheat, gram and vegetables due to increased irrigation water availability. In Nuapada District of Orissa, almost similar observations had been made by the respondents. 15.38% of respondents in the district accepted the fact that NREGA had led to increase of water availability. 15% of respondents changed to mixed crop in the last one year. While paddy and Biri were mostly grown in the area, the respondents were able to diversify and produce crops such as groundnut, millet and vegetables. 14.5% of the respondents reported an increase in the net sown area due to increased water availability as a result of works undertaken through NREGA. In sample area, NREGA works had led to an increase in areas sown by 18.25 acres.

Institute of Human Development conducted study in 6 districts of Bihar and 2 districts of Jharkhand. The study points out that the assets created under NREGA have been proved very useful. NREGA was able to provide improved irrigation facilities through construction of water conservation and water harvesting structures.

In addition, various studies points out that implementation of NREGA has had a positive impact on incomes of rural people in the country. Wage negotiation capacity of the workers has increased. NREGA has augmented employment opportunities in rural areas. It has also been proved as an instrument of re-generation of natural resources.

In 2008-09, 260 National Level Monitors have visited 330 districts covered in Phase I & Phase II of NREGA. As per the reports of the NLMs, 97% of the works were found useful for the community. The quality of works in 91% cases was good. NLM reports also point out that in 92.91% villages, Gram Sabha was convened to recommend the list of works for taking up under NREGA. A high level of awareness about NREGA was found in 75.49% cases. Social Audit has been completed in 65.41% of the villages visited by NLMs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. para 6.13 of Operational Guidelines of NREGA provides that the maintenance of assets created under the scheme is considered as permissible work under NREGA. The same applies to the maintenance of assets created under other programmes but belonging to the sector of works approved in Schedule I of the NREG Act. The works

taken up under NREGA are monitored through online reports provided by the State Governments. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development has prescribed maintenance of proper record at various levels to monitor the maintenance of assets created under NREGA. Work Register and Asset Register are required to be maintained by Programme Officer/Gram Panchayat/other implementing agencies. Work Register contains details of the work such as number and date of sanction orders, completion date, expenditure incurred, date of Social Audit, pre-mid-post-project-condition of the work etc. The Asset Register contains details of assets, its cost, creation, current status, benefits derivable and details of works which have been taken up on the asset. Whenever works are taken up, entries are required to be made not only in Work Register but also in the Asset Register.

[Translation]

Additional Funds under IAY for Flood Victims

*319. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests for allotment of additional funds under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for flood affected areas, particularly in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last financial year and current year, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Requests from the States of Assam and Madhya Pradesh in the year 2007-08 and from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh during the current year, were received for allotment of additional funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for flood affected areas although it has not been specifically mentioned as to whether these relate to tribal area. However, the requests received may include tribal areas too.

Details of the requests received in this regard from the State Governments/concerned Districts during the last financial year and the current year, State-wise, and action taken thereon, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Requests for allotment of additional funds under IAY for flood affected areas received during 2007-08*

Sl.No.	Name of District	Grounds cited	No. of Dwelling Units	Action taken
1.	Assam			
	All 23 districts	Affected by flood	10060 New houses 1440 for Upgradation	Govt. of Assam was asked to submit the following documents which are still awaited from them. (i) District-wise list of beneficiaries (ii) Assurance that the State will release its matching share (iii) Certificate that no financial assistance for construction of houses has been provided to these beneficiaries from any other source. The State Government was also asked to settle the cases of funds released for flood affected areas in 2004-05.
2.	Madhya Pradesh			
	Shajapur & Umariya	-do-	382	The following information/clarifications were called for from the State Govt. which are still awaited. (i) To cut-short the beneficiary list as the demand for IAY houses from Shajapur was above the ceiling limit. (ii) Certificate that no financial assistance for construction of houses has been provided to these beneficiaries from any other source. (iii) It was not clear whether the houses were fully destroyed or partially.

Requests received during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of District	Grounds cited	No. of Dwelling Units requested	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar			
	Araria	Affected by flood	58000 for all the 14 districts	It has been decided to release an amount equivalent to 10% of annual allocation of these 14 districts under 5% IAY funds meant for natural calamity, which comes to Rs. 77.9 crore. With this amount, about 30,000 additional houses can be constructed. In addition, Rs. 71.55 crore which were lying unspent with some DRDAs out of PM package and were adjusted against 1st instalment of normal IAY funds during the current year will also be released to the flood affected districts
	Bhagalpur	-do-		
	Katihar	-do-		
	Khagaria	-do-		
	Madhepura	-do-		
	Muzaffarpur	-do-		
	Nalanda	-do-		
	West Champaran	-do-		

1	2	3	4	5
	Patna Purnia Saharsa Saran Supul Vaishali	Affected by flood -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-		under natural calamity component. This amount will be sufficient for construction of about 28,000 houses. The Govt. of Bihar has been requested to indicate the district-wise distribution of these 58,000 additional houses among those 14 districts so that the funds could be released to each of the 14 districts accordingly.
2.	Uttar Pradesh Shahjahanpur	Affected by flood & fire	67	DM, Shahjahanpur was advised to submit the proposal through the State Govt, with all requisite certificates/information. Further, he was also informed of the existing provision under which the Collectors/DMs are authorized to first incur the expenditure and extend assistance to victims of fire and thereafter to seek reimbursement from this Ministry
	Saharanpur	-do-	173	-do-
	Sitapur	Affected by flood	173	Before the Ministry could consider this proposal, the State Govt., was asked to submit UC/Audit Report/ Progress Report etc in respect of the similar release of funds made by the Ministry in Feb. 2007.
	Raibareilly	Affected by flood and fire	3187	The DRDA has been advised to submit the proposal through the State Government. He has also been informed of the existing provision under which the Collectors/DMs are authorized to first incur the expenditure and extend assistance to victims of fire and thereafter to seek reimbursement from this Ministry.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh Papumpare (Two proposals)	Affected by flood	279	The State Govt. has been asked to submit the following documents which are still awaited from them. (i) List of eligible beneficiaries. (ii) Assurance that the State will release its matching share. (iii) Certificate that no financial assistance has been provided to these beneficiaries from any other source. (iv) Nature of calamity. (v) Govt. order declaring the district as affected by natural calamity.
4.	Tamil Nadu Tiruvarur Cuddalore Nagapattinam Thanjavur Pudukkottai	Cyclone & heavy rains -do- -do- -do- -do-	25,000 16,000 13,000 10,000 2,000	The matter is under consideration in this Ministry. As per IAY guidelines additional funds for construction of 1203 houses can be sanctioned to these five districts.
5.	Chhattisgarh Durg	Affected by floods	144	First instalment of funds amounting to Rs. 14.775 lakh released on 14.10.2008.

Power Transmission Lines

*320. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by the Union Government for laying of power transmission lines in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of work completed by October, 2008 against the target; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has finalized the programme for laying of power transmission lines in the country in tandem with the capacity addition programme during the 11th Five Year Plan. The construction of a transmission system is a dynamic programme. It has to correspond to addition in generation capacity. In case of any change in the programme of commissioning of generation projects, a rigorous continuing exercise is carried out to reschedule the programme of transmission works to match the commissioning of generation projects. The programme and the percentage of work completed by October, 2008 are given below:—

Transmission Lines	Programme (11th Plan) (2007-2012)	Achievement Upto October 2008	Percentage Achievement
Central Sector (ckm)	55360	9257	16.72
State Sector (ckm)	40200	8418	20.94
Total (ckm)	95,560	17,675	18.49

(d) The following steps are being taken to achieve the targets:—

(i) Comprehensive monitoring is done by the Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority by convening project review meetings at regular intervals to assess the critical areas, project interface problems and completion trends etc. to take pre-emptive measures and advance action on various project linked activities.

(ii) Project execution is also monitored at field level and at corporate level by the respective executing agencies.

(iii) Bottlenecks faced by the executing agencies are sought to be resolved by taking timely action with the concerned authorities in respect of forest clearances, railway clearances, Right of Way (ROW) problems etc.

[English]

Divorce Cases

3143. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of divorce cases registered and disposed of during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the unemployed husbands have also to pay alimony; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No such data is being maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Alimony is paid by the order passed by the Court after taking into consideration all aspects.

[Translation]

Social Security and Insurance for Tribals

3144. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is operating any scheme for social security and insurance for the tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been releasing grants to State/Union Territory Governments to provide insurance

cover to each family head of identified 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) through "Janashree Bima Yojana" of Life Insurance Corporation of India. The benefits of Janashree Bima Yojana are:—

- (i) Payment of Rs. 50,000/- to nearest kith and kin of life insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability due to accident;
- (ii) Payment of Rs. 20,000/- to the nearest kith and

kin in case of natural death;

- (iii) Payment of Rs. 25,000/- in case of partial disability; and

- (iv) Educational grant of Rs. 300/- per quarter for 2 children studying in class IX to XII.

(c) Details of State-wise funds released for Janashree Bima Yojana are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds released for Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) under the Scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount released during 2004-05	Amount released during 2005-06	Amount released during 2006-07	Amount released during 2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	120.00	110.00	68.00
2.	Bihar	5.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	40.00	90.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	25.00	50.00	55.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	70.00	145.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	2.50	5.00	15.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	10.00	20.00	12.50	5.39
8.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	200.00	150.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	70.00	140.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Manipur	10.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
11.	Orissa	12.50	25.00	42.50	13.61
12.	Rajasthan	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	40.00	80.00	80.00	0.00
14.	Tripura	25.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
15.	Uttaranchal/UP	2.50	7.10	0.00	0.00
16.	West Bengal	15.00	30.00	32.50	0.00
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
Total		500.00	1000.00	547.50	112.00

*[English]***Hydel Power Projects**

3145. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the ongoing Hydel Power Projects between Gangotri and Uttarakashi has been put on hold;

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

(c) the 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) to (c) Three hydro power projects namely, Bhaironghati, Loharinag Pala and Pala Maneri are planned on the river Bhagirathi between Gangotri and Uttarakashi. The brief details of these three projects are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of the above mentioned three schemes, Bhaironghati and Pala Maneri projects are proposed to be taken up by Uttarakhand Jal Vidut Nigam Limited (UJVNL), an undertaking of the Government of Uttarakhand, whereas Loharinag Pala Hydro Power Project is under implementation by NTPC Limited. These projects are run-of-the-river type projects.

Taking note of the concerns raised by some NGO's regarding construction of hydro power schemes on the river Ganga, the NTPC on 18.7.2008, as directed by the Government, has constituted a High Level Expert Group to examine the various issues involved. The Group has been granted extension upto 18th December, 2008.

The State Government of Uttarakhand has reportedly put on hold the projects of Bhaironghati and Pala Maneri.

Statement

The brief details of three projects are as under:-

- (i) **Bhaironghati Hydro-Electric Project (381 MW):** Planned 10 km South of Gangotri, this project is in initial stage with environmental impact assessment report being prepared. Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by UJVNL was

received in Central Electricity Authority on 09.01.2008. The same was returned on 12.02.2008 due to inadequate geological investigation by UJVNL.

- (ii) **Pala Maneri Hydro-Electric Project (4 x 120 MW= 480 MW):** This project is being built North of Uttarakashi. The project was accorded concurrence by Central Electricity Authority on 23rd February, 2007 for execution by Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited at an estimated cost of Rs. 1922 crores including IDC & FC of Rs. 246.94 crores for completion in 53 months from zero date. Project implementation is yet to commence.

- (iii) **Loharinag Pal HEP (4 x 150 MW= 600 MW):** This project is under implementation by NTPC. The project was accorded concurrence by Central Electricity Authority on 11th August 2004 for execution by NTPC Limited at an estimated cost of US\$ 34.15 million plus Rs. 2262.40 crores including IDC & FC of US \$ 22.19 plus Rs. 204.4 crores for completion in 53 months from zero date. The project was approved by NTPC in June 2006 for execution.

Rohini Residential Scheme, Phase-III

3146. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads and parks of various sectors of Rohini Residential Scheme Phase-III, Delhi are in very dilapidated condition.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be maintained properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the roads in the said area are in good condition and a few roads require some patch repairs, and that parks are also being maintained properly.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Children Languishing in Jails

3147. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sought information from the various State Governments regarding the children languishing in jails; 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) As per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 children under pre-sentence detention are placed in Observation Homes while children who have been sentenced are placed in Special Homes. No child should be placed in jail as per the Act.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Writ Petition (Civil) 559 of 1994 (R.D. Upadhyaya v/s State of Andhra Pradesh and Others) have issued guidelines to State Governments for providing various facilities to children living with their mothers in prison. State Governments have been directed to follow these guidelines which include providing the children with care, adequate clothing, educational and recreational facilities.

DDA Housing Scheme, 2008

3148. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under DDA Housing Scheme, 2008 a person owning a residential Flat jointly with his/her spouse with his/her individual share less than 66.9 sq. metre was eligible to apply;

(b) whether the applicant is required to give undertaking that he does not own in full or part on free hold or lease hold basis any residential plot or house in the urban area of Delhi thus contradicting the eligibility criteria under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to modify the discrepancies?

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

(c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been instructed to make appropriate modifications for future schemes.

Conference of Chief Justice of High Courts

3149. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of Chief Justice of High Courts was held recently;

(b) if so, the main points discussed therein;

(c) the resolutions passed by the conference, if any; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Chief Justices Conference was held in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of India on April 17-18, 2008. Issues discussed and Resolutions passed, in brief, are given in the enclosed Statement.

In so far as the item regarding modernization and computerization of justice delivery system is concerned, Government has already commenced the implementation of a scheme of computerization of District and Subordinate Courts in the country. A proposal to increase the retirement age of High Court Judges, as resolved in the Conference, is presently under consideration of the Government. Government has already decided to increase the salaries and certain allowances of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges in view of the pay revision of Government employees, a matter that was discussed in the conference. The other items concern the High Courts and the State Governments to whom the resolutions of the Conference have been forwarded for follow up action.

Statement*Points Discussed and Resolutions Adopted in the Chief Justices Conference Held on April 17-18, 2008*

1. **Progress on Implementation of the resolutions passed in the previous Chief Justices' Conference held on 6th and 7th April, 2007.**

The Conference resolved that the High Courts will take necessary steps required at their end for

implementation of the resolutions passed in Chief Justices' Conference-2007, consider desirability of prescribing three years practice at Bar as a qualification for appointment to the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and send their views to Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India within eight weeks and wherever necessary, the Chief Justices will take up the matter at the highest level of State Government for providing adequate funds for implementation of the resolutions.

2. Steps required to be taken to reduce arrears and ensure speedy trial of cases.

The Conference resolved that the High Courts will take immediate steps/make efforts to fill up vacancies of Judicial Officers, set up at least one Family Court in each district, set up additional courts of special judges exclusively for trial of corruption cases and set up additional court of Subordinate Judges so as to expedite disposal and reduce arrears of cases.

3. Consideration of the following recommendations of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission in its 4th Report titled "Ethics in Governance".

The Conference resolved that Special Judges appointed under Prevention of Corruption Act shall deal primarily with corruption cases and as far as possible held trial of such cases on a day-to-day basis.

4. Upgrading and augmenting the infrastructure of Subordinate Courts.

The Conference resolved that the High Courts shall requests their respective State Governments to provide funds for upgrading and augmenting the infrastructure of Subordinate Courts by replacing the dilapidated buildings with new buildings, upgrading the existing court complexes and constructing new court complexes and residential quarters for judicial officers.

**5. (i) Preparation of budgets of High Courts and Subordinate Courts and
(ii) Financial Autonomy to the High Courts.**

The Conference resolved that the High Courts will impress upon the State Governments to suitably increase the allocation of funds so as to meet the budgetary demands of the High Courts and Subordinate Courts and that budgets be prepared on a scientific basis and wherever required the Chief Justices of High Courts be delegated full powers to appropriate and re-appropriate within the allocated budget.

6. Progress in setting-up and functioning of Evening/Morning Courts in Subordinate Courts.

The Conference resolved that Evening/Morning Courts be set up, wherever found feasible, and cases involving petty offences be transferred to such Courts.

7. Norms for revising the strength of Judges in High Courts.

The Conference resolved that the strength of Judges in the high Courts be delinked from disposal, and, fixed on the basis of pendency of cases and disposal rate of Additional Judges of the High Courts be taken into consideration while appointing them against permanent posts.

8. Progress made in setting-up of Fast Track Courts of Magistrates and Fast Track Civil Courts.

The Conference resolved that wherever feasible, the High Courts will take steps to set up Courts of Special Metropolitan Magistrates/Special Judicial Magistrates presided by retired Government servants and court servants, possessing a professional degree in Law, for trial of petty offences.

9. Strengthening of A.D.R. system including mediation and conciliation.

The Conference resolved that Mediation Centres be set up in the High Court as well as in each district Court, and necessary infrastructure be provided to them utilizing the funds allocated by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) as well as other funds that may be available for the purpose. The mediators be given adequate training in mediation and conciliation. The Conference also resolved that efforts be made to include mediation and conciliation in the curriculum of Law colleges.

10. Strengthening of training of Judicial Officers.

The Conference resolved that the training of Judicial Officers be strengthened.

11. Steps required to be taken to curb the misuse of Public Interest Litigation.

The Conference emphasised on the need to strictly follow the Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 11th March, 2008 in Criminal Appeal No. 472 of 2008- Divine Retreat Centre Vs. State of Kerala & ors.

12. Progress made in modernization and computerisation of Justice Delivery System.

The Conference resolved that adequate steps be taken for modernization and computerisation of Courts and enhancing the use of various IT tools including video conferencing, internet usage, E-mail based communication, electronic dissemination of information and use of digital signatures, particularly at the level of subordinate courts.

13. Merit to be the determinative criteria for elevation of Judicial Officer to the High Court.

The Conference resolved that adequate consideration be given to merit, while recommending Judicial Officers, for elevation to the High Courts and only suitable officers be recommended. Recording of Annual Confidential Reports of Judicial Officers be streamlined wherever necessary.

14. Formation of All India Judicial Service.

The Conference resolved that the High Courts will consider entrusting recruitment upto 25% posts in Higher Judicial Service, required to be filled-up by direct recruitment, to a National Commission, on all India basis and send their respective views to Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, within eight weeks.

15. Strengthening of vigilance cells in the High Courts and progress made in setting-up of vigilance cells in each district.

The Conference resolved that wherever required vigilance cells in High Courts be strengthened and vigilance cells headed by a senior District Judge be set up for each region to monitor and watch the activities of the ministerial staff of Subordinate Courts.

16. Strengthening of legal aid mechanism.

The Conference resolved that only competent and motivated lawyers be engaged by legal service authorities.

17. Progress made in setting up of permanent mechanism for implementation of resolutions passed by the Chief Justices' Conferences and decisions taken at the Joint Conferences of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices.

The Conference resolved that Monitoring Committees be set up in accordance with the resolutions passed in

the Conferences of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices in 2006 and 2007, if they had not been set up already.

18. Consideration of recommendations of Mallmath Committee for increasing the working days of High Courts.

The Conference resolved that High Courts will consider either extending working hours up to five and a half hours or suitably increasing the working days, High Court Judges be requested to work during vacation on voluntary basis and that they will not go for holidaying on working days.

19. Revision of salary, allowances and service conditions of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges in view of the pay revision of Govt. employees.

The item was discussed but no resolution was passed.

20. Increase in the age of retirement of High Court Judges.

The Conference resolved to reiterate the resolution passed in this matter in its previous Conference.

Allotment of CGHS Flats in Delhi

3150. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court had given any direction to the Government for early allotment of Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) flats in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the implementation of the Courts direction is still pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), functioning under the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNTD), has informed that while considering CWP No. 10066/2004 in the matter of Yogiraj

Krishna Co-op Group Housing Society Ltd. Vs. DDA and others, the Delhi High Court *vide* its orders dated 25.08.2008 gave directions to start the process for allotment of flats to 57 Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi by adopting the procedure laid down in the said Court Order. As per the directions issued by the High Court, all the concerned Cooperative Societies are to furnish the information/documents alongwith the list of members in compliance of Schedule VII of Delhi Cooperative Society Rules 2007 to the RCS within 15 days.

The RCS has further informed that only 11 Societies have submitted part documents till now, and that further action in the matter is subject to submission of complete proposals from the Societies.

Inclusion of Koli Community in the ST's List

3151. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Koli community in Scheduled Tribes list of States including Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) There is no recommendation from any State Government including Maharashtra for inclusion of 'Koli' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Domestic Violence Act, 2006

3152. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Protection Officers appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2006, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have not appointed the said officers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of cases received and disposed off under the said Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Expandable Housing Scheme

3153. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of floor allowed for construction under Expandable Housing Scheme (EHS) of DDA;

(b) whether some allottees have constructed floors beyond the permissible limit; and

(c) if so, the number of such flats and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the maximum number of floors allowed in the Expandable Housing Scheme of DDA is 2½ floors *i.e.* Ground + First + Part Second, and in some cases, 3 floors *i.e.* Ground + First + Second.

(b) and (c) DDA has further informed that surveys are conducted from time to time to ascertain the extent of unauthorised construction and action including demolition and sealing is taken against such unauthorised construction, which is an ongoing process.

Acquisition of Property

3154. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recent Supreme Court Judgement regarding the law on adverse possession and taking control of property from the owner by the squatters and its effect on property ownership rights;

(b) the assessment/findings made pertaining to the effect of violation of right to property on social and economic development of our society;

(c) whether the Government proposes to accept the Supreme Court Judgement and enact/amend the law to recognize right to property as an important human right with provision to ensure speedy restoration of property to the owner and punishment to squatters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of judgement in question regarding law on adverse possession and taking control of property from the owner by the squatters and its effect on property ownership rights are available in Supreme Court judgement in the matter of Homji Waghaji jai Vs. B.K. Harijan (2008) 12 SCALE 697.

(b) The details are available in the judgement of Supreme Court as mentioned at para (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to refer this matter to law Commission.

Indian Whisky Brands Sold as Scotch

3155. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against premium Indian whisky brands distilled or bottled in India being sold as Scotch;

(b) if so, the details of the companies held guilty therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken action against these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Power Supply in Himachal Pradesh

3156. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation capacity of hydro power projects of Himachal Pradesh has been affected recently due to heavy snowfall;

(b) whether the State-Government of Himachal Pradesh has demanded additional power supply from the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

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 power generation capacity of Hydro power projects of Himachal Pradesh has not been affected due to heavy snowfall during the winter season and it is reported that at present all the stations are in operation. The hydro power generation in Himachal Pradesh is more than the target by about 34.57% and 11.05% during October, 2008 & November, 2008 respectively. However, it is marginally less (4.73%) than the target during December, 2008 (upto 10th December, 2008).

(b) to (d) The Government of Himachal Pradesh had requested for a minimum allocation of 15% unallocated power during the period 1st November, 2008 to 31st March, 2009. Keeping in view the power supply position in the States/UTs of Northern Region, unallocated power to the tune of 7-12% in various time slots of the day has been allocated to Himachal Pradesh with effect from 13th December, 2008.

[English]

Illegal Transfer of Tribals' Land

3157. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of tribal people in Assam has been illegally transferred to non-tribals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Housing Start Index

3158. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to start Housing Starts Index; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated a process to develop Housing Start-Up Index and as a part thereof, RBI has constituted a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). So far, four meetings of the TAG have been held. TAG is yet to submit its report.

[*Translation*]

Frequency Relay in Power Supply

3159. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has placed some States *viz.* Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Goa under frequency relay in power supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Western Regional Power Grid comprises of States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Presently the Western Regional grid is connected

synchronously with Northern, Eastern and North Eastern grids. A committee known as Western Region Power Committee (WRPC) has been formed in the Western Region as per the Electricity Act, 2003, comprising the players partaking in grid operation in the Western Region with the mandate to agree on matters concerning the stability and smooth operation of the integrated grid and economy and efficiency in the operation of the power system in the region.

In the event of tripping of any major generating unit in any of the inter-connected grids and also sudden increase in load, the mismatch in generation and demand may lead to frequency falling below acceptable levels. Without timely intervention under extreme conditions, the frequency may dip to dangerously low levels which may lead to cascade tripping and power disruption over a wide area. The load generation balance is to be primarily maintained by adjusting the generation according to change in load by the Load Despatch Centres (LDCs). In the event of failure of such intervention by the LDCs, Under Frequency Load Shedding Scheme (UFLS) is implemented in all the Regional grids, in which load is automatically shed on sensing the pre-decided frequency levels. This minimizes the mismatch between generation and load and the system is saved from potential collapse. This scheme is a defence mechanism to save the grid and thus remains in service all the time and is essential for secure grid operation and saving the grid from plunging into total darkness.

In Western Region, the UFLS scheme has been in operation for many years now. The settings of under frequency relays are decided in consultation with the Constituent States, Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC) and the Central Electricity Authority and approved by Western Regional Electricity Board/WRPC. Since synchronization of Western-Eastern-North Eastern Grid with the Northern Regional Grid in August, 2006, frequency relays were set to shed load at instantaneous frequency levels of 48.8 Hz, 48.6 Hz and 48.2 Hz. These settings have been implemented and are in operation in the Western Regional Grid.

Barh Thermal Power Project

3160. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted any inquiry in case of supply of boilers to Barh Bihar by M/s Technopromexport of Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the inquiry?

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 CBI had registered a case on 6.3.2006 under section 120-B IPC read with Sections 13(1) (d) and 13(2) of PC Act 1988 against unknown officials of NTPC India, M/s. FGUP "VO" Technopromexport and unknown others in the matter of awarding of contract for setting up a Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) at Barh, Bihar. CBI had obtained the original records of this Ministry on 26.05.06. Thereafter, no further reference from CBI has been received in the Ministry so far.

Guidelines for Backward Districts

3161. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to issue the fresh guidelines to develop the backward districts of the country; 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) The guidelines and parameters to identify the backward districts in the country is issued by the Planning Commission. Accordingly, due weightage to backwardness is given while the central allocation is distributed amongst State and districts in allocation-based programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing a scheme namely, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) since 2006-07 aiming at to address regional imbalances in development. At present there is no proposal for reviewing the BRGF programme guidelines.

Same Sex Marriages

3162. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any bill to recognise same sex marriage in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to recognise same sex marriage in the country.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the above.

Child-Free Zones

3163. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation for creation of child-free zones in hotels, restaurants, resorts and airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Soil Erosion in Gujarat

3164. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any pilot projects to check soil erosion in south Gujarat;

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

(c) the time by which such projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Department of Land

Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is not implementing any pilot project specifically to check soil erosion in south Gujarat.

[English]

Irregularities in PFC

3165. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularities against officials of Power Finance Corporation (PFC) have come to the notice of the Government;

(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 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The following complaints of irregularities in PFC have been received by the Ministry of Power and action taken thereon as indicated against each:—

- (i) Complaint regarding award of contract of Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project:

Ministry of Power, on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), is in the process of constituting an independent Committee to look into the matter.

- (ii) Complaint against CMD, PFC and others alleging various irregularities:

Ministry of Power has sent its reply to CVC on 7.4.2008 for advice.

- (iii) Complaint against CMD, PFC and others alleging various irregularities:

Ministry of Power has sent its reply to CVC on 2.09.2008 for advice.

NTPC Officers Joining Private Companies

3166. SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether officer of the rank of Director and CMD of NTPC have left the organization recently to join private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such officers are required to obtain permission of the Government before joining private companies under the existing rule;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether necessary permission was obtained by such officers; and

(f) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken 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) and (b) No officer of NTPC in the rank of Director and CMD has resigned and left NTPC to join private company during the last two years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per DPE guidelines, no functional Director of the company including the Chief Executive who has retired/resigned from the service of the company, after such retirement/resignation shall accept any appointment or post, whether advisory or administrative, in any firm or company, whether Indian or foreign, with which the company has or had business relations, within one year from the date of retirement without prior approval of the Government.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of answer of (a) above.

[Translation]

Juvenile Justice Board and Juvenile Homes

3167. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have failed in setting up Juvenile Justice Board and Juvenile homes;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has given its observation on the issue;

(c) if so, whether the Government has issued directives to the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the information available in the Ministry, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Orissa and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh have constituted Juvenile Justice Boards and Juvenile homes under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) As per Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, State Governments/UT Administrations are required to constitute Juvenile Justice Boards. Section 8 of the Act also provides for setting up of the observation homes for temporary reception of any juvenile in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them. The responsibility for proper implementation of the provisions of the Act lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Women and Child Development has been taking up matter with the State Governments from time to time for proper implementation of the provisions of the Act.

[English]

CBI Inquiry against DDA Officers

3168. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI had sought sanctions to prosecute DDA officers allegedly involved in corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the officers against whom sanctions have been granted and those against whom the sanction has been withheld; and

(d) the details of the DDA officers placed under suspension and dismissed on the basis of CBI inquiry?

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

(b) and (c) Details of the cases where sanction for prosecution has been granted are given in the enclosed Statement-I. DDA has also reported that sanction for prosecution of DDA officers/staff has not been withheld in any case.

(d) The details as reported by DDA in respect of the officials/officers of DDA placed under suspension are given in the enclosed Statement-II and the details of the officers/officers of DDA dismissed on conviction are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Details of sanction for prosecution in respect of officers/staff of DDA issued on the recommendation of CBI w.e.f. 1.4.2002.

Sl.No.	Name & designation Shri/Smt.	Date of issue
1	2	3
1.	S.K. Mittal EE	11.6.02
2.	D.V. Singh, AE	11.6.02
3.	Hari Shanker Sharma, JE	20.6.02
4.	Sushil Kr. Bhardwaj, LDC	23.7.02
5.	R.K. Sharma, JE (C)	27.11.02
6.	Pritam Singh, AD	12.5.03
7.	Satviyar Singh, UDC	12.5.03
8.	Ashok Kapoor, Sr. PS	12.5.07
9.	Ajit Kumar, LDC	4.8.03

1	2	3
10.	S.K. Mittal, EE (C)	1.9.03
11.	D.V. Singh, AE (C)	1.9.03
12.	Mahender Singh Tyagi, JE (C)	6.8.03
13.	Ashok Kapoor, Sr. PS	31.3.04
14.	Badar Majeed, JE (C)	15.12.03
15.	Karambir Singh, JE	3.12.04
16.	Jagdish Chander, Dir. (Land)	23.3.04
17.	V.K. Singhal, Dir. (H)	7.4.04
18.	K.R. Pant, FI	18.5.04
19.	H.C. Verma, AD	5.10.04
20.	Vijay Risbud, Commr. (Plg.)	5.1.05
21.	Ashok Kapoor, Sr. OS	14.12.04
22.	K.M. Johri, JE (C)	5.8.05
23.	M.K. Sharma, JE	5.8.05
24.	Hari Mohan, JE	11.11.05
25.	Mehroz Khan	13.12.05
26.	O.P. Rai, EE (C)	20.12.05
27.	Shri I.P. Uniyal, Surveyor	29.6.06
28.	Shri Ram, Chainman	29.6.06
29.	Rakesh Kumar Sharma, Patwari	25.5.07
30.	J.R. Gaur, AD	5.11.07
31.	Shyam Babu, AE	5.11.07
32.	Ajya Kr. Sharma, Asstt.	5.11.07
33.	S.K. Sharma, JE	5.11.07
34.	B.P. Rathore, JE	10.12.07
35.	Sohan Pal Sharma, UDC	26.12.07
36.	Sashibhanu, JE	11.6.08
37.	R.K. Sharma, Beldar	11.6.08
38.	Gurcharan Singh, AD	12.6.08

1	2	3
39.	J.B. Joshi, Peon	12.6.08
40.	Sunil Kr. Gupta, UDC	23.6.08
41.	N.K. Arora, JE (C)	Under issue.
42.	Shiv Kumar, Mali	Under issue.

Statement II

Details of DDA officials/officers who were placed under suspension since 1.4.02 on the basis of CBI Inquiry:

Sl.No.	Name & designation of official/ officer S/Shri	Date of Suspension
1.	Sushil Kr. Bhardwaj, LDC	23.7.02
2.	Vijay Risbud, Commr. (Plg.)	7.4.03
3.	Jagdish Chander, Dir. (L)	7.4.03
4.	Badar Majeed, JE	17.3.03
5.	K.R. Pant, FI	1.9.03
6.	Hari Mohan, JE	6.5.04
7.	O.P. Raj, EE	5.7.05
8.	I.P. Uniyal, Surveyor	9.9.05
9.	Shri Ram, Chainman Supervisor	9.9.2005
10.	Lakhmi Chand, S/G	9.9.2005
11.	Mehroj Khan, JE	7.11.2005
12.	Rakesh Kr. Sharma, Patwari	12.4.2006
13.	J.R. Gaur, AD	17.8.2007
14.	A.K. Mishra, DD	17.8.2007
15.	Gurcharan Singh, AD	4.1.2008
16.	J.B. Joshi, Peon	4.1.2008
17.	Shashibhanu, JE	15.1.08
18.	R.K. Sharma, Beldar	15.1.08
19.	Sunil Kr. Gupta, UDC	8.4.2008
20.	N.K. Arora, JE	18.6.2008
21.	Naresh Kumar, Mate	18.6.2008
22.	Shiv Kumar, Mate	18.6.2008

Statement III

Details of DDA officers dismissed since 1.4.2002 on conviction on the basis of CBI Inquiry:

Sl.No.	Name & designation S/Shri	Date of Dismissal
1.	S.C.Joshi, JE	15.12.2003
2.	G.S. Parwani, JE	6/2007
3.	Abhilash Singh, Mate	21.11.2005
4.	Anna Wanklade, UDC	23.10.2003
5.	Hari Shanker Sharma, JE	10.7.2008
6.	PCD Pamnani, JE	30.11.2007
7.	R.K. Sharma, JE	25.6.2008

Loktak Hydro Power Project

3169. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Loktak Hydro Power Project;

(b) whether the Government is facing any problem in the project;

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

(d) whether farmers have lost agricultural land due to inundation caused by this project; and

(e) if so, the details of compensation paid to them?

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) Loktak Hydroelectric Project was set up with installed capacity of 105 MW (3x35 MW). The generating capacity of the project has been derated to 90 MW (3x30 MW) w.e.f. 3rd July, 2008. The Power Station is presently under operation with two units and one unit is under shutdown with effect from 19.11.2008 for Renovation & Modernization (R&M) activities. The R&M activities are expected to be completed by the year 2009-10.

(b) and (c) No specific problem with regard to technical operation of the project has been brought to notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) According to NHPC, a Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Guwahati has *inter alia* held that an estimated area of land affected by the Loktak Power Station is 27404.94 acres of 12,129 pattadars who are to be compensated. However, NHPC is of the view that the lands of pattadars lies between 770 meters to 771 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL) that is much above the maximum water level maintained by the Loktak Power Station and as such submergence, if any, could not be caused by the water of Loktak Lake. The matter is still subjudice before the hon'ble Guwahati High Court (Imphal Bench).

Rain Water Harvesting

3170. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI BHAILAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make rain water harvesting system compulsory for new constructions on 100 Sq. Meters area and above in the big cities throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy on Rain Water harvesting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures adopted by the Government to educate the rural and urban people of the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings is one of the key urban reforms under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. All State Governments have committed to implement the above reform within the seven year mission period (2007-12) in the cities covered under the Mission. Further, Model Building Bye-laws brought out by Ministry of Urban Development has incorporated the provision of Rain Water Harvesting which have been circulated to all the State Governments. As per Model Building Bye-laws,

water harvesting through storing of water runoff including rainwater in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq.m. should be provided for in the building plan. The plans submitted to the local bodies shall indicate the system of storm water drainage along with points of collection of rain water in surface reservoirs or in recharge wells. Further, all buildings having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litre and above per day may incorporate waste water recycling system. The recycled water can be used for non-potable purposes. Various State Governments have made the provision of rain water mandatory. However, the minimum size of the plot varies from State to State depending on local conditions.

The Central Ground Water Authority have issued Guidelines on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to conserve and use rain water. The pamphlet of Central Government Water Authority on rain water harvesting is available for dissemination to public. Rain water harvesting is also included in the syllabi of Schools.

Drinking Water Projects In Kerala

3171. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drinking water projects being implemented with foreign assistance in Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any new proposal pertaining to World Bank assistance for supply of drinking water in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Kerala Government has been implementing World Bank assisted Kerala Rural Water and Sanitation Project since November, 2000. The project was closed on 30.9.2008. However, Government of Kerala has sought extension of the project period upto 31.3.2009 for completing the on-going schemes, which has been recommended. The State Government also implements Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project since December, 2006 aided by Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Kochi, Kollam, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur Municipal Corporations and 53 towns. The project is expected to be completed by June, 2012. In the wake

of Tsunami, ADB funded Tsunami Emergency Assistance (sector) Project has been approved w.e.f. 1.6.2005 for implementation in Tsunami-affected areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The closing date of the project has been extended to 31.10.2009. Kerala has also been implementing Urban Water Supply Project for Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Pattuvam, Meenad, Cherthala and adjoining villages with financial assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan. The project was signed in June, 1997 but the execution commenced in 2003 and is likely to be completed by December, 2010.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has sent a follow-on project of Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency costing Rs. 1,200 crore to be implemented during 2008-2013 with World Bank assistance, which has been posed to the World Bank for assistance in November, 2008.

Hydro Power Projects

3172. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for hydro power generation for the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan periods;

(b) whether a number of sites have been identified by the Government to set up Hydro Power projects in various parts of the country to achieve the target; 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) The Planning Commission has approved a capacity addition target of 15,627 MW from Hydro Projects during the 11th Plan period. The targets for hydro capacity addition during the 12th Plan have not been finalized.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 45 projects with aggregate capacity of 15,627 MW are under construction in the country. Project-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. A shelf of 109 projects for subsequent plan has been identified. Project-wise details of this shelf of projects with aggregate installed capacity of 30,920 MW is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Hydro Electric Projects for Benefits in 11th Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/State	Sector	Rating Nox MW= MW	Capacity addition in MW during 11th Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Omkareshwar, NHDC, MP.	Central	8x 65=520	520*
2.	Teesta-V, NHPC, Sikkim.	Central	3x170=510	510*
3.	Purulia PSS, WBSEB, WB.	State	4x225=900	900*
4.	Balimela Extn., OHPC, Orissa	State	2x75=150	150*
5.	Manerl Bhali-II, UJVNL, Uttra.	State	4x76=304	304*
6a.	Priyadrashini Jurala, APGENCO, A.P.	State	6x39=234	78*
7.	Ghatghar, WRD, Mah.	State	2x125=250	250*
8.	Baglihar, JKPDC, J&K	State	3x150=450	450*
6b/	Priyadarshini Jurala, APGENCO, A.P.	State	6x39=234	78
9.	Varahi Ext, KPCL, Ktk.	State	2x115=230	230
10a.	Kuttiyadi Adl. Extn., KSEB, Kerala	State	2x50=100	50
11.	Kol Dam, NTPC, HP.	Central	4x200=800	800
12.	Sewa-II, NHPC, J&K.	Central	3x40=120	120
13.	Teesta Low Dam-III, NHPC, WB	Central	4x33=132	132
6c.	Priyadarshini Jurala, APGENCO, AP.	State	6x39=234	78
14.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR, APGENCO, AP.	State	2x25=50	50
10b.	Kuttiyadi Adl. Extn., KSEB, Kerala	State	2x50=100	50
15.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III TNEB, TN.	State	2x15=30	30
16.	Myntdu-Leishka ST-I, MeSEB, Meghalaya	State	2x42=84	84
17.	Allian Dhangam, ADHPL, HP.	Private	2x96=192	192
18.	Budhil, Lanco, HP.	Private	2x35=70	70
19.	Malana-II, Everest PC, HP	Private	2x50=100	100
20.	Chujachen, GATI, Sikkim	Private	2x49.5=99	99

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Chamera St.-III, NHPC, H.P.	Central	3x77=231	231
22.	Parbati St.-III, NHPC, H.P.	Central	4x130=520	520
23.	Uri-II, NHPC, J&K	Central	4x60=240	240
24.	Koteshwar, THDC, Uttarakhand	Central	4x100=400	400
25.	Teesta Low Dam-IV, NHPC, W.B.	Central	4x40=160	160
26.	Uhi-III, HPJVVNL, H.P.	State	3x33.3=100	100
27.	Pallivasal, KSEB, Kerala	State	3x20=60	60
28.	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II TNEB, T.N.	State	2x15=30	30
29.	Parbati St.II, NHPC, HP.	Central	4x200=800	800
30.	Rampur, SJVNL, HP.	Central	6x68.67=412	412
31.	Nimoo Bazgo, NHPC, J&K	Central	3x15=45	45
32.	Chutak, NHPC, J&K	Central	4x11=44	44
33.	Loharinagpala, NTPC, Uttaranchal	Central	4x150=600	600
34.	Tapovan Vishnugad, NTPC, Uttaranchal	Central	4x130=520	520
35.	Subansiri Lower, NHPC, Ar. Pr.	Central	8x250=2000	2000
36.	Kameng, NEEPCO, Ar.Pr.	Central	4x150=600	600
37.	Sawara Kuddu, PVC, H.P.	State	3x36.67=110	110
38.	Lower Jurala, APGENCO, A.P.	State	6x40=240	240
39.	Pulichintala, APGENCO, A.P.	State	4x30=120	120
40.	New Umtru, MeSEB, Meghalaya	State	2x20=40	40
41.	Karcham Wangtoo, JPKHCL, H.P.	Private	4x250=1000	1000
42.	Sorang, Sorang PC, H.P.	Private	2x50=100	100
43.	Shrinagar, GVKIND, Uttaranchal	Private	4x82.5=330	330
44.	Maheshwar, SMHPCL, M.P.	Private	10x40=400	400
45.	Teesta-III, Teesta URJA, Sikkim	Private	6x200=1200	1200
Grand Total				15627

*Already commissioned. Total capacity of 3162 MW has been commissioned upto 05.12.08

Statement II*Hydro Projects Identified for Benefits During 12th Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of scheme	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Benefit in 12th Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bajoli Holi	Himachal Pradesh	180	180
2.	Chirgaon (Majhgaon)	Himachal Pradesh	42	42
3.	Dhaulta Sidh	Himachal Pradesh	40	40
4.	Kutehr	Himachal Pradesh	260	260
5.	Luhri	Himachal Pradesh	776	776
6.	Renuka dam	Himachal Pradesh	40	40
7.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	100	100
8.	Kashang-I	Himachal Pradesh	130	130
9.	Kashang-II & III	Himachal Pradesh	130	130
10.	Kashang-IV	Himachal Pradesh	48	48
11.	Shongtong Karcham	Himachal Pradesh	402	402
12.	Tangnu Romai	Himachal Pradesh	44	44
13.	Lambadug	Himachal Pradesh	25	25
14.	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	100	100
15.	Chango Yangthang	Himachal Pradesh	140	140
16.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	450	450
17.	Kiru	Jammu and Kashmir	600	600
18.	Kawar	Jammu and Kashmir	520	520
19.	Kishan Ganga	Jammu and Kashmir	330	330
20.	Pakhal Dul	Jammu and Kashmir	1000	1000
21.	Ratle	Jammu and Kashmir	690	690
22.	Kirthai-I	Jammu and Kashmir	240	240
23.	New Ganderbal	Jammu and Kashmir	93	93
24.	Kotlibhel St-1A	Uttarakhand	195	195
25.	Kotlibhel St-1B	Uttarakhand	320	320
26.	Kotlibhel St-II	Uttarakhand	530	530
27.	Lata Tapovan	Uttarakhand	171	171

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti	Uttarakhand	444	444
29.	Arkot Tiuni	Uttarakhand	72	72
30.	Alaknanda (Badrinath)	Uttarakhand	300	300
31.	Mapang Bogudiyar	Uttarakhand	200	200
32.	Bogudiyar Sirkari	Uttarakhand	170	170
33.	Bowala Nand Prayag	Uttarakhand	300	300
34.	Devesari Dam	Uttarakhand	252	252
35.	Hanol Tiuni	Uttarakhand	60	60
36.	Jhelam Tamak	Uttarakhand	126	126
37.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Uttarakhand	420	420
38.	Nand Prayang Lingasu	Uttarakhand	100	100
39.	Naitwar Mori (Dewra Mori)	Uttarakhand	56	56
40.	Pala Maneri	Uttarakhand	480	480
41.	Bhaironghati	Uttarakhand	381	381
42.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Uttarakhand	260	260
43.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	99	99
44.	Tamak Lata	Uttarakhand	280	280
45.	Tuini Plasu	Uttarakhand	42	42
46.	Kishau Dam	Uttarakhand	600	600
47.	Tehri St-II PSS	Uttarakhand	1000	1000
48.	Shahpur Kandi	Punjab	168	168
49.	UBDC-III	Punjab	75	75
50.	Hosangabad	MP	60	60
51.	Handia	MP	51	51
52.	Baurus	MP	55	55
53.	Dummugudem	A.P.	320	320
54.	Pollavaram MPP	A.P.	960	960

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Singareddy	A.P.	280	280
56.	Achenkovil	Kerala	30	30
57.	Pambar	Kerala	40	40
58.	Vythiri	Kerala	60	60
59.	Athirapally	Kerala	163	163
60.	Mankulam	Kerala	40	40
61.	Thottiar	Kerala	40	40
62.	Kundah PSS	Tamil Nadu	500	500
63.	Gundia	Karnataka	200	200
64.	Gandia II	Karnataka	200	200
65.	Ramam ST-I	W.B.	36	36
66.	Raman St-III	W.B.	120	120
67.	Ramman Ultimate (IV)	W.B.	30	30
68.	Panan	Sikkim	280	280
69.	Dikchu	Sikkim	96	96
70.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	66	66
71.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	120	120
72.	Teesta St.-II	Sikkim	480	480
73.	Teesta St.-IV	Sikkim	520	520
74.	Teesta-VI	Sikkim	500	500
75.	Jorethang Loop	Sikkim	96	96
76.	Thangchi	Sikkim	99	99
77.	Bhimkyong	Sikkim	99	99
78.	Bop	Sikkim	99	99
79.	Pare	Ar.P.	110	110
80.	Siang Lower	Ar.P.	2400	600
81.	Siang Middle (Siyom)	Ar.P.	1000	1000
82.	Dibbin	Ar.P.	125	125

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Talong	Ar.P.	160	160
84.	Nyamjunchhu St-I	Ar.P.	98	98
85.	Nyamjunchhu St-II	Ar.P.	97	97
86.	Nyamjunchhu St-III	Ar.P.	95	95
87.	Tawang-I	Ar.P.	750	750
88.	Tawang-II	Ar.P.	750	750
89.	Tato-II	Ar.P.	700	700
90.	Hirong	Ar.P.	500	500
91.	Demwe Lower	Ar.P.	1640	1640
92.	Demwe Upper	Ar.P.	1640	1640
93.	Kameng Dam	Ar.P.	480	480
94.	Khuitam	Ar.P.	60	60
95.	Turu	Ar.P.	90	90
96.	Gongri	Ar.P.	90	90
97.	Saskang Rong	Ar.P.	30	30
98.	Hirit	Ar.P.	28	28
99.	Dinchong	Ar.P.	90	90
100.	Nafra	Ar.P.	96	96
101.	Pema Shelphu (Barpu)	Ar.P.	97.5	97.5
102.	Kangtanshirt	Ar.P.	60	60
103.	Nyukcha Rong Chhu	Ar.P.	96	96
104.	Mago Chhu	Ar.P.	96	96
105.	Lower Kopili	Assam	150	150
106.	Tipaimukh	Manipur	1500	1500
107.	Loktak D/S	Manipur	66	66
108.	Umangi-I	Meghalaya	54	54
109.	Kynshi-I	Meghalaya	450	450
				30919.50

Integrated Rural Livelihood Scheme

3173. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue grants under Integrated Rural Livelihood Scheme to create employment oriented habitations for small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to undertake a survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Metro Corridor in Delhi

3174. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a protest against construction of Metro Corridor in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, there were representations and court case against the construction of elevated corridor from Defence Colony/Jangpura to Nehru Place of Central Secretariat-Badarpur line of Delhi MRTS Project Phase-II alleging that it would disturb the urban environment, affect privacy of adjoining residential units, cause vibration and noise and add to road congestion. The matter was considered by the Government and it was decided that the alignment in this portion be kept elevated as already approved. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. would take all safeguards to address the concerns related to issues of privacy, vibration, noise aesthetics, etc. through the various technological measures. The court case filed

by the residents of the area, has also been dismissed by the hon'ble High Court of Delhi based on the response of Government.

[English]

Durable Assets under RD Programmes

3175. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create durable assets like multi-purpose complexes/marketing outlets in the rural areas under the various rural developments programmes;

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

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) Durable assets are created in rural areas of the country under various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development. These schemes are the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural dwelling units, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for marketing outlets of rural products, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for water conservations, harvesting, irrigation, drought proofing and flood control etc. Integrated Wasteland Management projects for improving productivity of wastelands by check dams, Rural Water Supply Scheme (RWS) for providing drinking water through installation of drinking water services and sanitation facilities under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Under all these programmes, various types of durable assets in rural areas are created.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to NGOs

3176. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted land to some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) at concessional rate during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith locations, thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the misuse of such land; and

(d) if so, 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) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has made allotments

for religious purposes in 12 cases, details of which are given in enclosed Statement. The Land & Development Office has not made any fresh allotment to any Non-Governmental Organisation during the last three years. However, an alternative plot was allotted to Karnataka Sangeet Sabha on 28.7.2008, as due to revision of the development plan of the area, the plot previously allotted on 19.11.1992 had come to be earmarked for parking purposes. This information does not include the allotments made to political parties.

(c) and (d) No specific complaints have been brought to the notice of Government. Allotment of land to Non-Governmental organizations is made on certain terms and conditions. As and when the breaches of unauthorized construction and/or misuse are noticed, action is taken as per terms of allotment and the policy.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Area	Location	Purpose
1.	Sh. Vishnu Dharmik Sabha	126.03 Sq. m.	Keshav Puram	Temple
2.	Rajyoga Education & Research Foundation	400 Sq. m.	Dilshad Garden	Temple
3.	The Delhi Marthoma Church Society	661.45 Sq.m.	Dwarka	Church
4.	The Methodiss Church in India	402 Sq. m.	Rohini	Church
5.	Sant Nirankari Mandal (Regd.)	400 Sq. m.	Dwarka	Stsang Bhawan
6.	The Orthodox Diocesan Council	400 Sq. m.	Mayur Vihar	Church
7.	Rajyoga Education & Research Foundation	400 Sq.m.	Dwarka	Religious
8.	The Delhi Marthoma Church	340.80 Sq. m.	Mayur Vihar	Church
9.	Dargah-E-Islamia Intezamia Committee	407.17 Sq.m.	Rohini	Mosque
10.	Shri S.S. Jain Sabha	378.00 Sq. m.	Rohini	Temple
11.	Dwarka Kali Bari	400 Sq. m.	Dwarka	Temple
12.	Shri Guru Singh Sabha	400 Sq. m.	Dwarka	Gurudwara

*[English]***Atrocities on Children**

3177. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a comprehensive law to deal with atrocities on children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to evolve a system to keep tab of child abuse cases across the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the cases reported during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (e) A draft Offences Against the Child (Prevention) Bill with the aim of bringing all crimes against children, including child abuse, under one legislation in the best interest of protection of children is under consideration of the Government. The details are being worked out.

Eklavya Ashram Vidyalaya

3178. SHRIMATI K. RANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to renovate and modernize the Eklavya Ashram Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise and the funds earmarked for the purpose during the Eleventh Plan; and

(c) the name of non-governmental organizations if any, involved in the modernization of Ashram Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Allotment of Land to Political Organisation**

3179. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted any plots of land to national/regional political organizations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of these allotments have been cancelled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Political Organization	Location	Area	Date of Allotment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Communist Party of India	Plot No. 15 Kotla Marg	0.3 Acres	02.12.67

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Jawahar Bhawan Trust	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Institutional Area	4735.1 Sq. Yards	08.09.1975
		Additional Area at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road	4583.32 Sq. Yards	21.12.1976
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (A.K. Gopalan Bhawan)	Plot Nos. 27, 28 & 29 Market Road Institutional Area, New Delhi	1197.33 Sq. m.	22.11.1983
4.	Delhi Pradesh Congress (I)	Plot No. 2, Rouse Avenue Institutional Area	1127 Sq. Yards	15.05.1987
5.	Bharatiya Janata Party	Between Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road & Raisina Road.	1.87 Acres	8.3.2001
6.	Bharatiya Janata Party (Delhi Pradesh)	Plot No. 1, Rouse Avenue, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg	0.233 Acres (942.92 Sq.m.)	25.4.2001
7.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Plot Nos. 34, 57, 58 & 59 Rouse Avenue New Delhi	1904 Sq. m.	3.7.2007
8.	All India Congress Committee of Indian National Congress	Pkt.-9, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi	8093.72 Sq. m.	19.11.2007
9.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Plot No. 10,11 12 & 13, Kotla Road, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi	2534.46 Sq. m.	11.12.2008

[English]

Construction of CGHS Dispensaries

3180. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had placed funds amounting to Rs. 209 lacs at the disposal of Ministry of Urban Development for construction of CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi;

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

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

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

Vacant Posts in Govt. of India Press

3181. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the staff sanctioned for Government of India Press (GIP) Koratty, Kerala and the details of the vacancies in each category of posts;

(b) the reasons for large number of vacancies for years;

(c) whether the recruitment process initiated recently has been suspended;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether such a large number of vacancies have affected the production capacity of the press; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details of sanctioned posts and vacancies in various categories in Government of India Press, Koratty, Kerala as per office order No. 20(5)/2002-A-III dated 18th May, 2007 of the Directorate of Printing is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Group 'A' Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts falling under specified categories is filled up on the recommendations of UPSC/Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Recommendations of UPSC/SSC against vacancies referred are awaited. Necessary action for filling up of Group 'B' & 'C' posts falling in promotion quota has been initiated. The process of recruitment for filling up of Group 'C' and 'D' posts falling in District Recruitment Quota has been suspended on receipt of serious complaints of alleged irregularities which are being inquired into.

(e) and (f) While there have been fluctuations in levels of production, attempt is being made to utilize the capacity to the extent possible and significant decline in production levels have not been reported.

Statement

Sl.No.	Groups	Sanctioned Strength under Modernisation Scheme as on 18.5.07	On Roll	Vacant
1.	A	2	1	1
2.	B	9	4	5
3.	C	270	130	140
4.	D	52	8	44
		333	143	190

*[Translation]***Budget Allocation to Anganwadi Centres**

3182. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the budget allocation for strengthening the anganwadi centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated, released and spent during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the budget allocation made by the Government is insufficient; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Budget allocation increases year to year based on the number of beneficiaries, Projects and Anganwadi Centres which are operational.

The budget allocation for ICDS for last three years and the current year are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget allocation
2005-06	3685.30
2006-07	4543.00
2007-08	5293.00
2008-09	6300.00

The amount released and spent during the last three years and the current year are indicated in the enclosed Statements-I to V.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement I

Statement Showing State-wise Position of Funds Released and Expenditure Reported Under ICDS Scheme (General) During Year 2005-06 to 2008-09 (upto 15.12.2008)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Reported upto
		Fnds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14750.69	15797.92	21877.67	22404.45	26015.88	24002.05	17399.86	6138.92	30.06.08
2.	Bihar	5036.11	8116.82	20976.12	15553.64	21909.01	17293.86	9094.13	3329.40	30.06.08
3.	Chhattisgarh	4412.01	3215.30	4561.5	7046.33	9498.18	8368.37	6397.66	1563.84	30.06.08
4.	Goa	373.53	405.28	397.96	427.45	507.00	Not reported	358.02	—	—
5.	Gujarat	9917.54	10272.22	12732.62	11487.94	11050.89	11556.23	8514.36	4968.59	30.06.08
6.	Haryana	5312.47	5417.07	6015.49	5978.89	7115.76	6517.28	3743.60	1523.45	30.09.08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3480.88	2971.49	2882.29	3916.30	3802.02	4570.07	6202.06	1150.29	30.06.08
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4989.19	3736.50	5410.99	5474.01	8001.09	5184.25	3080.99	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	4288.33	4881.50	7845.37	7224.54	9191.01	8939.9	6436.43	5325.02	30.09.08
10.	Karnataka	14176.11	12570.58	19122.28	14102.68	13934.16	16761.05	12146.53	—	—
11.	Kerala	5725.65	6131.27	8115.91	8901.70	9687.99	11289.55	6173.00	5520.14	30.09.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8498.48	7261.98	13002.16	16840.13	26458.36	21567.81	10233.82	8812.36	30.09.08
13.	Maharashtra	16808.92	17007.61	20433.15	23375.85	25105.71	30090.33	14684.06	19692.00	30.09.08
14.	Orissa	10600.69	10231.34	12137.96	12095.07	15129.70	13485.40	8845.95	3244.13	30.06.08
15.	Punjab	5591.61	5367.72	5861.62	5395.16	5316.95	6166.84	4236.39	1406.96	30.06.08
16.	Rajasthan	7459.77	8408.50	13809.14	12177.37	12885.03	13696.96	7550.02	7977.03	30.09.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	15212.94	12117.71	12786.6	13598.30	15808.35	Not reported	10429.82	—	—
18.	Uttaranchal	2861.67	2108.38	1676.39	2354.33	2690.52	2826.47	2079.74	1247.38	30.09.08
19.	Uttar Pradesh	31989.58	23293.59	24768.42	31563.80	37189.40	34774.06	30534.00	16011.53	30.09.08
20.	West Bengal	19391.00	18486.13	17182.73	19578.20	23845.30	23033.08	23766.66	4881.12	30.06.08
21.	Delhi	1290.03	1351.15	1379.78	1446.65	1569.21	2127.89	1579.44	104.16	30.06.08
22.	Pondicherry	233.68	204.45	195.22	206.27	284.36	—	206.19	—	—
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	212.82	191.25	174.11	185.50	241.55	236.84	268.86	—	—

1	2	3	4	6	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Chandigarh	156.87	156.87	163.41	180.70	189.39	189.39	150.44	87.68	30.09.08
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.10	51.84	62.33	61.80	68.70	65.45	76.07	35.86	30.09.08
26.	Daman and Diu	47.74	37.88	56.78	51.87	48.00	48.00	42.13	20.67	30.09.08
27.	Lakshadweep	42.67	38.22	38.34	39.60	64.63	Not reported	28.95	19.62	30.06.08
28.	LIC	800.00		1200.00		200.00			1116.22	30.09.08
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1780.28	1590.18	3145.86	2483.69	3302.60	2157.44	1308.69	6357.33	30.09.08
29.	Assam	22462.56	9286.72	16077.48	10442.27	8582.92	10604.3	7339.27	—	—
30.	Manipur	1664.87	1612.49	3631.405	1757.33	3203.17	2102.79	1483.21	577.65	30.09.08
31.	Meghalaya	2158.35	966.88	2114.925	1313.71	1289.14	1322.85	819.68	690.19	30.09.08
32.	Mizoram	1476.66	1339.16	1573.255	887.48	1210.29	1039.72	547.75	425.03	30.06.08
33.	Nagaland	2531.84	2350.22	2471.215	1456.37	1697.65	1488.51	887.69	100.97	30.06.08
34.	Sikkim	354.75	212.40	782.6	286.37	553.31	Not reported	333.48	1115.27	30.09.08
35.	Tripura	2779.91	1764.37	4475.41	1560.26	3406.26	2107.77	1496.59	not reported	
	Total	229940.10	198952.79	269138.48	261836.00	310803.27	283644.13	208475.55	103233.81	

Statement II*Releases-Expenditure on Supplementary Nutrition 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 Rs. in Lakh*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08			2008-09		
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Expenditure reported upto	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Expenditure reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4745.42	8846.15	9052.04	20830.23	13718.25	31327.83	31.3.08	12835.56	6175.10	30.6.08
2.	Bihar	8260.92	18989.12	11828.92	24681.78	19192.72	20170.66	31.12.07	10876.12		
3.	Chhattisgarh	3133.33	7129.94	2953.64	7248.28	10452.14	12490.22	31.3.08	3463.10	6808.20	30.9.098
4.	Goa	115.13	315.49	175.41	303.58	169.52	414.46	31.3.08	123.83		
5.	Gujarat	3339.82	8199.26	4297.21	7781.86	3855.01	12173.16	31.3.08	5949.31	6197.62	30.9.08
6.	Haryana	1810.62	4046.03	2829.56	7273.83	5216.72	13602.74	31.3.08	3019.00	5196.26	30.9.08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	660.00	1454.00	629.63	1947.09	1017.58	2585.96	31.3.08	1375.88	2107.70	30.9.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	343.56	2190.07	653.20	2811.91	917.89	2306.62	31.3.08	697.98		
9.	Jharkhand	761.49	12711.01	11154.47	14340.13	6997.88	16645.22	31.3.08	4892.38	6545.80	30.9.08
10.	Karnataka	7379.97	12718.70	9407.65	19116.76	9298.19	21537.21	31.3.08	6047.05	9491.77	30.9.08
11.	Kerala	1738.28	4703.44	3686.11	7716.88	3979.14	10754.76	31.3.08	3369.07	5205.07	30.9.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5457.82	9457.82	5770.97	17159.58	18263.25	30328.89	31.3.08	8290.06	7350.00	30.9.08
13.	Maharashtra	9869.23	20676.99	8443.33	28713.90	16770.11	36129.80	31.3.08	13837.15	10283.03	30.9.08
14.	Orissa	6697.98	7621.71	6646.40	7977.99	6295.06	19011.5	31.3.08	8268.49	11145.00	30.9.08
15.	Punjab	1246.53	2435.80	3138.07	4016.54	1691.46	4311.08	31.3.08	1674.76	2725.61	30.9.08
16.	Rajasthan	5534.27	12332.06	8571.57	15719.44	11067.07	20210.20	31.3.08	5624.36	9810.90	30.9.08
17.	Tamil Nadu	3703.59	5778.00	3451.94	6235.00	3521.89	14254.00	31.3.08	2223.56	1078.00	30.6.08
18.	Uttar Pradesh	18125.13	45916.19	41902.48	79421.07	47968.74	109749.59	31.3.08	43747.38	47543.63	30.9.08
19.	Uttaranchal	705.72	1523.10	1347.89	2510.00	2367.65	4627.55	31.3.08	1202.36	240.11	30.9.08
20.	West Bengal	6348.24	11845.38	5916.07	16829.56	14392.25	25715.41	31.3.08	11914.56	6930.75	30.6.08
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80.39	401.39	93.67	387.68	67.45	473.90	31.3.08	55.78		
22.	Chandigarh	76.33	217.28	154.76	211.75	46.17	155.42	31.3.08	87.73	70.28	30.9.08
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.59	68.84	22.59	88.43	96.57	117.19	31.3.08	47.33		
24.	Daman and Diu	13.74	57.00	13.74	63.00		72	31.3.08	27.48	2.96	30.6.08
25.	Lakshadweep	7.52	60.36	39.91	77.64	27.75	83.66	31.3.08	32.98		
26.	Delhi	737.49	839.60	694.29	1692.40	516.47	2988.24	31.3.08	1129.94		
27.	Pondicherry	85.72	334.60	55.03	343.71	200.64	395.66	31.3.08	82.97	51.00	30.9.08
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	113.41	113.41	879.80	679.84	461.37	1307.54	31.3.08	326.68		
29.	Assam	3066.67	5337.64	3711.54	4799.71	3376.61	9098.72	31.3.08	10541.20	12177.16	30.9.08
30.	Manipur	684.58	1329.16	914.32	1778.50	926.30	2295.08	31.3.08	566.30		
31.	Meghalaya	687.17	2279.03	1023.42	2092.65	1007.99	2548.10	31.3.08	932.96	1261.78	30.9.08
32.	Mizoram	471.24	1006.00	488.97	1365.21	535.20	1241.20	31.3.08	392.78	1018.76	30.9.08
33.	Nagaland	929.07	2008.07	1188.71	1798.71	991.99	2191.99	31.3.08	603.18	301.59	30.6.08
34.	Sikkim	118.48	544.48	95.77	521.77	64.68	411.49	31.3.08	95.53		
35.	Tripura	407.06	783.50	707.69	1711.90	759.54	1487.29	31.3.08	575.68	670.86	30.9.08
	Total	97458.55	214270.62	151920.57	310248.31	206231.05	433214.32		164930.48	160388.94	

Statement III

Statement showing year-wise release of grants to States and Expenditure reported during the last three years under the ICDS Training Programme

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06*		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (upto 30.9.08)	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	724.83	787.74	939.23	556.28	715.56	846.19	211.3	342.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	37.83	27.74	36.1	18.6	0	0
3.	Assam	474.00	100.00	260.00	331.20	366.44	176.13	0	0
4.	Bihar	596.30	329.87	626.00	59.23	516.56	632.42	260.03	188.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	122.62	297.51	177.00	280	159.3	0	77.69
6.	Goa	4.00	3.50	3.98		0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	225.00	83.12	105.00	82.45	192	184.07	202.1	43.3
8.	Haryana	125.00	91.56	96.59	94.90	91.8	107.52	80.99	48.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63.17	57.43	23.00	23.38	163	173.67	0	7.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	310.00	0.00	123.10	162.36	24.55	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	125.22	150.00	92.30	60	106.45	63	76.45
12.	Karnataka	340.00	154.54	298.00	196.54	198.73	250.3	66.17	92.32
13.	Kerala	150.00	207.35	93.00	103.11	293.11	181.22	24.58	13.28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	176.52	477.49	314.03	265.91	550.68	366.67	125.28
15.	Maharashtra	380.00	646.28	592.00	446.15	404.38	454	138.14	158.63
16.	Manipur	15.00	8.35	55.84	85.70	17.33	0	0	34.22
17.	Meghalaya	30.60	23.20	39.50	34.18	34.28	29.97	0	4.99
18.	Mizoram	5.00	18.83	14.44	1.72	10.01	18.95	0	4.16
19.	Nagaland	0.00	50.05	12.66	12.66	25.79	17.78	12.7	3.46
20.	Orissa	250.00	231.76	220.00	203.80	263.93	258.12	109.8	25.89
21.	Punjab	30.00	4.16	122.00	60.87	54	69.37	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	202.87	386.84	197.90	119.77	212.98	0	0
23.	Sikkim	4.00	3.32	10.00	9.59	9.06	6.51	5.72	1.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	350.00	318.61	531.00	114.53	0	139.76	0	0
25.	Tripura	40.00	0.00	66.56	38.54	29.77	42.57	27.3	20.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,000.00	969.03	585.12	367.03	520.23	540.08	0	203.64
27.	Uttaranachal	181.28	98.66	109.32	88.50	76.17	47.025	0	0
28.	West Bengal	530.00	363.70	226.16	6.91	728.6	711.02	181.7	163.05
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.00	0.00	4.98	0.91	2	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1.96	1.96	2.73	1.00	1.48	3.17	0.76	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00					0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	59.20	13.00	44.47	37.13	20.35	35.07	31.16	22.11
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00			2.87		0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00					0	0
All States/UTs		6,109.34	5,193.25	6,555.65	4,057.63	5,469.76	5,972.93	1,782.12	1,658.34

*Information pertains to Project Udisha-the World Bank assisted ICDS Training Programme, which ended on March 31, 2006.

Statement IV

State-wise funds released/ utilised under KSY in 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08, 2008-09

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (30.11.2008)	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised	Funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	386.1	32.11	199.1	95.02	309.54	413.82	206.8	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.1	11.55	52.25	63.8	86.9	43.45	43.45	NR
3.	Assam	68.2	34.1	147.4	34.1	120.45	NR	120.45	NR
4.	Bihar	215.75	21.6	238.15	16.34	*	67.45	216.15	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.2	0	83.6	165.19	80.62	171.49	83.6	NR
6.	Goa	1.1	0	11	6	6.05	6	6.05	3.74
7.	Gujarat	249.7	25.8	124.3	286	139.15	130	139.15	NR
8.	Haryana	127.6	40.99	63.8	61.17	70.4	56.04	70.4	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79.2	16.75	39.6	53.02	41.25	85.16	41.25	8.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.2	1.1	152.9	58.301	59.41	94.99	77	NR
11.	Jharkhand	110	42.81	156.21	0	*	NR	112.2	NR
12.	Karnataka	203.5	101.75	101.75	166.83	*	83.64	101.75	NR
13.	Kerala	179.3	0	89.65	183.28	*	170.66	154.64	89.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	257.4	229.42	346.3	353.63	403.7	340.5	201.85	NR
15.	Maharashtra	409.2	96.8	204.6	444.82	228.8	453.42	381.24	115.02
16.	Manipur	15.4	0	21.9	37.4	37.4	37.4	18.7	NR
17.	Meghalaya	35.2	21.25	23.45	31.76	37.26	32.95	21.45	NR
18.	Mizoram	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	11.55	NR
19.	Nagaland	45.1	22.55	36.85	59.4	59.4	29.7	29.7	NR
20.	Orissa	123.2	0	179.3	358.6	414.7	358.6	179.3	NR
21.	Punjab	156.2	12.17	78.1	23.26	81.4	37.11	81.4	1.23
22.	Rajasthan	282.7	56.39	150.7	126.12	*	NR	150.7	NR
23.	Sikkim	5.5	2.75	2.75	2.75	6.05	6.05	6.05	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	477.4	39.77	238.7	471.35	238.7	477.4	272.62	NR
25.	Tripura	17.6	8.8	37.4	42.58	28.05	NR	28.5	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	900.9	923.14	933.9	922.73	458.7	921.21	918.5	NR
27.	Uttaranchal	108.9	44	54.45	108.9	54.45	98.763	98.76	NR
28.	West Bengal	226.6	31.35	196.9	69.27	163.87	160.69	199.65	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.54	2.75	1.7	2.75	NR
30.	Chandigarh	1.71	1.71	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.65	NR
31.	Delhi	3.3	0.83	28.33	22.7	15.95	23.47	15.95	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	0.53	0.55	NR	*	NR	0.55	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	1.1	1.82	2.92	0.843	*	NR	1.1	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	1.1	0.55	0.55	0.99	*	0	0.55	NR
35.	Pondicherry	5.5	0.55	2.75	NR	*	0	2.75	NR
Total		4916.66	1851.74	4032.01	4277.09	3171.35	4327.863	3998.16	

Statement V*World Bank assisted ICDS Projects (ICDS-III/APER)**Statement showing release of grants and expenditure to States/UTs during the last 4 years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.03	34.25	—	—	Nil there was no ongoing project during this period		Nil There was no ongoing project during this period	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	9.62	26.78	0.40	—				
3.	Rajasthan	9.65	30.70	6.09	—				
4.	Maharashtra	50.09	41.37	28.58	—				
5.	Kerala	18.18	13.20	0.00	—				
6.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	8.17	0.00	—				
7.	Madhya Pradesh	61.73	75.83	35.64	—				
8.	Chhattisgarh	21.96	26.00	8.54	—				
9.	Bihar	45.00	63.19	35.00	—				
10.	Jharkhand	12.00	31.18	9.63	—				
11.	Orissa	5.48	14.26	0.00	—				
12.	Uttaranchal	3.88	12.05	0.00	—				
13.	Gujarat	1.00	—	0.00	—				
14.	West Bengal	3.92	—	0.00	—				
15.	Karnataka	1.43	1.16	0.00	—				
16.	Haryana	0.72	0.65	0.00	—				
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	—	0.00	—				
18.	Punjab	0.00	4.69	0.00	—				
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1.90	—	0.00	—				
20.	Pondicherry	0.00	—	0.00	—				
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.15	—	0.00	—				
Total		314.74	383.47	123.88*	—				

*The ICDS ADPER Project ended in September, 2005 and World Bank assisted ICDS-III Project ended on 31.3.2006. However some States had made excess expenditure against the funds released to them. Thus funds to the tune of Rs. 123.88 crore were released during 2006-07 to compensate the States for the excess expenditure already incurred by them.

*(English)***NREGS in Naxal Affected Areas**

3183. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether works under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) have been stalled in some areas which are affected by naxal activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir. There has been progress in implementation of NREGA over the years in areas affected by Naxal activities. As per reports received, during the year 2006-07, 2338023 households were provided employment and 45000 works were completed within the year. During 2007-08, 3143927 households were provided employment and 87000 works were completed within the year. During the current year (upto mid-November, 2008) 2038050 households have been provided employment and 62061 works have been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Exorbitant Charges for Water Supply

3184. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is charging exorbitant rates for domestic water supply in various plotted sector in Rohini;

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

(c) the action taken in providing domestic water supply at normal rates in the said area?

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

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

Encroachment and Unauthorized Construction

3185. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale encroachment and unauthorized construction by Government employees have been made in Government Residential Complexes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such encroachment has endangered the lives of residents inside the colony; and

(d) if so, the details of directions issued by the Government in this regard and the action taken thereon?

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

Market-Based Mechanism Regarding Energy Certificates

3186. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn out an Action Plan that seeks to create a market based mechanism through which industrial units using more energy than stipulated would be able to compensate by buying energy certificates from other industries consuming less energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to operationalise the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) released by the Prime Minister on 30th June, 2008, recognizes the need to maintain a high growth rate for increasing living standards of the vast majority of people and reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

The National Action Plan outlines Eight National Missions, representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the contest of climate change. These missions are:

- National Solar Mission.

- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency.
- National Mission on Sustainable Habitat.
- National Water Mission.
- National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem.
- National Mission for a Green India.
- National Mission for sustainable agriculture.
- National Mission for Strategic Knowledge for climate change.

The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency aims to evolve a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries and facilities, through certification of energy savings that could be traded.

Subsidy to PSUs

3187. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is being provided to some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) engaged in power generations to absorb the excess expenditure incurred due to high prices of gas; 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) No, Sir. The Ministry is not providing any subsidy to PSUs engaged in power generation to absorb the excess expenditure incurred due to high prices of gas.

MoU between PFC and Exim Bank of US

3188. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank of US recently; 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. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Export-Import Bank of the United States "Exim Bank" was signed on 14th May, 2008. As indicated in the MoU:—

- (i) Ex-Im Bank will make available a special delegated line of credit (SDLC) of up to US\$800 million to be used by PFC to support purchases of U.S. goods and services to be incorporated in financing power projects including renewable energy technologies.
- (ii) The availability of this SDLC for particular purchases or projects shall be for a period of up to two years following Ex-Im Bank's Board approval of the Facility on April 16, 2008.
- (iii) Use of the SDLC will be subject to Ex-Im Bank approval for each individual transaction request under the Facility, and must comply with the terms for Ex-Im Bank financing. Additionally, use of the SDLC will be subject to the approval of the Reserve bank of India. Use of the SDLC will not require any guarantee for the Government of India.
- (iv) Key elements of the SDLC include access to Ex-Im Bank's medium and long-term guaranteed and/or direct dollar loans, substantially reduced processing time, and the establishment of a new marketing tool for both Ex-Im Bank and PFC to promote the purchase of U.S. goods and services.
- (v) Environmental standards ought to be in accordance with Indian environmental standards/norms as enunciated by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

IFRS

3189. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt globally accepted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);

(b) if so, the features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the IFRS is likely to be adopted?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are a principle-based set of standards that provide a framework for preparation and disclosure of information about the financial position and performance of an entity and changes therein, objectively, in a manner that is useful to a wide range of stakeholders. Government has adopted the approach of convergence with IFRS, keeping in view the requirements relevant to Indian conditions and to enable Indian companies and regulatory bodies to transition to the new system smoothly. In pursuance of this approach, Government has notified the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 in alignment with IFRS.

(c) As per existing policy, the convergence with the IFRS is expected to be enabled by 2011.

[Translation]

Jatropha Cultivation

3190. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding misutilization of funds allocated for jatropha cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Central Funds amounting to Rs. 49.00 crores were released in 2005-06 and Rs. 49.50 crores were released in 2006-07 to various State Nodal Agencies/ DRDAs under Jatropha Nursery Programme. No complaints regarding mis-utilisation of the above mentioned funds have been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Payment of Instalments under EHS

3191. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allottees who have not paid their instalments under the Expendable Housing Scheme (EHS) of DDA;

(b) whether DDA proposes to waive off their instalments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there are about 2496 allottees under the Expandable Housing Scheme (EHS) who have not paid their instalments.

(b) DDA has further informed that no such proposal is under consideration.

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

Primitive Tribes

3192. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primitive tribal communities and their population, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is implementing any schemes for specific problems of the primitive tribes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) There are 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the country and their State-wise population as available in the Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme *viz.* "Development of Primitive Tribal Groups" since 1998-99 for over all development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). It is a very flexible scheme. Any activity/work, which is connected with the survival, protection and development of PTGs,

can be taken up under the scheme. The activities/works may include provisions for housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health-care, infrastructure development, social security, etc. During 10th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 105.03 crores has been released on the basis of annual activities proposed by various States/UT. This includes Rs. 20.48 crores released for insurance coverage of 4.09 lakhs heads of PTG families under Janashree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance

Corporation of India. Further, from the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry has started funding long-term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for the entire Plan period, aiming at hamlet/habitat development of PTGs, prepared by each State/UT on the basis of need assessed through baseline surveys or other surveys conducted by them. Rs. 57.86 crores & Rs. 128.63 crores have been released to States/UT and NGOs during 2007-08 & 2008-09 (as on 15.12.2008), respectively under these CCD Plans.

Statement

Primitive Tribal Groups and their Population in India as per 2001 Census

(Figures in actual)

Name of the States/UT	Name of Primitive Tribal Group	Population as per 2001 Census	
1	2	3	
Andhra Pradesh	Chenchu	49232	
	Bodo Gadaba	—	
	Gutob Gadaba	—	
	Dongria	—	
	Khond	—	
	Kultia Khond	—	
	Kolam	—	
	Konda Reddi	83096	
	Kondasavara	—	
	Bondo Porja	—	
	Khond Porja	—	
	Parengi Porja	—	
	Thoti	2074	
	Total	134402	
Bihar & Jharkhand		Bihar	Jharkhand
	Asur	181	10347
	Birho	406	7514

1	2	3	
	Birjia	17	5356
	Hill Kharia	—	—
	Korwa	703	27177
	Mal Paharia	4631	115093
	Parhaiya	2429	20786
	Sauria Paharia	585	31050
	Savar	420	6004
	Total	9372	223327
Gujarat	Kolgha		—
	Kathodi		5820
	Kotwalia		—
	Padhar		22421
	Siddi		8662
	Total		36903
Kanataka	Jenu Kuruba		29828
	Koraga		16071
	Total		45899
Kerala	Cholanaikayan		—
	Kadar		2145
	Kattunayakan		14715
	Koraga		1152
	Kurumba		2147
	Total		20186
Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh		Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh
	Abujh Maria	—	—
	Baiga	32936	6993
	Bharia	152470	88981
	Birhor	143	1744

1	2	3
	Hill Korwa	—
	Kamar	2424
	Sahariya	450217
	Total	938190
Maharashtra	Kathodi	235022
	Kolam	173646
	Maria Gond	—
	Total	408668
Manipur	Maram Naga	1225
Orissa	Chuktia Bhunjia	—
	Birhor	702
	Bondo	9378
	Didayi	7371
	Dongria Khond	—
	Juang	41339
	Kharia	188331
	Kutia Khond	—
	Lanjia Saura	—
	Lodha	8905
	Mankirdia	1050
	Paudi Bhuyan	—
	Saura	473233
	Total	730309
Rajasthan	Saharia	76237
Tamil Nadu	Irular	155808
	Kattunayakan	45227
	Kota	925
	Korumba	—
	Paniyan	9121

1	2	3
	Toda	1560
	Total	212439
Tripura	Riang	165103
Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand		
	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand
	Buksa	4367
	Raji	998
	Total	5365
West Bengal	Birhor	1017
	Lodha	84966
	Toto	—
	Total	85983
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Great Andamanese	43
	Jarawa	240
	Onge	96
	Sentinelese	39
	Shom Pen	254
	Total	672
All India	Grand Total	3262960

Source: The figures have been tabulated out of RGI data.

[Translation]

Proposals under AUWSP for GNCTD

3193. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposal for supply of water under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) from Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Live In Relationship

3194. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to the Union Government for legalising Live in Relationship;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of the above.

Manual Scavenging

3195. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether Law Commission has asked some State Governments to enforce the laws relating to manual scavenging strictly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Report on Solar Power

3196. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the report on Solar Power by Indian Semiconductor Association (ISA) and Price water house Coopers has come to the notice of a Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The study by Indian Semiconductor Association (ISA) on solar photovoltaic (PV) industry was supported by National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A report has been submitted by ISA in this regard.

(b) The study has recognized that high initial cost of solar photovoltaic technology is a barrier in large scale utilization. The report has made various recommendations concerning deployment of photovoltaic devices and systems, its manufacturing and related R&D. The major recommendations include (i) continuation of accelerated depreciation, (ii) lowering of custom duty on components used in PV systems, (iii) availability of low cost funds, (iv) renewable energy bonds to arrange for low cost funds, (v) generation based incentive for grid solar power, (vi) net metering to encourage use of solar power in residential and commercial establishments, (vii) higher price of diesel for captive power generation by commercial and industrial units, (viii) preference to vertically integrated manufacturing plants under SIPS policy, (ix) subsidized electricity for solar fab manufacturing units, (x) collaborative R&D involving academic, research institutions and industrial units; and (xi) human resource development to meet growing manpower requirement etc. However, most of the recommendations do not have firm proposals in support.

(c) The Ministry has taken several steps to increase the utilization of solar energy in the country, which include (i) taking up expanded programmes to encourage utilization of solar energy systems through subsidy or soft loans, (ii) generation based incentive for grid solar power, (iii) accelerated depreciation for solar systems, (iv) low customs duty on solar cells, modules and components, and excise duty exemption for manufacture of solar products etc. The Government is also supporting research and development in academic, research institutions and industrial units to reduce the cost, improve the efficiency and performance of solar energy systems and make trained manpower available.

In addition, some of the States are also providing incentives to encourage manufacturing and deployments of solar energy systems. As a result, the deployment of

solar PV devices and systems in the country is regularly increasing. The National Action Plan on Climate Change has also identified development of solar energy in the country by setting up a Solar Mission.

Missing Children

3197. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether a huge number of children have been reported missing from Metro cities during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any study in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check such activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects information about missing children from States and Union Territories. As reported by them a list of number of children missing in the States/Union Territories which includes information about missing children in metro cities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a new scheme namely the 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' aimed to provide a secure environment for the children. Under the scheme, provision has been made for setting up of Child Tracking System by the Central Project Support Unit (CPSU). Setting up of State Child Protection Society (SCPS) at the State level, and District Child Protection Society (DCPS) at district level, to manage child tracking system amongst other tasks allocated to them, have also been planned under the scheme. However, this scheme is yet to be approved by the competent authority.

Statement

Number of Children Missing During 2005-07

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005		2006		2007	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	1	12	10	10	25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	818	962	984	1328	348	426
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	4	3
4.	Assam	254	319	470	419	NR	NR
5.	Bihar	376	112	370	154	354	122
6.	Chandigarh	118	45	75	29	105	67
7.	Chhattisgarh	1096	1253	1072	1541	460	711
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	12	5	NR	NR
9.	Daman and Diu	9	6	3	12	5	6
10.	Delhi*	4222	2704	4121	2904	98	133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	104	144	87	138	103	169
12.	Gujarat	966	886	990	1006	1175	1207
13.	Haryana	371	90	346	115	567	187
14.	Himachal Pradesh	120	89	108	89	163	116
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	119	335	121	287	158
16.	Jharkhand	151	90	199	129	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	1625	1730	1683	1812	1347	2283
18.	Kerala	347	360	500	547	447	521
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4110	3609	4151	3928	4413	4439
21.	Maharashtra	6883	5945	7062	6341	NR	NR
22.	Manipur	0	2	5	2	29	10
23.	Meghalaya	12	13	9	8	9	27
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	696	686	593	805	NR	NR
27.	Puducherry	35	40	15	29	30	38
28.	Punjab	311	79	296	108	433	131
29.	Rajasthan	1356	719	1375	780	1480	945
30.	Sikkim	6	114	22	171	NA	NA
31.	Tamil Nadu	758	857	691	703	NA	NA
32.	Tripura	59	96	74	127	56	137
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2843	972	2822	1152	NR	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	307	155	303	155	240	116
35.	West Bengal	1835	3853	1301	2166	4740	6957
Total		30122	26055	30089	26834	16903	18934

NA Stands for Data Not Available

NR Stands for Data Not Received

*Data for the year 2007 upto March only

[Translation]

Ban on Construction/Expansion of Houses in Unauthorized Colonies

3198. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on construction/expansion of houses in unauthorized colonies;

(b) whether construction are being carried out in the unauthorized colonies and farm houses in connivance with concerned officials;

(c) if so, the details of construction activities carried out during the last three years; and

(d) the details of action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

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

(b) to (d) Whenever any unauthorized construction is noticed, action under the relevant provisions of law is taken by the concerned local body.

[English]

Fuel Efficiency Standards for Vehicles

3199. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up fuel efficiency standards for cars and other vehicles as reported in the Times of India dated 5th September, 2008; and

(b) if so, the facts in the matter?

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 Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has taken up the task of developing the methodology and the process for developing fuel economy (FE) standards under the labelling programme for four-wheel passenger vehicles under section 14 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. For the development of Fuel Efficiency Norms, BEE has been working closely with the Petroleum Conservation and Research Association (PCRA). BEE has also set up the steering committee and the technical committee comprising all stakeholders including the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises, the Ministry of Environment & Forests, the Department of Road Transport and Highways, the Central Pollution Control Board, the Petroleum Conservation and Research Association (PCRA), the Society of Indian Automobiles Manufacturers (SIAM), the industry and Test Laboratories etc. The matter is under consultation pending finalization.

Diversion of Urban Development Funds

3200. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANBHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urban Development funds provided by the Union Government have been diverted by various State Governments for other works during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No case of diversion of funds released by Ministry of Urban Development for other works during the last three years has been reported by State Governments.

Jobs under NREGS

3201. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding failure in regard to providing jobs to card holders within the prescribed time under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received 21 complaints in this regard.

(b) State-wise number of complaints received during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The concerned State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the NREG Act.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	No. of complaints received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Jharkhand	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4

1	2	3
7.	Maharashtra	2
8.	Rajasthan	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7
10.	West Bengal	1

[*Translation*]

Surplus Power Generation

3202. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for surplus power generation in the country during 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said target has not been achieved so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the 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) to (e) Annual generation target of 7,74,344 Million Unit (MU) was fixed for the year 2008-09 as against the actual generation of 7,04,469 MU during the year 2007-08. This represents an increase of 69,875 MU over the actual generation during 2007-08. The details of target and achievement during the year 2008-09 (Upto November, 2008) are given below:—

Category	Actual Generation (2007-08) MU	Generation Target (2008-09) MU	Generation*		Achievement* %
			Programme MU	Actual MU	
Thermal	5,58,990	6,31,270	4,07,878	3,78,775	92.9
Nuclear	16,777	19,000	1,2,307	10,256	83.3
Hydro	1,23,424	1,18,450	88,905	85,331	96.0
Import from Bhutan	5,278	5,624	4,931	5,412	109.8
Total	7,04,469	7,74,344	5,14,021	4,79,774	93.3

MU=Million Unit *April to November, 2008

The reasons for shortfall in generation with reference to target during April-November, 2008 include delay in synchronization of new generating units, long duration of forced outage of some of the existing thermal units, delay in achieving commercial operation of new thermal generating units due to delay in completion of balance of plant works by contractors, inadequate availability of coal, lignite, gas/LNG, constraints in fuel supply for Nuclear stations, insufficient rainfall in the catchment areas of the reservoirs and hydro power stations as well as high silt content in inflows during monsoon.

While some of the reasons for shortfall in generation are beyond the control of the Government, the operation of the generating stations, capacity addition as well as coal supply to thermal power plants is rigorously monitored with a view to maximize generation from the available sources. Import of coal is being resorted to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources.

[English]

IEPF

3203. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds deposited by various companies in the investor Education and Protection Fund during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred therefrom;

(c) whether any misuse of fund has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the misuse of said fund?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The following amounts have been deposited in the investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) during the last two years and the current year:—

Financial Year	Amount (Rupees in Crore)
2006-07	15.04
2007-08	24.36
Current Year (upto 30.11.2008)	13.85

(b) The amount deposited by the companies under IEPF goes to the Consolidated Fund of India. A budgetary allocation is made by the Parliament each year to meet the expenditure on the activities under IEPF. The budgetary allocation is utilised for the following activities relating to investors' education, awareness and protection:

- (i) Registration of voluntary organisations or institutions engaged in investor education and awareness activities and providing financial assistance to them for implementing projects including research on education and awareness of the investors;
- (ii) Conducting research studies, orientation programmes in the areas of investor education, awareness and protection activities;
- (iii) Awareness campaigns through media (electronic as well as print media);

The amounts incurred for the purpose of above mentioned activities during the last two years and the current year are as under:—

Financial Year	Expenditure (in Rs.)
2006-07	2,61,39,435
2007-08	3,41,78,777
Current Year (upto 30.11.2008)	1,58,36,000

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Insurance Scheme for Anganwadi Workers

3204. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Anganwadi workers/helpers have been deprived from availing the benefits of the Insurance scheme for Anganwadi workers in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, details of such cases reported during 2007-08 and the current year, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Resolution on Women and Children

3205. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Organisation has passed any resolution regarding prevention of sexual harassment of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) In a declaration adopted on 20th December, 1993, the UN General Assembly resolved for effective implementation of the Convention on The Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women that would contribute to the elimination of violence against women. Violence against women, *inter alia*, includes sexual abuse and harassment.

(c) With the view to protecting women from various forms of harassment, the Government has taken following initiatives:—

- (i) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, a comprehensive legislation to protect women from all forms of domestic violence, was notified on 26 October, 2006.
- (ii) The Code of Criminal Procedure has been amended through Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 2005 to provide that no women shall be arrested after sun set and before sun rise and where exceptional circumstances exist, the women police officer shall obtain the prior permission of the judicial Magistrate of the 1st Class for making such an arrest.
- (iii) A Bill for Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace is under finalization.

Energy Conservation

3206. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Energy Conservation Act, 2001;

(b) whether auto industry has been left out of the ambit of the said Act;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which it would affect energy efficiency 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) The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 has been enacted to provide statutory measure for efficient use of energy and its conservation and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act empowers the Central Government and the State Governments to:—

- Notify energy intensive industries, other establishments, and commercial buildings as designated consumers.
- Establish and prescribe energy consumption norms and standards for designated consumers.
- Direct designated consumers to—
 - Designate or appoint certified energy manager in charge of activities for efficient use of energy and its conservation.
 - Get an energy audit conducted by an accredited energy auditor in the specified manner and intervals of time.
 - Furnish information with regard to energy consumed and action taken on the recommendation of the accredited energy auditor to the designated agency.
 - Comply with energy consumption norms and standards, and if not so, to prepare and implement schemes for efficient use of energy and its conservation.

- Prescribe energy conservation building codes for efficient use of energy and its conservation in commercial buildings.
- State Governments to amend the energy conservation building codes to suit regional and local climate conditions.
- Direct owners or occupiers of commercial buildings to comply with the provisions of energy conservation building codes.
- Direct mandatory display of label on notified equipment and appliances.
- Prohibit manufacture, sale, purchase and import of notified equipment and appliances not conforming to standards.

The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 defines the powers of the State Government to facilitate and enforce efficient use of energy and its conservation. The State Governments have to designate State Designated Agencies in consultation with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to coordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Act in the State. Thus the State Designated Agencies are the strategic partners for promotion of energy efficiency and its conservation in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Shifting of Headquarters of DVC

3207. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to shift the headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) from Kolkata to Ranchi; 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) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Departmental Pool Accommodation

3208. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental pools have been created within the General pool of accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the dependent sons and daughters of the retired Government employees eligible for allotment under these pools are deprived of the allotment of Government accommodation; and

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

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

(b) and (c) As per allotment rules, the facility of regularization is not available for those dependent sons and daughters of the retired Government employees who are not eligible for general pool residential accommodation. However, for those who are eligible, the facility of regularization is not denied.

[Translation]

National Mission on Energy Conservation

3209. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have a national mission on energy conservation; 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 National Action Plan on Climate Change released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 30.06.2008, outlines eight National Missions one of which is the National Mission, for Enhanced Energy Efficiency. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency aims to provide for.

- (i) A market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries and facilities, through certification of energy savings that could be traded;
- (ii) accelerating the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable;
- (iii) creation of mechanisms that would help finance demand side management programmes in all sectors by capturing future energy savings; and
- (iv) developing fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.

Houses for Slum Dwellers

3210. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the houses for slum dwellers in Delhi are in illegal possession;
- (b) if so, the facts in the matter;
- (c) whether some officials of MCD and DDA have been found involved therein;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to investigate the matter;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the action taken against guilty including officials of MCD and DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Some complaints to this effect have been received. The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which has registered two Regular Cases in this regard. The CBI has informed that case No. RC. 25/07 was registered on 24.07.2007 on the basis of source information and relates to the period 2000-02 during which plots were allotted by DDA to slum dwellers

at Dheerpur, Phase-I, Gandhi Vihar Resettlement Colony. Based on investigation in the said case, a second case No. RC. 34/07 was registered on 16.08.2007 which involves allotment of plots by MCD in the Molar Bund Phase-II Resettlement Scheme. Briefly, the allegations in both the cases are that the concerned officials of DDA/MCD entered into a criminal conspiracy with Shri Ashok Malhotra (private person) and others, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy, a large number of plots were allotted in the name of fake/fictitious persons using fake/forged documents and these were thereafter sold illegally at high prices resulting in huge wrongful gain to the accused persons and corresponding wrongful loss to the Government exchequer.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is under investigation in CBI.

(e) and (f) DDA had constituted a Committee consisting of CVO, DDA Representative of CVC and Representative of Vigilance Department of GNCTD to identify the loose ends in the system and recommend measures so that similar irregularities do not occur in future. The Committee was also asked to study whether the allotments made in the past were more than the persons actually shifted and whether the plots are being used for the purpose for which allotted. The Committee submitted its report on 29th October, 2007. Follow up action on the report has been initiated.

(g) Two officials of DDA have been placed under suspension and prosecution has been sanctioned against four officials. FIR has been registered against some officials of the Slum & JJ Department of MCD and other private persons. The matter is under investigation by CBI.

[English]

Payment of Wages under NREGS

3211. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-payment and delay in payment of wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during the last one year and the current year:

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
 (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received 37 complaints regarding non-payment and delay in payment of wages under NREGS during the year 2007-08 and current year.

(b) State-wise number of complaints received is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The concerned State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the NREG Act.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	No. of Complaints received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Jharkhand	7
7.	Karnataka	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4
9.	Orissa	2
10.	Maharashtra	2
11.	Rajasthan	5
12.	Uttar Pradesh	6
13.	Chhattisgarh	1

[Translation]

Unauthorised Colonies

3212. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise name of unauthorised colonies in Delhi taken up for regularisation;

(b) whether DDA has received the particulars of these colonies for change in landuse;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and difficulties being faced, if any;

(d) whether any fund has been allocated for the development of these colonies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the nature of rights being given to house/plot holders after the regularisation of such colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) DDA is required to effect land use change before the formal orders for regularization are issued by Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD). Necessary steps have been initiated by DDA in this regard.

(d) and (e) GNCTD has informed that funds amounting to Rs. 2,800 crore have been allocated for the development works in unauthorized colonies in the 11th Five Year Plan and that for 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 1243 crore has been allocated.

(f) Regularization of unauthorized colonies aims at effectively incorporating these colonies in the mainstream of urban development which will enable provision of infrastructure development, services and facilities to the inhabitants of these colonies. In so far as the tenure rights are concerned, suitable mechanism for resolution of this issue has been provided for in the revised guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies.

[English]

Sanitation Performance

3213. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to rank cities as per Sanitation Performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cover all household in cities and towns with sanitation facility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The National Urban Sanitation Policy approved by the Govt. of India envisages rating of Class-I cities on various parameters related to sanitation. The best performer will be recognized through a National Award. The award shall take into account output related parameters such as complete elimination of open defecation, elimination of open scavenging and personal protection to sanitary workers, safe collection and disposal of total human excreta, recycling and reuse of treated waste water for non-potable applications, efficient and safe management of storm water and solid waste management, process related parameters such as monitoring and evaluation, observance of proper O&M practices, clear assignment of institutional responsibilities, sanctions for deviance on the part of polluters and outcome related parameters such as improved quality of drinking water, reduction in water borne diseases etc. on the basis of the rating scheme, cities will be classified as Red, Black, Blue and Green.

(c) and (d) Govt. of India has launched two programmes *i.e.* Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December, 2005 with a view to provide infrastructure facilities in all the urban areas of the country including sanitation. Under JNNURM, 63 identified cities including all cities having population more than a million as per 2001 Census are eligible for Central Assistance. Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance Component of JNNURM which is implemented by Ministry of Urban Development, 71 sewerage projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 849497.88 lakhs have been approved till 30.11.2008. These projects provide for house service connections to facilitate connections to the underground sewerage system. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 58 sewerage projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 657.02 crores have been approved.

The Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) with the objective to convert/

construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two pit pour flush latrines with superstructures taking into account of the local conditions (area specific latrines) and construct new latrines where EWS Households have no latrines. Till 31st March 2008, the total number of schemes sanctioned under the ILCS programme through HUDCO is 873 covering 1538 towns in 23 States/UTs. As per the progress reported by the State nodal agencies, 2815857 units have been completed. 56873 scavengers have been liberated through implementation of ILCS schemes & 654 towns have been declared as Scavenger-free.

[Translation]

Modernization of Courts

3214. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for modernisation and infrastructure development of Supreme Court, High Courts and lower courts during last year and current year, court-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals to increase the said allocation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The responsibility for modernization and infrastructure development of the High Courts and lower courts lies with the respective State Governments. So far as the Supreme Court is concerned, the requisite information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

However, the Government is implementing a scheme for upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and for computerizing the District and Subordinate Courts in the country at a cost of Rs. 441.8 crore. This scheme was approved in February, 2007 and is being implemented by the National Informatics Centre (NIC). NIC has been given Rs. 187.05 crore so far for implementation of this scheme. The allocation under this scheme is not made court-wise.

For the development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being

implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance is provided to the States/UTs to augment their resources for the construction of court buildings (including construction requirement for High Court buildings) and residential accommodation of Judges. Allocations are not made court-wise. The budget provision for the scheme for 2007-08 (for all States and UTs) was Rs. 65.00 crore and in the current financial year, the budget provision is Rs. 133.00 crore. The amounts are released to the States/UTs based on utilization reported by them to the satisfaction of the Central Government. Some State Governments have requested for additional funds under the scheme. In the year 2007-08 against the budget

provision of Rs. 65.00 crore, a higher amount of Rs. 117.96 crore was finally allocated. The details of State-wise, UT-wise allocation of this amount and the amount released to the State Governments and UTs are given in the enclosed Statement. The Statement also has State-wise, UT-wise details of the amount allocated for 2008-09 and the amount released to the States and UTs so far. After the budget provisions for 2008-09 were finalised, requests for central assistance were received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of a new buildings for the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court and from the Government of Nagaland for construction of High Court building at Kohima. These requests are under examination.

Statement

Details of funds released during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (till date) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme

In lakhs of Rs.

Name of the State	Amount allocated for 2007-08	Amount released during 2007-08	Amount allocated for 2008-09	Amount released during 2008-09 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	595.00	595.00	913.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	0.00	19.00	0.00
Assam	628.00	0.00	1047.00	1047.00
Bihar	518.00	436.00	698.00	330.00
Chhattisgarh	176.00	233.58	185.00	175.00
Goa	195.00	162.00	143.00	0.00
Gujarat	1006.00	1006.00	1035.00	489.00
Haryana	161.00	161.00	306.00	145.00
Himachal Pradesh	122.00	0.00	203.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	328.00	0.00	342.00	324.00
Jharkhand	408.00	0.00	800.00	378.00
Karnataka	516.00	516.00	423.00	200.00
Kerala	150.00	118.26	255.00	120.00

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	157.00	1000.00	113.00	53.00
Maharashtra	1332.00	1330.00	1517.00	717.00
Manipur	61.00	0.00	56.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	54.00	53.70	51.00	25.00
Nagaland	636.00	635.60	293.00	0.00
Orissa	687.00	687.00	379.00	0.00
Punjab	212.00	1100.00	268.00	134.00
Rajasthan	412.00	0.00	816.00	408.00
Sikkim	34.00	0.00	96.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1269.00	924.00	360.00	170.00
Tripura	22.00	0.00	37.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	210.00	0.00	290.00	275.00
Uttar Pradesh	1222.00	1222.00	1290.00	610.00
West Bengal	270.00	0.00	764.00	0.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00		0.00
Chandigarh		200.00		300.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
Daman and Diu		0.00		0.00
Lakshadweep		0.00		0.00
Delhi	100.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
Pondicherry		0.00		0.00
Total (States/UTs)	11596.00	10380.14	13299.00	5900.00
Family Courts	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	11796.00	10380.14	13299.00	5900.00

[English]

Women Deserted by NRI Husbands

3215. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide legal and financial assistance to women who have been deserted by their NRI husbands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also contemplating to establish Marriage Registration office for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has introduced a scheme to provide legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses and who are victims of fraudulent marriages or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country. The scheme has been launched in USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand and the Gulf town where several such cases are being reported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Illegal Construction in Delhi

3216. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received in regard to illegal constructions in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) whether the mechanism evolved for taking information about illegal constructions is not functioning properly;

(c) if so, the problems being faced in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether Government proposes to frame laws to control illegal constructions in Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) During the last three years, over 34,700 complaints have been received by the local bodies regarding illegal construction.

(b) and (c) Various legal, administrative and institutional mechanisms have been evolved over a period of time and strengthening of these mechanisms is a continuing exercise. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have strengthened infrastructure for detection and control of illegal/unauthorized constructions in Delhi, and have taken measures including strengthening of the Central Control Rooms, the Zonal Control Rooms, the Demolition Squad etc. Various measures under the provisions of the relevant Acts, like stoppage of construction, sealing of premises and demolition of illegal construction etc. are undertaken by the local bodies from time to time.

(d) and (e) Aspects relating to unauthorized construction and misuse of premises in Delhi were, *inter-alia*, examined by Committees of Experts. Many of the recommendations of Committees have been incorporated in the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2021.

(f) and (g) Various relevant acts like NDMC Act, DMC Act, DD Act contain provisions to control illegal construction in Delhi. Govt. of NCT of Delhi has sought approval of the Central Government for amending the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. The amendment sought relates to Chapter XVI of the DMC Act.

Decongesting Delhi

3217. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government/Govt. of NCT, Delhi to find out a way for decongesting the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has set up a committee to suggest steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

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

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Defunct Companies

3218. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instruction to remove defunct companies from the Register of Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of defunct companies removed from the Register of Companies during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 (the "Act") provides a framework for striking out defunct companies from the Register of Companies. To enable eligible companies to have their names struck off expeditiously, the Central Government introduced Simplified Exit Scheme (SES) in 2003 and Simplified Exit Scheme (SES) in 2005. Registrars of Companies have also been advised to take *suo-motu* action in respect of defunct companies under the said provisions of the Act.

(c) During the last three years and current year, the number of defunct companies whose names have been struck off from the Register of Companies is as follows:-

2005-06	32210
2006-07	17659
2007-08	65052
Current year (From 1.4.2008 to 31.10.2008)	9147

Swadhar Scheme

3219. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI HARISHCHNDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the total funds allocated by the Government under Swadhar Scheme in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of women benefitted under the scheme during the period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The State-wise and year-wise details of funds released and number of women benefitted under Swadhar scheme during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year-wise and state-wise details of funds released and number of women benefitted under Swadhar scheme during last three years

Sl.No.	Name of States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Number of women benefitted	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Number of women benefitted	Funds released (Rupees in lakhs)	Number of women benefitted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135.63	1450	84.43	1650	145.53	1600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	4.90	50	—	—
3.	Assam	24.84	250	24.78	250	37.76	300
4.	Bihar	—	—	5.09	50	9.89	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.74	100	—	100	5.27	100
6.	Gujarat	9.61	110	23.19	110	24.22	160
7.	Haryana	3.60	25	3.24	50	5.06	100
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.10	50	—	50	2.86	50
9.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	3.56	50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.33	200	15.97	200	26.80	200
11.	Karnataka	61.73	900	95.29	900	190.80	1500
12.	Kerala	9.40	*	—	—	7.95	50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	79.79	250	38.25	200	80.31	250
14.	Maharashtra	30.90	350	77.37	650	130.25	1050
15.	Mizoram	30.37	**	—	—	24.30	**
16.	Manipur	44.08	600	50.55	500	87.25	500
17.	Nagaland	8.44	100	11.15	200	18.21	200
18.	Orissa	92.80	1175	72.97	1325	187.02	1525
19.	Punjab	6.06	*	2.02	*	6.26	*
20.	Rajasthan	11.85	50	4.92	50	20.54	50
21.	Tamil Nadu	44.75	800	22.84	1000	52.41	1000
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5.77	150	132.16	750	90.23	1100
23.	Uttaranchal	—	—	21.19	200	23.11	200
24.	West Bengal	36.77	375	51.36	675	65.25	775
25.	CSWB	72.45	***	69.68	***	47.70	***
Total		746.01	6935	811.65	8960	1292.54	108600

* These are the helplines running in various States and data of women benefitted under helplines are not maintained in the Ministry.

** This is construction grant given to the State Govt. of Mizoram and construction has not been completed till 2007-08 and after its completion 200 women will be benefitted.

*** The grant is being given to CSWB for running Family Counselling Centre and no such data is maintained.

Performance Audit on NREGS

3220. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance audit report on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been finalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On a request made by the Ministry of Rural Development, C&AG conducted performance audit of the implementation of NREGA in 26 States covering 68 district, 141 blocks and 568 Gram Panchayats for the period from February, 2006 to March, 2007. Final audit report of C&AG has been laid on the Table of the House on 24.10.2008.

Findings of CAG as given in its final report relate mainly to issues such as application for employment, issue of dated receipts, job card formats, muster rolls, maintenance of record registers, delayed payment of wages, lack of an effective grievance redressal system, inspection of works, monitoring and shortage of staff with the implementing agencies, expenditure on non-permissible activities/ineligible persons/agencies and incorrect accounting of expenditure.

CAG report has been shared with the States. At Central level, the Ministry has taken the following steps for smooth and effective implementation of NREG Act.

(i) Generating Awareness

Various steps have been taken to generate awareness about NREGA. Gram Sabhas and one day orientation of all Sarpanches at the Block level have been held. Local vernacular newspapers, radio, TV, films and cultural forms are being used for the purpose. Leaflets and brochures in local language are being provided. Village camps have been organized by the District teams and NGOs and Self help Groups are being associated in the awareness generation.

(ii) Staffing/Training

Capacity building for rural development functionaries and Panchayati Raj functionaries is an essential pre-requisite for better implementation of rural development programmes. NREGA guidelines provide that a dedicated Gram Rojgar Sahayak (GRS) should be appointed in each Gram Panchayat and a dedicated Programme officer should be appointed at Block level for NREGA works besides other technical and non-technical staff. So far 1.92 lakh GRS and 5454 Programme Officers have been recruited. Besides, 231 technical staff, 6924 Data Entry Operators (DEA) and 5401 Accountants have also been appointed under NREGA. As regards training, 7.19 lakh Panchayati Raj functionaries, 1.64 lakh GRS, 19687 technical staff, 6068 DEAs, 5170 Accountants and 6.17 lakh Members of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMC) have been trained under NREGA.

(iii) People's Participation

(a) Village level monitoring committees have been set up and trained.

(b) Non Governmental Organisations are being involved for awareness generation under NREGA. The Government of India has introduced awards to be known as Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar (Employment awareness awards) to recognize the outstanding contribution by the civil society organisations for promoting effective implementation of NREGA in different States of the country.

(c) Gram Sabhas are held.

(iv) Vigilance and Monitoring

Implementation of NREG Act is monitored on regular basis. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up at State as well as district levels. Local MPs are the members of the district Vigilance and Monitoring Committees. Village level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up for local monitoring. Members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council undertake field visits to various districts. National level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers visit various districts to oversee the progress of the Act. Performance of NREGA is reviewed periodically by Minister (RD) and Secretary (RD) during fortnightly meetings, Performance Review Committee meetings and State specific review meetings.

(v) Transparency

(a) States have been requested to make payment of wages to NREGA workers through their accounts in Post Offices/Banks. So far 4.92 crore Post Office/bank accounts of NREGA workers have been opened.

(b) States have been directed to conduct social audit of each and every work of NREGA within three months. Members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council are actively participating in the Social audit. Social Audit has been done in 1.5 lakh Gram Panchayats.

(c) A comprehensive Web-based MIS *www.nrega.nic.in* has been implemented which places all data in public domain.

States have been asked to put all Muster Rolls (MR) on the web site of NREGA and make on-line reporting of the MRs verified and works inspected at block and district level. So far, 95.49 lakh MRs have been verified, 2.29 lakh works have been inspected at district level and 14.07 lakh works have been inspected at block level.

(d) A Citizen Information Board has been introduced. This board is to be displayed at all prominent places. This will enable the local community to know the works being undertaken under NREGA and would also facilitate the process of spreading awareness about the programme.

(vi) Grievance redressal mechanism

A grievance redressal mechanism has been set up. A helpline has also been established and made operational in the Ministry to address the public complaints/grievances and to provide general information about NREGA. States have also been advised to put up their help lines.

[Translation]

Master Plan Delhi

3221. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zonal development Plans under Master Plan Delhi (2021) have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provision regarding construction upto third floor on small size plots and extra floors have been made effective;

(d) if so, the present status thereof;

(e) whether works relating to sanction of building plan have been provided to private architects/engineers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) and (d) MPD-2021, notified on 7.2.2007, *inter-alia*, prescribes the maximum height of building in residential plotted housing on different size of plots as 15m. subject to fulfilment of other Development Control Norms and terms & conditions, the height determines the number of floors which could be constructed on a given size of plot. The Supreme Court in W.P. No. 4677 of 1985 in the case of M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & others *vide* its orders dated 7.5.2007, 23.7.2007 and 14.3.2008 has permitted construction of third floor subject to fulfilling the requirement with regard to height and FAR. This permission is subject to the outcome of the challenge to the legality of MPD-2021 and is also subject to filing of an undertaking that no equity shall be claimed if ultimately it is found that the MPD-2021 suffers from infirmity, and that if demolition of unauthorized and/or impermissible construction is to be made, the same shall be carried out. If any construction is made or is to be made, which in turn, is sold or transferred to any other person, the stipulation regarding non-claim of equity shall also be applicable. The application shall be processed by MCD, DDA and NDMC only after the undertaking to the aforesaid effect, by way of an affidavit, is filed with the concerned authority.

(e) and (f) DDA has informed that private Architects registered with the Council of Architecture are empowered to sanction building plans of residential building of plot size measuring upto 500 sqm. and that till now, 6 Architects registered with the Council have been

empanelled for sanction of building plans. MCD on 16.12.2008, laid down a simplified procedure for building permits for residential plotted development which form part of the approved lay out plan only and falling within the limits of MCD through architects registered with Council of Architecture. NDMC has not permitted sanction of building plans by private architects.

Irregularities in Annual Returns

3222. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come across any irregularity in the annual returns of listed companies during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against them.

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) At the end of last 3 years, *i.e.*, as on 31.3.2006, 31.3.2007 and 31.3.2008; total 9,778, 9,808 and 9,837 listed companies were registered respectively as per available records. The irregularities noticed in the filing of annual returns is as under:—

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Total listed Companies	9778	9808	9837
Companies filed annual returns	6983	6851	6436
Companies not filed annual returns	2795	2957	3401

(c) Action is being taken by the Government as warranted under law wherever defaults in filing the annual returns are noticed. For non-filing of annual returns periodically, cases are filed in courts of law against the companies and their officers in default.

[English]

Electronic Voting Machines

3223. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in the country;

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

(c) the estimated number of EVMs required for holding general elections in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to procure more EVMs during 2008-09;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred on procurement of EVMs during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As of now, there is no shortage of EVMs in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Approx 13.6 lakhs EVMs.

(d) and (e) The Commission has placed an order for purchase of 1.80 lakhs more EVMs during 2008-09, the supply of which has already started.

(f) The expenditure for procurement of 1.80 lakhs of EVMs during the current financial year will be Rs. 190 crores.

Projects under PMGSY

3224. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many projects in various States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been abandoned due to security threats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) No case of abandoning the projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) due to security threats has been

reported to this Ministry. However, the execution of some PMGSY projects has been affected due to law and order problem. The concerned State Governments have been advised to provide adequate security to the persons working for the implementation of the programme.

Amendment in the IPC

3225. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has demanded some amendments in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to make acid attack a specific offence in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Compensation to Farmers

3226. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the rate of compensation for land of farmers acquired by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to give a residential industrial plot to the farmers at the same location and job to one member of the family;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Alternative plots are given to agriculturists whose land is acquired by the Government

as per the scheme of allotment of alternative plots in lieu of acquired land under "Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi".

[English]

Appointment of Managerial Personnel

3227. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications relating to the appointment of and payment of remuneration to Managerial Personnel are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to clear these backlog of applications?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) MCA-21 has been implemented to facilitate, *inter-alia*, on-line submission of applications for appointment/payment of managerial remuneration by the companies and also to ensure transparency and speedy disposal. The reasons for delay in disposal of applications are mainly because of submission of incomplete applications by the applicant companies; supporting and statutory documents are not filed and/or are not in consonance with the information given in the application form, due to which the applicants are asked for clarifications. This prolongs the period of processing. Details of applications for appointment and payment of remuneration to managerial personnel are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) (i) After the implementation of MCA-21, on-line submission and processing of applications is being done to reduce delays.

(ii) In the on-line processing of cases, any deficiency in an application is being communicated on-line to reduce the time of processing.

(iii) The companies are advised to provide complete information in the application alongwith all supporting documents.

Statement

Year	Applications received including carried forward from last year	Application pending at the end of the financial year
2005-06	889	239
2006-07	950	237
2007-08	1365	163
2008-09 (from 1.4.2008 to 15.12.2008)	906	454*

*It includes a number of cases which have been processed and pending due to non-furnishing of required information/documents from the companies for which they have already been informed.

Encroachment on DDA Land

3228. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some DDA plots have been encroached by some builders in prime locations in Delhi and sold them after constructing flats on these plots with the nexus of some high officers of DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against these builders as well as against such corrupt officers?

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

Tripping of Transmission Lines

3229. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission lines frequently trip during winter season in northern parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) proposes to clean their transmission lines by using choppers for the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether PGCIL has signed any agreement with Pawan Hans to hire their choppers for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details of the terms and conditions thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the lines tripping problem is likely to be solved by using such choppers?

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 (f) There had been incidents of transmission line trippings in Northern Region, due to heavy fog & pollution during the winter season.

The cleaning of insulators with the help of Helicopter was proposed to be undertaken by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGIL) on 19 critical lines. While cleaning of insulators in four (4) transmission lines has been completed, the cleaning in the remaining lines is scheduled to be completed upto end of February, 2009. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

It is informed by Power Grid Corporation that an MoU has been signed with Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited on 22nd October, 2008. As per the Agreement, Pawan Hans has provided its one Bell Helicopter to PGCIL along with hot line washing equipment and crew taken from M/s. Heliwing International Limited, New Zealand for spray washing of insulators of transmission lines of PGCIL for a period of 5 months at an approx. total cost of Rs. 7.50 crores.

The main cause for the tripping of the power transmission lines during winter season in Northern Region are high levels of atmospheric pollution and humidity during the night hours during this season and condensation of moisture on the polluted insulators. The cleaning/washing of insulators under hot line condition using helicopter would reduce the fog related tripping of the transmission lines particularly in areas where approach of truck mounted washers/telescopic boom washers is not feasible or where due to high pollution and its faster accumulation, the speed of operation so demands.

Statement*Status of cleaning of insulators with the help of helicopter**Name of the organization: Powergrid, NR-1*

Status as on 26.11.2008

Priority No.	Name of line	Length where insulators to be cleaned			
		Kms		Kms cleaned	
				Start Date	End Date
Mandola Helipad					
1.	400 KV D/C Meerut-Mandola-I	30	30		
2.	400 KV D/C Dadri-Mandola-I	20	20		
3.	400 KV S/C Dadri-Panipat-I	23	23		
4.	400 KV S/C Dadri-M 'Kotla'	22	22		
Meerut Helipad					
1.	400 KV D/C Meerut-Mandola-I	30	30	25th Nov	30th Nov
Muradnagar Helipad					
1.	400 KV D/C Dadri-Mandola-I	10	10	4th Dec	7th Dec
2.	400 KV S/C Dadri-Panipat-I	36	36	8th Dec	13th Dec
3.	400 KV S/C Moradabad-Muradnagar	24		14th Dec	17th Dec
Dadri Helipad					
1.	400 KV S/C Dadri-Panipat-I	20		20th Dec	24th Dec
2.	400 KV S/C Dadri- M'Kotla	10		25th Dec	28th Dec
3.	400 KV D/C Dadri-Mandola-I	10		29th Dec	31st Dec
4.	500 KV HVDC Rihand Dadri Pole-I & II	25		1st Jan	06th Jan
Panipat Helipad					
1.	400 KV S/C Dadri-Panipat-I	8		7th Jan	10th Jan
2.	400 KV S/C Dadri-Malerkotla	12		11th Jan	14th Jan
3.	400 KV S/C Dadri-Panipat-II	8		15th Jan	18th Jan
Ballabgarh Helipad					
1.	400 KV S/C Agra-Ballabgarh	30		22nd Jan	26th Jan
2.	400 KV D/C Mainpuri-Ballabgarh-I	30		27th Jan	31st Jan
3.	400 KV S/C Kanpur-Ballabgarh	30		2nd Feb	6th Feb
4.	400 KV S/C Ballabgarh-Bhiwari	30		7th Feb	12th Feb

Tribal Population Dwelling in Protected Forests

3230. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of tribal population dwelling in the reserved and protected forests in different States and Union Territories, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether proposals have been received from various State Governments to provide settlement of land to these tribal families;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) The demographic details of tribal population dwelling in the reserved and protected forests in different States and Union Territories are not maintained by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs or the Registrar General of India.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements only one Act *i.e.* The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which vests rights to eligible Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. The implementation of this Act is the responsibility of the State Governments. Hence, no proposals have been received from States in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in DDA

3231. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against DDA officials after receiving complaint from anti-corruption squad;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the details of cases lying pending in courts, under investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation and Departmental Enquiries;

(d) the number of DDA officials punished in corruption cases during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to put a curb on rising corruption in DDA?

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

(b) The details as reported by DDA are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details as reported by DDA are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details as reported by DDA are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that corruption cases in DDA are dealt with firmly and criminal cases and disciplinary proceedings are instituted wherever found necessary. A number of measures have also been taken for improving transparency in the functioning of DDA a preventing corruption and to reduce any scope for irregularities or corruption in DDA. Facilitation counters have been established for helping citizens in their work in DDA; senior officers of DDA are accessible to the public through public hearing for attending to their grievances; schemes, rules, procedures, application forms, etc. have been put on the web site; draw of lots for allotment of house has been computerized; posting of tender notice on the web site has been introduced, disposal of commercial plots is done through well publicized public auction and various other measures taken to eliminate discretionary power and bring in objectivity and transparency in functioning of DDA. Review of various measures taken for quality investigation, quick disposal of vigilance cases and improving transparency in various functions is also undertaken.

Statement I

Details of officials of DDA against whom action has been taken after receiving complaints from Anti Corruption Squad of CBI/ACB (GNCTD)

Sl.No.	Name & designation S/Shri	Date of suspension	Date of dismissed/removal
1	2	3	4
1.	Kanwar Lal, Khallasi	21.12.87	—
2.	Raj Kumar Malhotra, JE	4.10.91	—
3.	Ved Ram, S/G	27.4.92	—
4.	D.S. Rawat, UDC	12.4.93	—
5.	Om Pal, Pump Operator	6.1.94	—
6.	Raj Singh, Mate	6.1.94	—
7.	Ved Parkash, UDC	7.6.94	—
8.	S.C. Garg, AE	7.3.95	—
9.	Ashish Kr. Malik, Mate	20.5.95	—
10.	A.K. Sharma, AD	3.9.96	27.10.03
11.	K.K. Vastita, UDC	27.6.96	—
12.	Uttam Chand, UDC	27.6.96	—
13.	Kalyan Singh, UDC	27.6.96	—
14.	Raghunandan, AE	1.10.97	—
15.	Aktar Javed, Wireman	1.10.97	—
16.	R.C. Jai, JE	26.3.98	—
17.	I.S. Panwar, AE	29.6.98	—
18.	Sat Narain Vashistao, Kanungo	2.7.98	24.12.07
19.	Karan Chugh, Surveyor	21.9.98	—
20.	M.S. Anand, JE	1.8.99	—
21.	L.K. Jha, LDC	1.7.99	—
22.	Kailash Chand Verma, JE	28.4.99	—
23.	Surinder Kumar, Beldar	4.5.99	—
24.	Prem Shanker Sharma, Pump Operator	27.7.99	—

1	2	3	4
25.	Rana Pratap Chugh, UDC	30.7.99	—
26.	Surinder Singh, Patwari	7.9.2000	—
27.	J.P. Sharma, LDC	28.9.2000	—
28.	Mohinder Kumar, Accountant	28.9.2000	—
29.	J.P. Gupta, AD	28.9.2000	—
30.	S.C. Chugh, AD	28.9.2000	—
31.	H.R. Sharma, AO	28.9.2000	—
32.	Dinesh Minocha, AAO	28.9.2000	—
33.	V.D. Nanda, Jt. (FA (H))	23.2.01	—
34.	Harpal Singh Tomar, AD (Hort.)	26.7.01	—
35.	Devender Singh, SO (Hort.)	26.7.01	—
36.	Ram Karan Pathak, LDC	5.1.01	—
37.	Jagbir Singh Dahya, UDC	6.3.02	—
38.	Dharambir Singh, Patwari	20.9.02	—
39.	P.C. Gupta, UDC	8.11.02	—
40.	Bishan Singh Negi, S/G	24.7.02	—
41.	Hoshiyar Singh, AD	28.9.2000	—
42.	Sri Pal Singh, FI	9.7.03	—
43.	Rajesh Kr. Baliyan, JE	28.6.03	—
44.	Jai Prakash, FI	22.5.03	—
45.	Sat Pal Dabas, JE	1.5.03	—
46.	Suresh Chand Solanki, JE	8.3.04	—
47.	Brijesh Kr. Garg, AE	10.3.04	—
48.	B.G. Singh, FI	31.3.04	—
49.	O.P. Gupta, FI	-do	—
50.	S.P. Tyagi, FI	-do	—
51.	K.P. Malik, FI	-do	—
52.	N.C. Joshi, FI	-do	—
53.	Iqbal Singh Maan, Patwari	2.7.04	—

1	2	3	4
54.	T.R. Mandiratta, LDC	28.4.04	—
55.	S.S. Sura, UDC	5.7.95	—
56.	Lakhi Ram, FI	26.4.05	—
57.	Kamal Roy Bhatnagar, UDC	5.10.05	—
58.	Daya Chand, UDC	16.5.95	—
59.	Mohinder Singh, S/Guard	20.2.06	—
60.	Braham Singh, S/Guard	1.6.06	—
61.	Rohtash, Khallasi	22.5.06	—
62.	R.S. Negi, Asstt.	7.6.06	—
63.	H.C. Verma, AD	10.7.06	—
64.	Vinod Kumar, LDC	14.7.06	—
65.	Mahipal Singh, UDC	10.7.06	—
66.	Satya Pal Chauhan, UDC	10.7.06	—
67.	Dhirender Verma, SO (Hort.)	29.8.06	—
68.	Adi Kumar, Peon	19.12.06	—
69.	Kamal Pal Sharma, LDC	4.10.08	—

Statement II

Details of DDA officials against whom cases are pending in courts after investigation by CBI

Sl.No.	Name S/Shri	Designation	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	D.S. Rawat	UDC	
2.	R.D. Sharma	A.D.	Retired.
3.	Sumer Singh	J.E.	
4.	Nepal Singh Rawal	Naib Tehsildar	
5.	V.P. Anand	AO	
6.	S.K. Kaushik	AAO	
7.	Guru Dass	UDC	
8.	Gurnam Chand	Asstt.	

1	2	3	4
9.	Mahender Singh Tyagi	JE	
10.	V.K. Singhal	Director	
11.	M.L. Ahuja	A.D.	Retired
12.	Jagbir Singh Choudhry	UDC	
13.	R.P. Sharma	LDC	
14.	Satibr Singh	UDC	
15.	J.P. Sharma	LDC	
16.	Ashok Kapoor	P.S.	
17.	Pradeep Kr. Sharma	AAO	
18.	Ved Parkash	UDC	
19.	Sushil Kr. Bhardwaj	LDC	
20.	Jagdish Chandra	Director	Retired
21.	Vijay Risbud	Commr. (Plg.)	
22.	Badar Majeed	JE	
23.	K.R. Pant	FI	
24.	Hari Mohan	JE	
25.	O.P. Rai	EE (C)	
26.	I.P. Uniyal	Surveyor	
27.	Shri Ram	Chairman	
28.	Laxmi Chand	S/Guard	
29.	Mehroz Khan	JE (C)	
30.	Rakesh Kumar	Patwari	
31.	J.R. Gaur	Asstt. Dir.	
32.	A.K. Mishra	Dy. Dir.	
33.	Gurcharan	Asstt. Dir.	Retired
34.	J.B. Joshi	Peon	
35.	Sashibhanu	JE (C)	
36.	R.K. Sharma	Beldar	
37.	Sunil Kr. Gupta	UDC	

1	2	3	4
38.	N.K. Arora	JE	
39.	Shiv Kumar	Mate W/C	
40.	Naresh Kumar	Mate W/C	
41.	P.S. Rai	AE (C)	
42.	Sohan Lal Sharma	LDC	
43.	B.P. Rathore	JE	
44.	Ajay Shrotiya	JE	

Statement III

Details of DDA officials punished in corruption cases during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Penalty Imposed
1.	Sh. G.S. Parwani, JE	Removed from service.
2.	Sh. P.C.D. Pamnani, EE	Removed from service.
3.	Sh. Hari Shanker Sharma, JE	Dismissed
4.	Sh. R.K. Sharma, JE	Dismissed
5.	Sh. Om Prakash, Khallasi	Removed from service.
6.	Sh. Sat Narain Vasisth, Kanoongo	Removed from service.
7.	Sh. R.C. Jain, JE	Removed from service.
8.	Sh. Kamal Roy Bhatnagar, UDC	Removed from service.
9.	Sh. P.K. Gupta, UDC	Compulsory retired
10.	Sh. Satyavir Singh, UDC	-DO-
11.	Sh. Surinder Kumar, Patwari	-DO-
12.	Sh. Bishan Singh Negi, S/G	Under Process

[English]

Inspection against Companies

3232. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies against whom inspection has been ordered during the last one year

and the current year under Section 209A of the Companies Act;

(b) the details of companies against whom violation of the above section have been proved during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities of companies in the future?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The names of companies ordered for inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 (the "Act"), for FY 2007-08 and the current FY 2008-09 upto November 30, 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Legal action as warranted under law has been taken by filing prosecutions in the respective courts in cases where violation of Section 209A is noticed on the basis of such inspections and the same is sub-Judice.

Statement

List of Companies Ordered for Inspection U/s. 209A of the Companies Act, 1956

From 1st April, 2007 to 31st March, 2008

Sl.No.	Name of the Company
1	2
1.	M/s. Premier Finance & Trading Co Ltd.
2.	M/s. Somany Cement Co. Ltd.
3.	M/s. Shreyas Equipment Ltd.
4.	M/s. Somany Chemicals & Fertilizers Co. Ltd.
5.	M/s. Somany Capital and Investments Ltd
6.	M/s. Gujarat Narmada Fly Ash Co. Ltd.
7.	M/s. Cadila Chemicals Ltd.
8.	M/s. Cadila Exports Ltd.
9.	M/s. Cadila Laboratories Ltd.
10.	M/s. Cadila Overseas Ltd.
11.	M/s. Adani Agro Ltd.
12.	M/s. Adani Properties Ltd
13.	M/s. ICFC Finance Ltd.
14.	M/s. Balaji Telefilms Ltd.
15.	M/s. Cadila Healthcare Ltd.
16.	M/s. Pripan Investments Pvt. Ltd.
17.	M/s. Crest Communication Ltd.

1	2
18.	M/s. Adani Exports Ltd.
19.	M/s. Pantaloon Retail India Ltd.
20.	M/s. Pantaloon Industries Limited
21.	M/s. Mayavati Finvest & Leasing Co. Ltd.
22.	M/s. Ganjam Trading Co. Ltd.
23.	M/s. Churu Trading Co. Pvt.
24.	M/s. Briggs Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
25.	M/s. Prajatma Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
26.	M/s. Digital Super Highway Pvt. Ltd.
27.	M/s. Nirma Limited
28.	M/s. Zee Telefilms Ltd.
29.	M/s. Essel Packaging Ltd.
30.	M/s. Adani Impex Ltd.
31.	M/s. Shahi Properties Developers Pvt. Ltd.
32.	M/s. Nirma Chemical Works Limited
33.	M/s. Nirma Credit Capital Ltd.
34.	M/s. Naman Soaps & Detergents Ltd.
35.	M/s. Navin Soaps & Detergents Ltd.
36.	M/s. Niya Finstock Pvt. Ltd.
37.	M/s. Nairutya Finstock Pvt. Ltd.
38.	M/s. Datamatics Technologies Ltd.
39.	M/s. Dataxcess Integrated Technology Ltd.
40.	M/s. Joy Apartments Pvt. Ltd.
41.	M/s. Asian Healthcare Services Ltd.
42.	M/s. Senorita Impex Pvt. Ltd.
43.	M/s. Pals Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
44.	M/s. Suzlon Energy Limited
45.	M/s. Lan Eseda Steel Ltd.
46.	M/s. Lupin Laboratories Ltd.

1	2	1	2
47.	M/s. Aftak Infosys Ltd.	74.	M/s. Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange Limited
48.	M/s. Whirlpool (India) Limited	75.	M/s. Vistar Financiers Pvt. Ltd.
49.	M/s. Shree Dhanop Finance Ltd.	76.	M/s. Jagdishwar Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
50.	M/s. Tanscon Research Ltd.	77.	M/s. Assam Brook Limited
51.	M/s. Godrej Industries Limited	78.	M/s. Dunlop India Limited
52.	M/s. A to Z Broking Services Pvt. Ltd.	79.	M/s. Eastern Silk Industries Ltd.
53.	M/s. Shriyam Commodities Intermediary Pvt. Ltd.	80.	M/s. Exide Industries Limited
54.	M/s. Mirasu Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	81.	M/s. Srei Infrastructure Finance Limited
55.	M/s. Su-raj Diamond Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	82.	M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd.
56.	M/s. Su-raj Diamond Industries Ltd.	83.	M/s. Bata India Limited
57.	M/s. Manik Chand Nandadeep Paper Products Pvt. Ltd.	84.	M/s. Binani Cement Limited
58.	M/s. Dhariwal & Doshi Industries Ltd.	85.	M/s. Century Enka Limited
59.	M/s. Ahmed Nagar Club Limited	86.	M/s. Birla Corporation Limited
60.	M/s. Tainwala Chemicals & Plastics (India) Limited.	87.	M/s. EIH Limited
61.	M/s. Twin Star Holding & Finance Ltd.	88.	M/s. ITC Limited
62.	M/s. Khyati Multimedia & Entertainment Ltd.	89.	M/s. Kesoram Industries Ltd.
63.	M/s. Jayaswals Neco Limited	90.	M/s. REI Agro Industries Ltd.
64.	M/s. Shashwat International Ltd.	91.	M/s. South Asian Petrochem Ltd.
65.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	92.	M/s. Tata Tea Limited
66.	M/s. Furliness Circuits Ltd.	93.	M/s. Usha Martin Limited
67.	M/s. Kaypee Mantex Ltd.	94.	M/s. Lux Hosiery Industries Ltd.
68.	M/s. Radau Tapes & Tubes Ltd.	95.	M/s. Chandi Steel Industries Ltd.
69.	M/s. Chubb's Diamonds Ltd.	96.	M/s. Jai Balaji Sponge Ltd.
70.	M/s. Arvind Liquid Gases Ltd.	97.	M/s. Brahmanand Himghar Ltd.
71.	M/s. Talpsuriah Steels Ltd.	98.	M/s. Impex Ferro Tech Ltd.
72.	M/s. Intervet India Pvt. Ltd.	99.	M/s. Ramkrishna Forgings Ltd.
73.	M/s. Akzo Nobel Non Stick Coasting Ltd.	100.	M/s. Emami Limited

1	2
101.	M/s. Ramsarup Industries Ltd.
102.	M/s. Beeyu Overseas Limited
103.	M/s. Vikash Metal and Power Ltd.
104.	M/s. Magma Shrachi Finance Limited
105.	M/s. Jenson & Nicholson (India) Ltd.
106.	M/s. Kalyanpur Cement Ltd.
107.	M/s. BOC India Limited
108.	M/s. Peerless Abasan Finance Ltd.
109.	M/s. Chandni Commercial Pvt. Ltd.
110.	M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd.
111.	M/s. Global Synergies Ltd.
112.	M/s. Polar Industries Ltd.
113.	M/s. Universal Paper Mills Ltd.
114.	M/s. Aum Commodity Services Pvt. Ltd.
115.	M/s. Aum Capital Market Pvt. Ltd.
116.	M/s. Suryamani Financing Co. Ltd.
117.	M/s. The Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd.
118.	M/s. Jayshree Tea & Industries Ltd.
119.	M/s. Himachal Futuristic & Communications Ltd.
120.	M/s. HFCL Satellite Communications Ltd.
121.	M/s. HFCL Trade Invest Ltd.
122.	M/s. HFCL Corporation Ltd.
123.	M/s. HFCL Informatics Ltd.
124.	M/s. HFCL Nine Network Ltd.
125.	M/s. HFCL Credit and Portfolio Ltd.
126.	M/s. HFCL Bezeq Telecom Ltd.
127.	M/s. HFCL Infotel Ltd.
128.	M/s. Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

1	2
129.	M/s. Ankita Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
130.	M/s. Basant India Ltd. and
131.	M/s. Duggal Contractors Pvt. Ltd.
132.	M/s. Vidyut Investments Ltd.
133.	M/s. Mascon Global Ltd.
134.	M/s. Lakshmi Overseas Industries Limited
135.	M/s. Amit Oils Ltd.
136.	M/s. Amit Vegetable Oils Ltd.
137.	M/s. Whirlpool India Limited
138.	M/s. Keshav Foods Ltd.
139.	M/s. Amrit Agro Industries Ltd.
140.	M/s. Bunkerpur Distilleries Ltd.
141.	M/s. HCL Infosystems Ltd.
142.	M/s. Jaiprakash Industries Ltd.
143.	M/s. HCL Technologies Limited
144.	M/s. HCL Software Solutions Ltd.
145.	M/s. HCL Integrated Solutions Ltd.
146.	M/s. HCL Offshore Software Ltd.
147.	M/s. Max Ateev Limited
148.	M/s. Max Telecom Ventures Limited
149.	M/s. Medicare Investment Ltd.
150.	M/s. Max Opp Investment Ltd.
151.	M/s. Pen Investment Ltd.
152.	M/s. Shristi Infrastructure Development Corpn. Ltd.
153.	M/s. KMG Milk Food Limited
154.	M/s. Lakshmi Energy & Foods Limited
155.	M/s. Bhankerpur Simbhaoli Beverages Limited
156.	M/s. Shakun Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
157.	M/s. Cross Trading Pvt. Ltd.
158.	M/s. Niketan Tradors Pvt. Ltd.
159.	M/s. Petunia Financial Services Private Limited
160.	M/s. Radico Khaitan Limited
161.	M/s. Jay Pee Associates Ltd.
162.	M/s. Inshalla Investment Private Limited
163.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Limited
164.	M/s. Phenil Sugars Private Limited
165.	M/s. Zeta Investments Private Limited
166.	M/s. P.R. Shiva Finance Private Limited
167.	M/s. U.G Hotels and Resorts Limited
168.	M/s. AK Capital Services Ltd.
169.	M/s. Ahlcon Parentals (I) Ltd.
170.	M/s. Cambridge constructions Delhi Ltd.
171.	M/s. DCM Services Limited
B. From 1st April, 2008 to 30.11.2008	
1.	M/s. Gujarat Chemi Plasto Ltd.
2.	M/s. Pranav Securities Pvt. Ltd.
3.	M/s. Sonex Investments Ltd.
4.	M/s. Rosy Blue Securities Pvt. Limited
5.	M/s. Essar Steel Limited
6.	M/s. Adamica Consultancy Services Ltd.
7.	M/s. Overseer Investments Pvt. Ltd.
8.	M/s. Eupharma Laboratories Limited
9.	M/s. Datapro Information Technology Limited.
10.	M/s. Rama Newsprint & Papers Ltd.
11.	M/s. Bang Overseas Ltd. (Top Priority)
12.	M/s. Parekh Aluminium Co. Ltd. (-do)
13.	M/s. Housing Development Infrastructure Ltd.
14.	M/s. Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd.

1	2
15.	M/s. Adishakti Retail Ltd.
16.	M/s. The Peerless General Finance & Investment Co. Ltd.
17.	M/s. Vinay Cements Ltd.
18.	M/s. Alom Extrusions Ltd.
19.	M/s. Hindustan National Glass & Industries Ltd.
20.	M/s. Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
21.	M/s. Agri Marine Exports Ltd.
22.	M/s. Elango Industries Ltd.
23.	M/s. Banaraswala Metal Crafts Pvt. Ltd.
24.	M/s. Universal Heat Exchangers Ltd.
25.	M/s. Rathna Resorts Ltd.
26.	M/s. Cardwell Spinning Mills Ltd.
27.	M/s. Alagendran Auto Agencies Ltd.
28.	M/s. Kalpaka Teak Plantations Ltd.
29.	M/s. Karur K.C.P. Packaging Ltd.
30.	M/s. KMF Builders & Developers Ltd.
31.	M/s. RNS Infrastructure Ltd.
32.	M/s. Sasken Communication Technologies Ltd.
33.	M/s. Otto Bliz (India) P. Ltd.
34.	M/s. Harsha Leafin Commercial Ltd.
35.	M/s. GPR Housing P. Ltd.
36.	M/s. Sujana Universal Industries Ltd.
37.	M/s. Kiran Krishna Agrotech Ltd.
38.	M/s. Pinakini Beverages Ltd.
39.	M/s. Kiran Krishna Real Estate & Construction Ltd.
40.	M/s. Zen Soft Solutions Ltd.
41.	M/s. Kireeti Soft Technologies Ltd.

1	2
42.	M/s. City Online Services Ltd.
43.	M/s. Jagdamba Foods Ltd.
44.	M/s. Kee Pharma Limited
45.	M/s. Life Business Projects Pvt. Ltd.
46.	M/s. Middle East Estate Builder Pvt. Ltd.
47.	M/s. Pan India Corporation Ltd.
48.	M/s. First India Capital Services Ltd.
49.	M/s. Tactful Investment Ltd.
50.	M/s. Dreamland Entertainment Networks Ltd.
51.	M/s. New Age Shares and stock brokers private Ltd.
52.	M/s. Ankur Cultivators Pvt. Ltd.
53.	Advance Hovercraft and Composites India Ltd.
54.	M/s. Iris Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
55.	M/s. Websity Infosys Limited
56.	M/s. Sweet Infosys Ltd.
57.	M/s. Churuwala Export Pvt. Ltd.
58.	M/s. Kohinoor Foods Ltd.
59.	M/s. JM Estate Developers Private Limited
60.	M/s. Dewan Rubber Industries Limited
61.	M/s. Jagdamba Foods Ltd.
62.	M/s. Kee Pharma Limited
63.	M/s. Life Business Projects Pvt. Ltd.
64.	M/s. Middle East Estate Builder Pvt. Ltd.
65.	M/s. Pan India Corporation Ltd.
66.	M/s. First India Capital Services Ltd.
67.	M/s. Tactful Investment Ltd.
68.	M/s. Dreamland Entertainment Networks Ltd.
69.	M/s. New Age Shares and stock brokers private Ltd.

1	2
70.	M/s. Ankur Cultivators Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Advance Hovercraft and Composites India Ltd.
72.	M/s. Iris Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
73.	M/s. Websity Infosys Ltd.
74.	M/s. Sweet Infosys Ltd.
75.	M/s. Churuwala Export Pvt. Ltd.
76.	M/s. Kohinoor Foods Ltd.
77.	M/s. JM Estate Developers Private Limited
78.	M/s. Dewan Rubber Industries Limited

Appointment Procedure of Judges

3233. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any changes in the present procedure of appointment of judges of High Courts and Supreme Court of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Special Sanitation Programme

3234. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some deficiencies in Total Sanitation Scheme (TSC) have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch special sanitation programme in addition to the ongoing programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Law Universities/Colleges

3235. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of law universities and colleges separately located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Knowledge Commission has recommended for improvement of standards of law colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more law universities in the country;

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

(f) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) There are 12 Law Universities & 906 Colleges in the country State-wise as par the list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Number of Law Universities/Law Colleges located in the country State-wise

Sl.No.	State	No. of Law Universities as on 10.03.2008	No. of Law Colleges as on 01.10.2008
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	66
2.	Assam	—	25
3.	Bihar	01	29
4.	Chhattisgarh	01	20
5.	Delhi	01	10
5.	Goa	—	2
6.	Gujarat	01	38
7.	Haryana	—	16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	13
10.	Jharkhand	—	13
11.	Karnataka	01	92
12.	Kerala	01	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	01	119
14.	Maharashtra	—	94
15.	Manipur	—	3
16.	Meghalaya	—	4
17.	Mizoram	—	2
18.	Nagaland	—	3
19.	Orissa	—	30
20.	Punjab	01	29
21.	Rajasthan	01	78
22.	Sikkim	—	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	8
24.	Tripura	—	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	01	150
26.	Uttarakhand	—	17
27.	West Bengal	01	23
28.	Pondichery	—	2

*[Translation]***DDA Flats**

3236. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that people are owning more than one DDA flat which is against the prevalent rules;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last three years;

(c) whether DDA officials have also been found involved in such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no such data is being maintained. However, one case of a person owing more than one DDA flat, which is against the Eligibility clause No. 7 under the DDA (Management & Disposal of Housing Estate) Regulation, 1968, has been referred for investigation to the Vigilance Department.

*[English]***Cheque Bounce Cases**

3237. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended for setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) to decide cheque bounce cases as reported in "The Hindu" dated 11 September, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission of India in its 213th Report on "Fast Track Magistrial Courts for Dishonoured Cheque Cases" has made the following recommendations:-

(i) Fast Track Courts of Magistrates should be created to dispose of the dishonoured cheque cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;

(ii) The Central Government and State Governments must provide necessary funds to meet the expenditure involved in the creation of Fast Track Courts, supporting staff and other infrastructure.

(c) The report is under examination of the Government.

Legislation Regarding Torts

3238. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation in regard to liability of Sate in case of torts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of the above.

*[Translation]***Trafficking of Children for Child Labour**

3239. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHRI:

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

(a) whether cases of trafficking of children for child labour has come to the notice of Government as reported in the daily "Aaj Samaj" dated 2 October, 2008; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked & Migrant Child Labour has been circulated to all State Governments and other concerned Departments in the Union Government for taking necessary action. Further, action against those employing children under the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations and processes is taken as and when any violations of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is detected.

[English]

Battery Charging Centres

3240. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held discussion in the recent past with the manufacturers of Battery Operated Vehicles to establish battery charging centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) In the recent past, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has held meetings with the manufacturers of Battery Operated Vehicles (BOV) and Batteries. In these meetings, discussions were held on the need to develop high performance batteries and appropriate mechanisms for setting up charging infrastructure for batteries in the country. While at present, there is no proposal for setting up of separate battery charging centres in the country, the BOV Scheme being implemented by the Ministry requires availability of battery charging facility with the institutions/organizations availing the subsidy for purchase of such vehicles.

PMGSY in Chhattisgarh

3241. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has asked funds from the Union Government for roads already constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the facts in the matter; and

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

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) Funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is released to the States as per the provisions of the PMGSY programme guidelines. During the current year (2008-09), Rs. 337.12 crore has been released to Chhattisgarh under PMGSY and release of further funds to the State would be considered as per the PMGSY programme guidelines.

Closing of Criminal Cases

3242. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to evolve a procedure to close cases including those involving criminal offences through compromise; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

National Workshop on Detention

3243. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether two days national workshop on detention was organized by the National Human Rights Commission

(NHRC) recently as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 12 October, 2008;

- (b) if so, the main issues discussed therein; and
(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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.

Additional Fund for Kerala under UIDSSMT

3244. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Kerala under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for allotment of additional funds under the UIDSSMT;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State of Kerala has been provided Rs. 232.82 crores for the Mission period of 7 years. Against which Rs. 168.06 crores has been committed for 9 projects in 9 towns. For these projects, Rs. 85.57 crores has been released to the State so far (Rs. 33.63 crore during 2006-07 and Rs. 51.94 crore during 2007-08) as 1st instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

(b) The State Government of Kerala has not made any formal request for enhancement of allocation of funds under UIDSSMT.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Funds for NCW

3245. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to National Commission for Women during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the said annual allocation is very low;

(c) if so, whether the demand for allocating more funds to the Commission has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The details of funds allocated to National Commission for women during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Non-Plan	Plan
2005-06	217	400
2006-07	245	400
2007-08	260	500

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Acceptance and Repayment of Deposits

3246. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of rules laid down for acceptance and repayment of deposits by companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Company Law Board has taken any action against such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Based on an application/complaint filed in Company Law Board (CLB) by a depositor, CLB passes an order against the company to repay the matured fixed deposit. Details of applications received and disposed of by the company Law Board during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Details of complaints regarding violation of rules laid down for acceptance and repayment of deposit by companies during the last three years and the current year

Financial Year	Number of Complaints
2005-06	482
2006-07	530
2007-08	517
2008-09 (till 30.11.2008)	414

Statement II

Details of applications received and disposed by the Company Law Board against companies for non-payment of matured deposits by them during the last three years and the current year

Pending at the beginning of the year	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (upto Nov. 08)	
	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
588	304	306	119	295	19	65	26	11

Note: The above figures relate to the complaints/applications filed by the depositors under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 [for companies other than Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)]

[English]

Proposal under SGSY

3247. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal to the Union Government under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for the promotion of marketing of handloom products in the State;

(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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Judicial Panels

3248. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of judicial panels constituted during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the number of panels submitted their investigation report so far?

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

[*English*]

Expenditure on Media and Publicity

3249. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Union Government on Media and Publicity for rural development schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether the expenditure incurred was more than the budgetary provisions during the said period;

(c) if so reasons, therefor;

(d) whether there has been diversion of funds to meet the extra expenditure;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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 following details pertain only to the funds spent by Ministry of RD on Media and Publicity for Rural Development schemes for the period under consideration. The details of the expenditure incurred by the Ministry on Media and Publicity for rural development schemes during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budgetary Provision	Expenditure incurred
2005-06	28.90	28.90
2006-07	38.35	38.35
2007-08	45.65	43.42
2008-09	46.27	28.74 (upto 17.12.2008)

The expenditure cannot be broken up State-wise/UT-wise as it is released only for Central IEC activities.

(b) No, the expenditure incurred was under the budgetary provision during the said period.

(c) Doesn't arise in regard of (b) above.

(d) to (f) No and therefore action taken/proposed do not arise.

Unclaimed Dividend

3250. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether several crores of rupees on account of unclaimed dividend have been received by the Government from the companies during 2006-07 and 2007-08 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether unclaimed money is deposited in the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) after a certain period of waiting time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce this waiting time for such unclaimed funds;

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

(g) the manner in which such unclaimed funds are being utilised during the waiting period?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amounts deposited into the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are as under:—

Financial Year	Amount deposited (Rupees in Crore)
2006-07	15.04
2007-08	24.36

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the proviso to Section 205C to the Companies Act, 1956 the amounts pertaining to unpaid dividends, application moneys for allotment of securities and due for refund, matured deposits and debentures shall form part of the Fund if they have remained unclaimed and unpaid for a period of seven years from the date they became due for payment.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Government considers the waiting time prescribed in the Companies Act, 1956 as appropriate.

(g) The unclaimed dividend is required to be transferred to a special dividend account to be opened by the company in a scheduled bank within a period of seven days from expiry of thirty days from the date of declaration of dividend. This money is utilised by the company for settlement of any claim up to a period of seven years after which the unclaimed balance is transferred to the IEPF.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9974/08)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section

(1) of Section 29 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005:—

- (i) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Schedule I Amendment Order, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O.88 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 2008.
- (ii) S.O. 802 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2008 making certain amendments in the Schedule-II of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
- (iii) S.O. 1489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2008 making certain amendments in the Schedule-I of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
- (iv) S.O. 2188(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008 making certain amendments in the Schedule II of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9975/08)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2008-2009.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9976/08)

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9977/08)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, 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 International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9978/08)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, 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 National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2006-2007.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9979/08)

- (4) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Notaries Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 636 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2008.

- (ii) The Notaries (Second Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 764(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9980/08)

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Competition Commission of Indian (Form and Time of Preparation of Annual Report) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9981/08)

- (2) A copy of the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. CWR (1)2008 in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 2008 under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9982/08)

- (3) A copy of the Chartered Accountants (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1-CA(7)/123/2008 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2008 under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9983/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, 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 Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9984/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Women, 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 National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (iii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9985/08)

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, 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 Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9986/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization, New Delhi, 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 Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9987/08)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, 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 Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9988/08)

- (3) A copy 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 Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab 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-9989/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9990/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (Civil) (No. PA 12 of 2008) – Performance Audit of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the year ended March, 2007.

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Union Government (No. PA 14 of 2008) – Scientific Departments – Performance Audit of Management of Waste in India for the year ended March, 2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9991/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the 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 National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, Faridabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9992/08)

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Tehri, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Tehri, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9993/08)

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9994/08)

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, Shimla, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9995/08)

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9996/08)

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, 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 Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9997/08)

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(i) The Indian Electricity Grid Code (Amendment), 2008 published in Notification No. L-7/68(84)/2006-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2008.

(ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Leased Accommodation) (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. L-7/1(2)/2007/Estt/-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 2008.

(iii) The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of the Officers and Employees) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 548(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 2008.

(iv) The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) (Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2008.

(v) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appointment of Consultants) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. L-7/1/0844(159)-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2008.

(vi) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. L-7/142/157/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2008.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No.(ii) of (4) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-9998/08)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy 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 Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, 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-9999/08)

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2008-2009.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-10000/08)

12.03 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 17th December, 2008 from Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, an elected Member from South Delhi Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi and a letter dated 18th December, 2008 from Shri Sartaj Singh Chhatwal, an elected Member from Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha.

I have accepted their resignations with effect from 18th December, 2008.

12.03^{3/4} hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the

*Laid on the Table.

Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th December, 2008."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 17th December, 2008.

12.04 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Minutes

[English]

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL (Phillaur): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Thirty-fourth to Thirty-seventh sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth sessions.

12.04³/₄ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

(I) 13th Report

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatipuram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

(II) 17th Report

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges

12.05 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT**

9th and 10th Reports

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Ninth and Tenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.05³/₄ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

33rd Report

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): I beg to present the Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence (2008-09) on 'Indigenisation of Defence Production - Public-Private Partnership'.

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

80th Report

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I beg to present the Eightieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2008-09) on the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

36th and 37th Reports

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

- (1) Thirty-sixth Report on 'The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2008'; and
- (2) Thirty-seventh Report on 'The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2008'.

12.06¹/₂ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

42nd to 44th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN SINGH (Bulandshahar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

[Shri Kalyan Singh]

- (1) Forty-second Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (2) Forty-third Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply (Ministry of Rural Development); and
- (3) Forty-Fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Development).

(ii) **Statements**

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I beg to lay a copy each of the following further action taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment:—

- (1) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Nineteenth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2006-07) (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Tenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations" of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (2) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-ninth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2007-08) (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (3) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Thirtieth Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2007-08) (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (4) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Thirty-first Action Taken Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2007-08) (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the observations/recommendations contained in Twenty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

12.07 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

39th to 41st Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2008-09):—

- (1) Thirty-ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (2) Fortieth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (3) Forty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

12.08 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

143rd to 147th Reports

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (1) 143rd Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its one hundred and thirty-fourth report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department of Shipping;
- (2) 144th Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its one hundred and thirty-fifth report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Department of Road Transport and Highways;
- (3) 145th Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its one hundred and thirty-sixth report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Tourism;
- (4) 146th Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its one hundred and thirty-seventh report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Culture; and
- (5) 147th Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its one hundred and thirty-eighth report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

12.09 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

31st and 32nd Reports

[English]

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi

and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law & Justice:—

- (1) 31st Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 25th Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
- (2) 32nd Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 26th Report on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

[English]

- (I) (a) **Status of Implementation of components of Bharat Nirman relating to Ministry of Rural Development***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of Implementation of components of Bharat Nirman relating to Ministry of Rural Development.

In furtherance of the commitment made by United Progressive Alliance Government for all round development of the rural areas of the country, Government has conceptualized time-bound targeted business plan of action for augmentation of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman to be implemented over a period of 4 years during 2005-09 with the total estimated investment of Rs. 1,74,000 crores.

Out of the six components of the Bharat Nirman, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three components, namely, Rural Roads, Rural Housing, Rural Drinking Water Supply with an estimated investment of Rs. 85,000 crores.

I am happy to report to the August House that from 2005 till now, Ministry has been able to utilize Rs. 61204

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-10001/08.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

crores towards these three components and it is planned to utilize Rs. 13492.35 crores by the end of this financial year. Component-wise targets, achievements and salient features are as follows:—

Rural Roads

Under rural road component, it was planned to invest Rs. 48,000 crore during the timeframe of Bharat Nirman against which so far Rs. 28,444 crores has been utilized and Rs. 8,579 crore are planned to be utilized by the end of this financial year. As against the target for construction of 1,46,185 km of new roads, 69,276 km of new roads have been built and work is going on in 23,224 km of roads. As regards upgradation, 1,21,247 km of roads has been upgraded as against the target of upgradation of 1,94,130 km of roads and work is in progress in 72,878 km.

Under Bharat Nirman, against the target of connecting 59564 habitations, 23,276 number of habitations have been connected and work is going for connecting 19,019 habitations.

For ensuring high level of quality in road works, three tier quality control arrangements have been put in position. Transparency through Citizen Information Board is being ensured. People's participation including the participation of the public representatives have been ensured through joint inspection of works. Online Management Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) have been made functional. Road-wise details are available in public domain on www.omms.nic.in.

I am very happy to inform the hon'ble Members that Government has taken a decision to allow construction of bridges upto 50 mt. length by Government of India funding in place of earlier existing provision of 25 mt. Furthermore, cost of causeways, irrespective of length, would be borne by the Government of India.

Rural Housing

Under Rural Housing, as against an estimated investment of Rs. 11,00 crores during Bharat Nirman period so far Rs. 13,259 crores have been released and Rs. 1,915 crores are proposed to be released by the end of this financial year. It was targeted to complete 60 lakh houses against which 59.32 lakh houses have so far been completed and 16.20 lakh houses are in the process of being constructed.

For ensuring transparency in selection of the beneficiaries, system of "Permanent IAY Waitlist" have been operationalised.

The unit cost of house has been enhanced to Rs. 35,000 in plain areas and Rs. 38,500/- in hilly and tribal areas. Funding pattern for North-Eastern States including Sikkim has now been changed from 75.25 to 90.10. A provision in the current year budget has been made for financial assistance for provision of the land for house sites to the housesiteless families.

Rural Water Supply

Under Rural Drinking Water Supply component, as against the targeted investment of Rs. 25,300 crores, so far Rs. 19,501 crores have been utilized and Rs. 2,998.35 crores have been planned to be utilized by the end of this financial year. As against the target of 6,03,639 uncovered/partial covered/slipped-back/quality affected habitations, so far 4,63,780 habitations have been covered and work is ongoing on in the remaining 1,39,859 habitations.

For ensuring decentralized management of the water quality, National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme have been initiated. With a view to tackle the water quality problem, special provisions have been made for focused funding for the affected areas of the country.

I am extremely satisfied to report that the Ministry of Rural Development have performed as per the business action plan of Bharat Nirman and have achieved the stated objectives with full sense of dedication and commitment. I request Hon'ble Members to support the efforts of augmentation of rural infrastructure by close monitoring through District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

(b) Status of Implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay a Statement regarding the status of implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

I am making this statement regarding progress in implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10002/08.

Scheme (IGNOAPS), which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) of the Government of India.

In furtherance of the commitment of the National Common Minimum Programme of the United Progressive Alliance Government, IGNOAPS was launched on 19.11.2007. The eligibility criteria for central assistance was modified to grant old age pension to all persons who are 65 years or above and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India instead of restricting it to destitutes. Accordingly all the States have been asked to identify the additional number of beneficiaries. As a result of the follow up action taken, the number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS have reached to 143 lakhs, as compared to 87 lakhs under NOAPS during 2006-07. The budgetary allocation for NSAP during the year 2008-09 is Rs. 3500 crore against which Rs. 2625.39 crore has been released and Rs. 1471.96 crore utilized. Under IGNOAPS, central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is provided in addition to which State Governments have been advised to contribute equally. The State Governments of Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry are providing their share as Rs. 200 or more per month per beneficiary.

The number of beneficiaries covered by the various States and the amount of pension paid to the beneficiaries including the Central share is given at Annexure to this statement.

At present pension is disbursed through various modes *viz.* cash, money order, bank and post office account of the beneficiary. Efforts are on to disburse pension through bank/post office account of the beneficiary by opening zero balance accounts. Computerisation of data base of beneficiaries has been taken up to facilitate disbursement of pension and will help in achieving transparency and ensuring accountability apart from improving monitoring of implementation of the Programme.

I urge upon the Hon'ble Members to monitor the implementation of this ambitious social security programme of the Government through the institution of District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees.

Annexure

The Statement made by the Minister of Rural Development regarding progress in implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

The Coverage of beneficiaries under Old Age Pension Scheme during 2006-07 and 2008-09 (till date) and the amount of pension paid

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of beneficiaries during 2006-07	Number of beneficiaries during 2008-09	Rate of pension per month per beneficiary including central assistance (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	466000	919230	200
2.	Bihar	904916	1601436	200
3.	Chhattisgarh	201345	449501	300
4.	Goa	3409	2687	1000
5.	Gujarat	40117	64932	400
6.	Haryana	95800	130306	300

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	41342	70871	300
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	66038	72038	200
9.	Jharkhand	366236	643003	400
10.	Karnataka	533334	769463	400
11.	Kerala	134409	141956	235
12.	Madhya Pradesh	453620	1396213	275
13.	Maharashtra	742561	845835	500
14.	Orissa	643400	643400	200
15.	Punjab	45853	166689	450
16.	Rajasthan	418566	466629	400
17.	Tamil Nadu	494996	988761	400
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1576481	2833204	300
19.	Uttarakhand	65752	93998	400
20.	West Bengal	467846	956153	400
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	12923	14500	200
22.	Assam	628949	628949	250
23.	Manipur	43619	72514	200
24.	Meghalaya	33446	18740	200
25.	Mizoram	10525	23747	250
26.	Nagaland	28053	28053	200
27.	Sikkim	14869	15169	400
28.	Tripura	83972	136592	300
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	702	702	500
30.	NCT Delhi	84000	94000	1000
31.	Chandigarh	4350	4036	450
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1132	6956	200
33.	Daman and Diu	246	630	200
34.	Lakshadweep	36	142	300
35.	Pondicherry	3566	3356	600
Total		8712409	14304391	

(c) Implementation of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the Status of implementation of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. The SGSY has definite objective of improving the family income of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the SGSY is to provide assistance to the rural poor through bank credit and government subsidy to acquire and income-generating asset.

2. SGSY particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/STs accounts for at least 50% of the Swarozgaris, women 40% disabled 3% and minorities 15%.

3. The fund for SGSY is shared between the Centre and the State on 75:25 basis (90:10 in the case of North Eastern States including Sikkim). The SGSY budget allocation for 2008-09 is Rs. 2150.00 crore. Out of this, Rs. 1284.47 crore has so far been released.

4. Since inception upto October, 2008, 31.35 lakh Self Help Groups have been formed of which 25.30 lakh SHGs are women SHGs which is about 80.71% of the total number of SHGs formed under SGSY. During this period a total number of 110.31 lakh Swarozgaris have been assisted with a total investment of Rs. 24374.66 crores. Against total swarozgaris, 6161 lakh women swarozgaris have been assisted which constitute 53.88%.

5. Through 'Universalization of SGHS', it is proposed to include at least one member from each BPL family into the SHG fold during the 11th Plan period. More than 23 lakh SHGs are planned to be formed in addition to the existing about 31 lakh SHGs.

6. Ministry has brought, out a draft paper titled "Poverty Eradication in India by 2015—Rural Households centred Strategy". Copy of draft is being circulated to the Hon'ble MPs for their valuable suggestions.

7. Efforts are also being made to strengthen the training and capacity building component of SGSY by provision of funding support for infrastructure development of Rural Development Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs), one in each district of the country for basic and skill development training of the rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. It is proposed to set up 500 RUDSETIs during the 11th Five Year Plan including 100 RUDSETIs during the current financial year.

8. Emphasis is being placed on federating the SHGs at the village, block, district, State and National levels to strengthen their bargaining power, for getting their entitlements from various Government departments and also to derive the benefits of economies of scale. In order to strengthen the process of federation of SHGs, a National Council and an ad-hoc National Federation have been set up at the Centre. At present, there are 71136 federations at the Gram Panchayat level, 1098 federations at the Mandal level, 399 federations at the Block level and 186 federations at the District level.

9. Special Projects under SGSY is being restructured with a view to restrict it only for Skill Development and Placement Projects in order to tap the widespread employment opportunities at the lower end of the skill base particularly in the high growth sunrise sectors like textiles, construction, hospitality, security, automobile, health, services etc. The objective is to create a skilled workforce of about 1.7 crore rural BPL by 2015.

10. Ministry of Rural Development has purchased land of about 2 acres at Jasola, New Delhi for construction of SARAS Haat. SARAS Gallery at Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhavan has been taken on rent for display and sale of products made by Self Help Groups. 44 stalls at Dilli Haat, Pitampura have been hired which have been allotted to the States for participation of Swarozgaris of SGSY. Permanent stalls have also been constructed at Pragati Maidan. Ministry of Rural Development has requested all the State Governments to send their proposals for creation of permanent marketing centres in important cities including State capitals. State Governments will provide land and Ministry of Rural Development will bear the cost of construction

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No LT-10003/08.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

for marketing centres. Such marketing centres have been sanctioned for 9 States (*viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand). These centres will facilitate marketing of rural products on permanent basis throughout the year.

(d) Status of implementation of total sanitation campaign (TSC)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)—

The Total Sanitation Campaign is one of the eight flagship programmes of this Government. It is an honour for me to inform the House that the progress of this Campaign has been extremely good in the last 4 years. As on today, Total Sanitation Campaign Programme (TSC) projects have been sanctioned in 590 rural districts of the country at a total outlay of Rs. 14,014 crore, with a Central share of Rs. 8,823 crore, of which Rs. 3,629 crore has been released to the districts till 10th December, 2008. The Central outlay for the Eleventh Plan has been approved at Rs. 7,816 crore for the Total Sanitation Campaign, including Rs. 1100 crore for the Nirmal Gram Puraskar. The Government has cleared the full provision in the Eleventh Plan period itself, with an aim to achieve full sanitation in rural India by 2012. The annual budgetary support has been increased from Rs. 202 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 1,200 crore in 2008-09.

With the scaling up of TSC, combined with higher resource allocation, the programme implementation has improved substantially. As per the Census 2001 data, only 21.9% rural households had access to latrines. Since 1999, over 4.91 crore toilets have been provided for rural households under the TSC. A significant achievement has also been the construction of 7.23 lakh school toilets and 2.27 lakh Anganwadi toilets. This has led to substantial increase in rural sanitation coverage from 21.9% in 2001 to about 58.71% on 10th December, 2008. With increasing budgetary allocations and focus on rural areas, the number of households being provided with toilets annually has increased from only 6.62 lakh in 2002-03 to 98.7 lakh in 2006-07. In 2007-08, more than 1.15 crore toilets were provided to rural households, crossing the mark of 1 crore for the first time.

Under the Total Sanitation Campaign, the Central Government has increased the Unit cost for construction

of latrines to Rs. 2500, from the existing Rs. 1500. This is the second increase made by this Government since 2004. In 2004, the unit cost was only Rs. 625, which was increased to Rs. 1500 in 2006. This increase has been made without burdening the beneficiary, who will continue to pay only Rs. 300. The incentive now to be provided by the Centre to BPL households has been increased from Rs. 900.00 to Rs. 1500.00.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) follows a community led and people centred approach, the programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation for sanitation facilities. It also gives emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for changing the behaviour of the people from a young age. The components of TSC include start-up activities, IEC, Individual household latrines, community sanitary complex, school sanitation and hygiene education, Anganwadi toilets. Alternate delivery mechanism, in the form of Rural Sanitary marts and Production centres and administrative changes.

The component of Solid/Liquid Waste disposal in villages was included in TSC projects in 2006, providing 10% of each district project cost. Segregation of degradable and non-degradable solid waste, black and grey liquid wastewater and holistic environmental protection and cleanliness through rural sanitation, solid and liquid waste programmes are being taken up. The sanitation programme also aims to provide urinals and toilets in all schools by December 2008, all anganwadis by March 2009, market places and all places of public access in the 11th Plan period. The designs being promoted are low-cost and affordable but not inferior to the urban concept of toilets, to create the least disturbance to natural systems of water and waste.

To encourage the Panchayati Raj Institutions to take up sanitation promotion, the incentive scheme of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been launched. The award is given to those PRIs which attain 100% open defecation free environment. The concept of Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been acclaimed internationally as a unique tool of social engineering and community mobilization and has helped a difficult programme like Sanitation to pick up. Each Gram Panchayat getting the NGP has a ripple effect in the surrounding villages, a movement sustained by active people's participation. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar has ignited the imagination of Panchayat leaders throughout the country and made them champions of sanitation. It has been the prime mover behind the amazing progress

achieved in rural sanitation coverage since 2005. Under NGP, the following PRIs and other institutions have received the award in the last 4 years:—

- 2005—38 Gram Panchayats and 2 Block Panchayats.
- 2006—760 Gram Panchayats and 9 Block Panchayats, 4 Institutions.
- 2007—4945 Gram Panchayats, 14 Block Panchayats, 9 Institutions.
- 2008—12075 Gram Panchayats, 105 Block Panchayats, 8 Zila Panchayats.

The Year 2008 was declared as International Year of Sanitation by the United Nations. The central objective of the International Year of Sanitation is to put the global community on track to achieve the sanitation Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Sanitation is the foundation of health, dignity, and development. Increased sanitation access especially for poor people, is fundamental for reaching all the Millennium Development Goals. The Total Sanitation Campaign contributes to attaining Target 10 of Goal 7 of the MDG, which targets to reduce by half the number of people not having access to proper sanitation by 2015. With the continued budgetary support, strengthened by the continuation of Nirmal Gram Puraskar and maintaining the rate of implementation by the States, we have set a target of achieving full coverage by 2012, well in advance of the UN targets.

As part of our international commitment, the third South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) was hosted by India from November 16-21, 2008 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, with the theme of "Sanitation for Dignity & Health". This conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India, showing the commitment of the highest level of our Government to the cause of sanitation. SACOSAN is a high-powered ministerial conference held in South Asia devoted solely to the subject of sanitation. The overall goal of SACOSAN is to accelerate the progress of sanitation and hygiene in South Asia to enhance peoples' quality of life in fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments made in the World Summit on Sustainable Development. SACOSAN-III Conference was attended by over 1500 delegates from across the world. The member countries of SACOSAN deliberated the issues concerning the region and came out with a Delhi Declaration, which identifies the future Action Plan and areas of collaboration amongst the members.

SACOSAN-III conference was addressed by several noted eminent experts on sanitation across the globe like Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, founder and Chairman of the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation. There were thematic session presentations of over 70 technical papers from experts in the field from across the globe.

With these activities, the programme for rural sanitation is being successfully implemented and the support of this House and all Hon'ble Members is solicited to achieve our goal of Nirmal Bharat by 2012.

12.12³/₄ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 21st to 23rd and 25th Reports of Standing Committee on Energy pertaining to the Ministry of Power***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I beg to lay this statement on the present status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty First, Twenty Second, Twenty Third and Twenty Fifth reports of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of direction 73A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II, dated 1st September 2004.

The 21st Report is related to Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2007. It has 4 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The 22nd Report is related to 'Ultra Mega Power Projects'. It has 15 recommendations; 10 of which has been accepted by the Government, 1 has not been accepted and comments have been given in 4 recommendations.

The 23rd Report is related to the 'Demand for Grants for the year 2007-08'. It has 15 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The 25th Report is related to the 'Demand for Grants for the year 2008-09'. It has 29 recommendations, all of which have been accepted by the Government.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in the said report is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No.LT-10005/08.

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.13 hrs

(iii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 34th Report of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): Sir, I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment (2007-08) (14th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2008-09) relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, on the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the Direction-73A of the Directions by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment (14th Lok Sabha) examined the demands for grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2008-09 and presented their Thirty-fourth Report in this regard to Lok Sabha on 21.4.2008. It contained Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment on Demands for Grants-2008-09 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The report contained 13 recommendations. The present status of implementation of all the 13 recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House.

12.13½ hrs.

(iv) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in 26th report of Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy****

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): Sir, I beg to lay this statement on the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No.LT-10006/08.

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No.LT-10007/08.

status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (2008-09) on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2008-09.

1. The 26th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (2008-09) on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2008-09 was presented to the Lok Sabha on 22nd April, 2008.
2. Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/observations contained in the 26th Report of the Committee had been submitted to the Standing Committee on Energy on 14th August 2008.
3. There are 35 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations pertain, besides Demands for Grants, mainly to issues like 10th and 11th Plan Proposals, Wind Energy Programme, Solar Energy Programme, Small Hydro Power Programme, Biomass Power/Co-generation Programmes, RVE Programme and various proposals on tax and duties on the equipments and materials used in the renewable energy generation.
4. The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in "the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

12.14 hrs.

**CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED
QUESTION NO. 212 DATED 12.12.2008
REGARDING NATIONAL CAPITAL
REGION PLANNING BOARD***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I beg to lay a statement correcting the answer given on 12.12.2008 in the Lok Sabha to Starred Question No.212

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-10008/08.

asked by Shri Rewati Raman, M.P. regarding National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB).

(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.
- 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.
- 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

(b) One of the major difficulties is the shortage of financial resources. The provision of infrastructure (availability and upgradation) requires huge investments. 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 crores has been made and Rs. 37 crore stands released to the Board so far.

(c) & 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.

The error occurred due to oversight.

The error is regretted.

12.14 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 for remaining part of the session, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
 - (a) The High Courts and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2008; and
 - (b) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (a) The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Bill, 2005;
- (b) The Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008; and
- (c) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (a) The Collection of Statistics Bill, 2007; and
- (b) The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No.LT-10,009/08]

DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot): The following items may be included in the next week's revised list of business.

- (i) Discussion regarding inclusion of compulsory military training to the youth—both boys and girls—in the country after Graduation as part of curriculum and national disaster management preparedness.
- (ii) Discussion regarding reforms in UPSC and other competitive examinations in view of administrative reforms along with consideration of technical posts in specific areas.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): The following items may be included in the next week's revised list of business.

- (I) The work on Haridaspur - Paradeep Railways Line should be completed on priority basis.
- (II) Immediate completion of the work of AIIMS in Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, The following subjects shall be included in the next week's agenda.

- 1. The need to raise the borrowing limits and fiscal deficit limits of States to tide over the present financial crisis.

- 2. The need to confer the long pending reservation rights to Dalit Christians and Muslims of the country.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): I am hereby giving notice of intention to discuss the following. I request you to consider these issues under the next week's agenda.

- 1. Illegal and improper allotment of spectrum by the Ministry of Communications, causing huge loss to Government of India.
- 2. Reservations for Dalits converted to Christianity and other religions in educational institutions and in Government recruitments.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, the following issues may kindly be included in the next week's list of Business:

- 1. Need to provide 20 percent house rent allowance to the employees of Railways and Central Government by urgently including Ajmer City in 'Y' category in place of 'Z' category because of creation of Municipal Corporation there and its population rising above five lakh.
- 2. Need to start rail service from Agra Fort to Ahmedabad *via* Jaipur-Ajmer in the larger interest of the people.

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): The following items may be included in the next week's revised list of business.

- (1) The proposal for creation of 'National Rural Bank' has highly been appreciated and recommended by Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance in the year 1993 and 2003. Even NRBI has been declared by the then Governor RBI in the year 1992. It has been recommended by Independent Banking Commission headed by Shri S.P. Shukla, former Finance Secretary and Member, Planning Commission, G.o.I. National Rural Banks, fully owned by the Government, have no 'Negotiating Forum' at the apex level even after 34 years. So the apex level associations are to move Government of India,

NABARD, 28" Sponsor Banks and 23 State Governments in addition to several forums for settlement of the national issues. In the context of the above facts immediate formation of Negotiating Forum at the national level is a must.

- (2) Immediate setting up of synthetic track in every block for the athletics to boost up our sports so that we can compete with other countries in Asiad and Olympics.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to mention the subject only. Only the approved text will go on record. Just what is in my list, that will be on record.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I would like the following issues to be included in the next week's business.

1. Government of India has released a commemorative postal stamp of Rs. 5 honouring Saint Alphonsa, India's first woman saint on 16th November, 2008. But this is not available in Kerala. I urge upon the Government to ensure the availability of Saint Alphonsa stamp in Kerala.
2. A communal outfit has called for a *bandh* on 25th December, that is, the Christmas Day in Orissa. This is against the Right to Freedom of Religion enshrined in the Constitution. The Government of India is urged to ensure that the Christian community celebrates Christmas in Orissa.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Sir, in public interest, I would like the following issues to be included in the list of business for the next week commencing with effect from 22.12.08.

1. For constructing a new port at Dhubri, Government has sanctioned Rs. 200 crore. The District Administration has identified land for it. As the Government has not released fund, works could not be started. The Government should immediately release fund. A discussion is needed.
2. The railway service between Dhubri and Fakiragram was withdrawn since 2001, and it was to resume by March, 2009. But the gauge conversion is very slow. A discussion is necessary for its solution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following issues may be included in the next week's list of Business:

1. Need to provide stoppages at Bhadri, Kunda, Lal Gopal Ganj Stations by restoring the services of Chauri Chura train keeping in view the numbers of daily passengers between Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur in Allahabad division as problems related to rail traffic is rising continuously due to increasing population.
2. Need to provide full payment as per the money deposited for 'Housing', to the beedi workers in view of their increasing problems particularly at Kaushambi, Allahabad (U.P.) and also the office of the Department of Labour Welfare should not be shifted to any other place from Allahabad (U.P.)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHRAGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, the following issues may be included in the next week's list of Business:

1. Need to provide status of IIT to Malavia Engineering College situated at Jaipur.
2. There is resentment among the farmers because of less supply of water to Rajasthan from Punjab.

12.17 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad): I beg to move:

"That this House do proceed to elect one Member of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to serve as a member for the remaining term of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit *vice* Shri Rajiv Ranjan 'Lalan' Singh resigned on 11 November, 2008."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do proceed to elect one Member of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves in accordance with the principal of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to serve as a member for the remaining term of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit *vice* Shri Rajiv Ranjan 'Lalan' Singh resigned on 11 November, 2008."

The motion was adopted.

12.18 hrs.

**PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir I thank you...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You had to wait for only one hour and twenty minutes. Heavens have not fallen!

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You will be given a chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am now making it very clear that those who raise their hands will not be called because

I have got a list here and I will go according to the list. Anybody can keep a watch. Whoever raises his hand, his name will be deleted. If you keep saying 'Sir, Sir', their names will also be deleted.

... *(Interruptions)*

12.19 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Regarding non-reduction in prices of diesel and cooking gas commensurate with fall in crude oil prices in International Market.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Sir, the whole country knows and you also know that in July the price of crude oil in the International market was 147 dollar per barrel. At that time the Government have increased the prices of petrol and diesel. Whenever the Government increase the prices of petrol and diesel it cites only one reason that since the price of crude oil in the international market has risen so we are helpless. In July, price of Crude oil was 147 dollar per barrel and today it has declined to 42 dollar per barrel. The Government have reduced prices of petrol by 5 rupees and diesel by 2 rupees which is negligent. The House is in session and outside we hear that the Government is pondering over this matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection. What the Government is contemplating in regard to diesel and cooking gas. I want that the Government should come to the House and tell about it. This issue is related to the common man and the farmers. We are accountable. So I want your protection that the Government should immediately pay attention towards it and the price of diesel should be reduced at least by 10 rupees. The price of cooking gas should also be reduced.
...*(Interruptions)*

I urge Government through you. The leader of the House is sitting here. The Government should immediately react on it and take action as per the wishes of the people, I just want to submit only this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All the Members of the Samajwadi Party may associate with him. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 19.12.08

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, this issue is related to the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not one word would be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

Mr. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seat. I am on my legs.

This is an Hour where you mention certain matters depending on urgency. In view of the urgency I have accepted it and that is why I called you first. The Leader of the House is here.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You had to raise an issue, you raised it and raised it strongly, you have interrupted the proceedings and took time of the House also. Now, you please, keep quiet. Now they will decide what to be done.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House is sitting here...(*Interruptions*) what will they decide? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will adjourn the House for lunch.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What do I do? No one hears me? You do not hear me, they also do not hear.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Government is making statements outside...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is enough.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not allow to run the House then I will adjourn the House.

12.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Five Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.45 hrs.

(Lok Sabha reassembled at Forty Five Minutes past Twelve of the clock)

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS—*Contd.*

- (1) Regarding non-reduction in prices of diesel and cooking gas commensurate with fall in crude oil prices in International Market—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had urged you that the leader of the House is sitting here...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leader of the House is present here...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak one by one.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The issue which you raised has been heard by the Government.

[*English*]

Shri Pranab Mukherjee, if you want to say something, you can say.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, before the House got adjourned, the hon. Members raised this issue. We are alive to this problem. We will look into it and we will come back to the House as soon as a decision is taken...*(Interruptions)*

12.46 hrs.

- (ii) **Regarding situation arising out of reported statement of a Cabinet Minister on the killing of Mumbai ATS Chief in terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26.11.2008**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking on which issue?

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): I am speaking on the issue related to Antulayji...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You leave it. First of all let an issue to conclude, then only you can raise another issue.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that issue has concluded...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All have finished the country.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, your notice was received beyond time. It is not a valid notice. Even then I will allow you to raise it, provided you are brief and the House is allowed to go on. Otherwise, I will adjourn the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not in my habit to give long speeches, but the issue I am going to raise is very important. When a minister takes oath, the unity and sovereignty of the country are also mentioned in it. But when the entire country was fighting against terrorism, the whole House unitedly agreed to fight against terrorism and we were making laws which almost go approval; in such a situation a minister gives an irresponsible statement. Union Minister tries to hit the unity of the country by raising question over the death of Hemant Karkare which was almost

established as to how he was killed. In this way our fight against terrorism is weakened. It seems that the Union Minister wants to support the stand taken by Pakistan in this regard. He wants to help them?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say one more thing. I hail from the same region from where the Union Minister hails. I hail from Madhya Pradesh but my in-laws' village is near to his village...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying against your brother-in-law?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: He is an MP from that constituency. Infact, today I shall say one thing, because the Hon'ble Leader of the House is present here. One point that is being raised should be examined properly. I know all the areas of that region, it is the border of Raigarh and Uran also comes under that district. I am not blaming anyone but it was also being discussed among the public that any political leader helped the terrorists to come. Such things are being raised in Maharashtra. I demand that this must be investigated properly.

Secondly, yesterday, the Leader of the House had given assurance on the subject when we were demanding time and again as to what action is being taken against that Union Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister said that he will make a statement before the end of the Session.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir he had said yesterday that before the House adjourns for the day...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You can go through the proceedings of the House. We have said that the House is meeting for a couple of days more. Before the House is adjourned *sine die*, I will come and make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is a very Serious matter...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am speaking to you...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker cannot disallow. Okay.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please do not disturb. I said that the House is meeting for a couple of days; before the House adjourns, I would come and explain the Government's position. I am reiterating that. But there is no point that every day the issue will be raised and every day the Government will have to respond to it. There is no point in it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say only one thing. This is not such a matter, which needs any discussion. As I have told that a Union Minister has given such statement...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Government to reply.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Sir, the State Government has confirmed that Shri Karkare succumbed to the bullet injuries received from the terrorists. This statement has been given in the Maharashtra Assembly. But here the Union Minister is saying this repeatedly...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not time and again, he has said only once.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Even yesterday, the Minister gave such statement before the media. How far is it proper if he will give such statement, if he will speak in such a way...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let us come to the important discussions.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Holding such an important post if he repeatedly says such thing then how can it be justified...(*Interruptions*) He should give his resignation immediately...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the House has reiterated today that before the House adjourns, he would come and make a statement on behalf of the Government. What more can you want? I do not know.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand what is the need of any discussion on such an irresponsible statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, you have made your point.

[English]

I tell you Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan that because of my respect to you, I allowed it. There is no other notice expect a notice of Adjournment Motion which was given beyond time. Under the rules, it is not to be looked at by me. Even then, because you rose, I said: "Why has she risen?" This notice is there. I can assure you honestly that only because of my personal regards to you that I have allowed it. Otherwise, it was not to be raised. Also, for the third time, it is being raised. I am not minimising anything. I am not maximising anything. I am saying that it was raised earlier also. The hon. Leader of the House earlier also, I believe, in the presence of the hon. Prime Minister, gave that assurance. Therefore, the Government is committed to respond to it.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Sir, a news that hon'ble Minister has resigned is being telecast.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you must be happy. Now, please take your seat.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: We want that the truth behind it should be in the knowledge of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not know.

*... (Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I thank you very much for your cooperation.

[Mr. Speaker]

[Translation]

Money will not be available if the budget is not passed.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Sir, phone calls are coming from Maharashtra.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Item No. 37 regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

Hon. Minister, you can just make a statement.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself ask your friends how they behave.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No other matter will be allowed now. All other matters, unlisted matters will be taken up at Six of the Clock.

12.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—GENERAL 2008-2009*

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 move for a discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2008-09 today. ... (Interruptions)

This is the second batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2008-09 which includes 13 Grants which is primarily intended to provide resources required for the fiscal stimulus package announced recently. The authorization is being sought for the gross additional expenditure of Rs.55,604.83 crore of which the cash outgo is Rs.42,480.10 crore and the technical supplementaries with an expenditure being matched by savings or enhanced receipts/recoveries are Rs.13,124.69 crore. The token provision for enabling re-appropriation of savings involving items of new services and new instruments of services is Rs. 4 lakh only. I do not like to take the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not. You can reply later.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would request for a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2009, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, 16, 20, 35, 60, 74, 80, 87, 92 and 100."

Supplementary Demands for Grants-Second Batch (Excluding Railways) for 2008-09 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Title of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
4 Atomic Energy	51,39,00,000	217,75,00,000
5 Nuclear Power Schemes	145,98,00,000	180,02,00,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

	1	2	3
7	Department of Fertilisers	13656,06,00,000	—
10	Department of Commerce	956,69,00,000	—
16	Department of Food and Public Distribution	6500,00,00,000	—
20	Defence Pensions	2728,20,00,000	—
35	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	8964,70,00,000	—
60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	3,00,000	—
74	Ministry of Power	1,00,000	103,00,00,000
80	Department of Rural Development	18000,00,00,000	—
87	Department of Road Transport and Highways	500,00,00,000	500,00,00,000
92	Ministry of Textiles	1400,00,00,000	—
100	Department of Urban Development	—	1700,00,00,000
	Total	52903,06,00,000	2700,77,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Article 115(1) of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Government to get approval of the Parliament for the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year. Mr. Minister has made the demand of additional amount of rupees 55,604.83 crores for the current financial year 2008-09.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a formality. The Government wants that these are the various budgetary heads in which more amount is required. Before I put my point I would like to give some suggestions. You have asked for more amount of money in some such heads about which he is assured that the House will give the desired amount asked for because it is for public welfare. I would like to draw attention towards some such budgetary heads in which the amount demanded is not adequate but much more amount is required.

First of all you have demanded total amount of rupees 55,004.83 crores for Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards four to five issues. You have demanded

rupees 3500 crores for rural development under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. I think there are many weaknesses in this scheme, but it is a good scheme. This scheme was launched in hurry whereas it should have been launched earlier, but in spite of its weakness the scheme is going on properly.

The Union Government should pay attention towards plugging its loopholes. They should give more powers to States. You have announced to implement this scheme across the country in coming years. This Lok Sabha has four-five months left. I have to say that if this scheme is implemented in every district then the sum of Rs. 3500 crore is going to be proved short. I demand to increase this amount. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji, Minister of the Ministry concerned is sitting here. If he is satisfied with this amount then I have nothing to say. But I would like to mention that my demand for increase in the amount is for him so that all the districts can be covered.

This scheme was launched during the NDA regime. You have changed the name of this scheme after coming into power. Earlier, this scheme was called Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, you have changed it into Pradhan Mantri Gram Yojana. You have sought Rs. 900 crore

[Shri Harin Pathak]

more for this scheme. There is no two opinion about that the House will give its approval to the sum of Rs. 55,604.83 crore sought by you. The additional amount of Rs. 900 crore sought for Pradhan Mantri Gram Yojana should also be increased as all the projects of this scheme are stopped. Ministry of Finance has sought for an additional amount of Rs. 2400 crore for Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns. You have mentioned some Mega and Metro Cities in your Budget. I would like that special attention should be given to those States who do good job with their own resources and financial assistance received from the Government, for example, look at Gujarat and Rajasthan. You look at the turn around in Rajasthan during the last five years and compare it with the situation what was prevailing there ten years ago. Similarly you look at Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. This amount of Rs. 2400 crore should be increased to encourage the present Governments who have done a good job there because it is a public interest scheme.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to mention something about Gujarat. The State Government of Gujarat has initiated to do a special work. Our country has such a vast area where many States face famine and many States face flood. All the flood water flow into rivers. The Government of Gujarat has built small dams (Borbund) for this water under a scheme.

13.00 hrs.

Today, owing to those dams the Agricultural Growth Rate of Gujarat has become double of the National Growth Rate. We have invested more than Rs. thirty thousand crore in it. The special provision of Rs. 2300 crore made by you for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and other Water Resource Programme should also be increased. One other important thing I would like to mention that Gjarat has shown the way to entire nation. Gujarat is the first State of the country where 18000 villages are getting 24 hrs. power supply. I will proudly say and request the Government to encourage the developments taken place in Gujarat and consider it as a Model State. Hon'ble Minister of Power is sitting here, he has also praised it very much and on his behalf I am saying to increase this amount.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): The Government of India has helped your State in providing power. We will extend all possible helps to increase power supply in the country.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Thank you. Now, when the hon'ble Minister has given an assurance to extend all possible help then I would like that the amount of Rs. 325 crore for loans to the state power utility to Power Finance Corporation given by the Ministry of Power, which is a meager amount, should also be increased, but not as a loan. I would like that States like Gujarat and other State emulating Gujarat should be given grants instead of loans and they should be encouraged. Those Governments are doing the works which should have been done by the Union Government, therefore, you should enhance such amounts.

The National Calamity Fund is Rs. 1467.70 crore which is less. The country faces calamities and States need assistance due to calamities. The country was shaken by the condition of Bihar. Thousands of people have lost lives. We could not provide assistance as sought by Bihar. The Union Government can not provide even if it is willing to do so. I would like that maximum amount should be increased under this head in the Budget.

In the end, as I have said, look at the roads of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and rest of States. If you hit the roads in Gujarat then you will feel as if you are in abroad. Good roads lead to even small villages. I would ask for grants from Central Road Funds for State Highways. We have put demands for Gujarat and we have all the correspondence with us. The State Governments have made demand under those Central Government Schemes which provide assistance to States. Now you are seeking budget but you do not fulfil the demands of State Governments. I have to say with respect that the opposition and BJP ruled states are getting step motherly and partial treatment. You are doing unjustice to us. You are not providing us more amount despite doing such a good job for the development of State Highways. You have allocated Rs. 500 in demands for Grants, this should be increased to the tune of Rs. 1000 and Gujarat should be given larger share from it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these things are related to the Budget. When special Demands for Grants are presented before us then we should also do a perusal as well. Ex-Minister of Finance is sitting here, hon'ble Prime Minister is holding this portfolio right now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had said it at that time also and several other Members of the House had said the same thing. I am not an economist, but my party had provided me opportunity and I was appointed the member of the Committee investigating into the Harshad Mehta Scam. I learnt a lot by virtue of being in that committee. It started almost 16 years back and since then I am taking keen interest in this subject. Each time, I along with my colleagues tried to convince the House that the Congress Government so far has failed to understand our country's economy properly. We had understood the economy of the country what we have done in six years you couldn't do that in 55 years...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

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

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal, if you want to speak then take permission for that.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You should try to understand...(*Interruptions*). I think Ram Kripal ji, we should think of our national interest rather than our party interest...(*Interruptions*). You please don't interrupt. I don't want to play politics. I am just trying to bring the truth before you and I am doing it for last several years. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

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

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER; Shri Harin Pathak, please address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Congress and its allies have ruled over the contry for last 55 years. Situation of the country is continuously deteriorating. I don't want to talk about last 55 years. It has pinched to my dear friend because there was also a golden era of six years in between the said period. You can look at present situation. Next year, elections are going to be held. You should look at the period of last four and a half years. You know that when a child goes to school for education, then after one year of study, examinations are held to check his capacity to retain the lessons he has read. In the meantime, tests in two-three months duration are also held to evaluate his learning. In these four and a half years, due to directionless economic policy, dual policy of the Congress, Country's development is slowing down. Poverty went on increasing, unemployment increased, price rise continued. I would like to talk about year 2004. You can compare the prices of essential commodities in year 2004 and year 2008, there is a sea change in their prices. I am confident that nobody can deny my point that there are 33 such essential commodities, whose prices have increased from 30 percent to 300 percent since April, 2004 to November-December. Whether the Government has properly evaluated its economic policy? Just now, this point was raised in Zero Hour that world is under the grip of economic recession. Whether any American Bank is responsible for the recession in our country. If three or four European Banks are closed, then whether our country will come within the grip of recession?

Every body knows that we import crude oil from abroad that is not sufficient. At one time of crude oil rate was 146 dollars per barrel but now it is below 40 dollars. Despite this fact, there is no change in the price rise in the country. You talk about inflation, but that is just statistics. We all are sitting here and are grassroots workers. Although, it is another thing that we have won Lok Sabha elections once, twice, thrice or four times. All the persons sitting here are public representatives. But the prices of pulses, rice, tomatoes, milk, tea, gas, cement, iron bar and diesel have not come down even by a single paisa in comparison to the prices of year 2004. There is no check in the price rise even after the drastic fall in the price of crude oil in the world market. Technically, inflation is coming down but the common man is not getting its benefits as he should have. You should also look at Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index. Whenever our family members go to market to buy the items of daily consumption, they find everything

*Not recorded.

[Shri Harin Pathak]

expensive. Earlier I have also said this and again I reiterate that the country should be divided in two parts. We only look at one direction while preparing budget. We only think about the amount required for the India's budget for the year, amount to be spent, schemes under which money will be spent. I believe and understand that India is divided into two parts in this matter. One India lives in cities, where annual income of one lakh 30 thousand people is more than four crores. There are around three and a half crore 80 lakh taxpayers. Tax evasion must have been taking place. If we assume the same number of tax evaders, then there are hardly 10 crore people, who manage to meet both their ends and run their families. There are not more than 10-15 crore people who have roofs over their heads, food, shelter and clothing. There are 90 crore such people, who are unable to meet both their ends, meet even after 60 years of Independence.

There are people living in villages and cities in our Constituencies. Rich has become richer. This is wrong perception of the economic policy. Because of our wrong policies rich is becoming richer and poor has become poorer. Situation of middle class is not very encouraging. My friends are regularly doing this work. Home loans have become cheaper, loans have become cheaper for buying vehicles. My dear friend, how a person could purchase a vehicle, when he is struggling to get two meals a day? How many people have the capacity to take loan of Rs. 20 lakhs? 90 crore people have to think as how to feed their children, have to go here and there in search of employment. People from Bihar and other States are compelled to go to various States of the country for manual labour. How they will be able to construct houses? It is the responsibility of the Government to increase per capita expenditure capacity, per-capita income. I am not a big economist. Being a small economist, I would like to give two-three suggestions. I have always said this thing in General Budget speech. As Kabirji has said "*Sab Kehte hain kagaz ki Lekhi, Mein Kehta hoon Ankhon ki Dekhi.*" You have seen in your Constituencies.

You should look beyond politics. You have also seen pain, unemployment and compulsion. Unemployment leads people towards death. Farmers are forced to commit suicide. It is a matter of shame for us that even after the 60 years of Independence, our farmers are committing suicide, families of our labourers are committing suicide. What is our economic policy? Where we have gone

weak? Foreign Reserve have decreased after the increase. Until we are going to increase per capita income, economic situation of the country is not going to improve. When their income will increase, then their purchasing power will also increase. If income of my family increases only then I will manage to buy something. Today, question is that my income is not increasing. If I leave those ten crore people alone, whose glory has influenced us, for how long we are not going to fulfil aspirations of 90 crore people, we kept thinking about them, discuss about them in Zero Hour and under other subjects. For how long we are going to show mirror to them? For how long we keep misleading them? For how long these 90 crore people have to wait for a lamp to lit in their homes? When their son will get a job? As 60 years has already passed and this is the situation. My first suggestion is that per capita income should be increased, their purchasing power should be increased. Now, our country is going through economic crisis. Ex. Minister of Finance is sitting here, he knows it all. I would just like to draw your attention towards two points and I am afraid because they have not produced results. Common man should analyze this, because Reserve Bank of India has taken so many steps.

The Reserve Bank has taken steps and you have fixed the Repo rate at 6.5 percent and CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) at 5.5 percent. I remember that in 1992 it was 14 percent, which means every bank has to keep 14 percent of the full deposit amount as safety deposit and that is called CRR. You have reduced and fixed it at 5.5 percent which has resulted in liquidity in the market. RBI gives loan to the scheduled banks under Repo Rate, inter banking loans which has also been fixed at 6.5 percent. After these measures, there has been a flow of liquidity in the banks. I would like to caution the Government and the Minister of State for Finance has gone while the ex-Finance Minister is sitting here and I hope that he would convey my points to the State Minister. I would like to say that with the increase in liquidity, problems have been arisen for the common man that he is bearing the brunt of economic crisis and recession but there is no solution in this regard. There is inflow of money in the banks but who is going to have this money? Are the billionaires going to take the money from you? Only those people will get the money whose units are facing economic crisis, whose units are going to be closed down and this is what I fear. On the basis of my experience, I can say that only these people will take the money. There is corruption in the banks, you bribe them and they will pass your loan. They will get

the loan from the banks and invest it in small factories and small units, which they really do not want to run with sincerity and they will not repay the money and thus resulting in the growing NPA, therefore, we need to be careful. If as a result of your measure regarding bringing down the CRR and Repo Rate and the consequent flow of liquidity in the banks, those big companies or the big factories who increase the production really come forward to take the loan and it leads to increase in employment and production, then it is a step in the right direction. However, the reality is just the opposite. I would like to submit that the Government should think in this regard because the economic policy of India is different, it is different for the rural sector and something else for the urban areas. We have given several suggestions which the Government should ponder over. You should think about villages, about the cities and about the middle class.

I would like to say that we should have a budget under which we may evolve a long term planning. What happens in the budget is that we bring it only for a year and make some allocation of small amount and this way we finalize the year's budget. Although it is necessary also. But my only concern and pain is that even after so many years of economic development of the country if we are unable to do justice to the common man and not able to meet his basic requirements, then how can we analyze the estimate papers sitting here in the Parliament. My only request to you is to think about it. Perhaps, you will not be able to present the next Budget, we will be fortunate enough to present the same. We have presented it during the six years. We controlled the inflation despite recession in the international market, we formulated new schemes despite recession in the international market, we constructed roads in the villages despite worldwide recession, we controlled the price and did not compromise with the freedom and self-respect of the country despite recession at the international level. We have done all these things. However, the need is to show the political will and think about the common man with sincerity rather than playing politics. If your thinking is appropriate, if you don't pursue vote bank politics, then the economic resources available within the country are sufficient. The population of India is its economic resources. We have a population of 105 crores and we have the human resources. There are plenty of crops and the godowns are full of grains, even then the farmer is hungry. The godowns are replenished with grain, even then the common man of village and city going to market, purchase items at higher price why is it so? Have you ever thought about it? On the other hand, you say that the godowns

have plenty of foodgrains. You have mentioned in the budget that this year the production will increase, the production went up and the farmers' produce has also gone up but when a common man goes to market to purchase some items, it is available at a higher price—why is there such a gap? You should try to bridge this gap. I think that it is our duty to work together. Last time also, I gave a suggestion and today also, I want to repeat the same that when you prepare the budget you should also consult the masses apart from the specialists in this process. We should do self-introspection as to why the congress lost its base after the sixty years of rule except the six years of Atalji's regime. Whenever Congress came to power, the prices went up, anarchy prevailed, there was excessiveness and the unemployment increased, you should find out the reasons. I think that this is more than enough for you today. If you do self-introspection, the nation will be happy with you, otherwise the nation is not going to forgive you in the coming times. Today, the way the common man is reeling under the pressure of price-rise, I think you are going to learn a lesson in the times to come. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatipuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants that we are discussing today. I must mention that we must first understand the situation and circumstances under which these grants are being sought. It was a totally different economic situation when the Budget was presented this year. The situation that prevails today is in contrast to what it was at that particular point of time, though even a year has not passed.

Sir, we are all aware of the meltdown that took place in the USA. In today's global economy the way things are – I do not have to explain that as all of you know—this meltdown has had a cascading effect all over the world. I think, we are fortunate that in India, we have been partially or substantially insulated due to nationalization of banks that had taken place more than three decades ago. I think, at least now, the people will understand and appreciate the wisdom with which late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalized banks at that particular moment of time.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Probably, we would have been in a totally different kind of a situation altogether had that not been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, very large global banks like the Citi Bank, the United Bank of Switzerland and many others have had to actually rely on bailout packages, and it has been appearing in the Press all over. On the other hand, our banks, due to the protection given by the Central Government and by the State are in a much better footing today than these global players.

Yesterday, the Home Minister had made a statement saying that there is a proposal to strengthen the nationalised banks by pumping more money into them. I welcome this proposal, and I think that it is but very necessary and apt for this step to be taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Deo, please wait for a moment. I would like to make an announcement that there will be no lunch recess today. Yes, Mr. Deo, you can continue your speech.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Hence, I think that it will be but proper to give this kind of aid to our nationalized banks.

Our nationalized banks have the responsibility to provide economic security to the citizens of our country. This is one of the reasons for which the banks were nationalized at that particular moment of time. They have been playing their role for all these years, but now I think that — in this particular situation and time — they have to rise to the occasion and for which they need all our support, from the Members, from all sides of this House.

Most banks had reduced the housing loans. They have come down to between 8.5 per cent and 9 per cent. This will ensure that our building and allied activities do not suffer. A lot of building and activities related to it had actually come to a standstill or to a grinding halt all over the country. Certainly, this reduction of housing loan between 8.5 per cent and 9 per cent will give a fillip to that particular sector of the economy.

Similarly, I think that it is also necessary for the nationalized Indian banks to protect the citizens from unemployment and layoffs. Apart from this, they should also help the small and medium industries by reducing interest to at least 10 per cent. I think that it is also time that we should not only reduce the interest to 10 per cent, but also restructure the given loans and may be offer a two-year moratorium on a case by case basis. It is because I can understand the fact that you cannot make an across-the-board decision on things like this.

But a case by case evaluation can be made. I think that a two-year moratorium to such industries will help a lot.

Basically, the idea is to boost the confidence of the people in our country. Today, the people are feeling very insecure. Fortunately, I am one of those who feels that what we are today experiencing in India is more in sympathy with what has happened abroad. We were not totally dependent on these economies, but yet a sense of insecurity has crept into the minds of the people. Therefore, what we should do today is to build up the confidence; have efforts to put more money in their hands; and protect their employment. This will go a long way in building up the morale of the people, which is very very necessary to fight the kind of economic recession that is now growing all-across the world.

It is also necessary to bring down the prices of commodities. I think that a few days back some steps were taken like the CENVAT was reduced. I am sure that it will have its own impact. Likewise, the Government could also probably review the policy on service tax, which actually percolates down right up to the customer.

The crude-oil prices have come down considerably in the international market. Probably, it has come down by more than \$ 100 compared to what it was some time ago.

I congratulate the Government for having reduced the petrol and diesel prices. But I suppose it is time now that the Government could consider reduction of the prices of LPG and kerosene also. LPG, the cooking gas and kerosene are consumed by a large section of our people, even the low income groups, the lower middle-class and others. Therefore, I would urge upon the Finance Minister of the Government to consider reduction of prices of cooking gas, that is, LPG and kerosene.

Sir, when the Finance Minister presented the Budget, the projected deficit was only 2.5 per cent. Today, the projected fiscal deficit may go up to 4.5 per cent or even up to 5 per cent. But we must remember the fact that certain historical measures have been taken by this Government. Social security measures such as the NREGA which also have played their role in combating this economic crisis among the social classes of people across the country. Waiver of loan for the farmers is again a historic and an unprecedented measure that this Government took. You cannot put them aside as different water-tight compartments. After all these measures which have been initiated by the Government for the deficit to go up to 5 per cent, I do not think is something that one needs to be alarmed about. Therefore, I will urge upon my friends to keep these factors in mind while they are supporting the proposals that have been brought today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the last four years, the growth of our economy has been nine per cent. Nine per cent economic growth for a continuous period of four years is something which is phenomenal. In fact, it is unprecedented. I think, this has made us get our own resilience. I think today, by any standards, our economy has gained in strength, and we are one of the stronger economies in the universe. So, with a nine per cent growth over last four years, with several schemes which have been announced for various sections of people in the country, it is but natural for not only the fiscal deficit to go up, but for more demands to be passed at this juncture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to my colleagues and friends sitting on all sides of this House that we all know that this is an election year. In another few months, we will all be going to the people, to the polls for getting votes. But just as we stood in one voice the other day to condemn terrorism, I think the economic situation is also equally important for the country, and this is not something which has come to us of our own accord. After all, we are a player in the universe. The world is shrinking in size and becoming smaller, you all know that. In fact, I think we should be proud that we were not affected to the extent that many other countries have been affected or are going to be affected in the near future. Therefore, not only do I compliment and thank the Finance Minister and the Government for the measures that they have taken, while supporting this Bill, I would again appeal to all my colleagues to stand in one voice and support this.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while making our observations on the Supplementary Demands for Grants of this current financial year, first of all, I would like to make it clear that this Government should be thankful to the Left Parties in the country. We extended our support to this UPA Government for four-and-a-half years. We prevented the efforts of this Government which were made during that time to disinvest the financial institutions, including the nationalized banks and insurance institutions.

After we withdrew our support to this Government, they might have thought that they were free to do what they thought of doing earlier but were not able to, that is, to disinvest the financial institutions of the country. Now, fortunately or unfortunately, the global economic recession has set in and the Government came forward with the statement that it did not affect our country because all the important elements of our financial sector—nationalised banks, insurance companies, etc.,—are owned by the Government.

That is why I would like to make it clear that this Government should be thankful to us because we tried to prevent the efforts of the Government to disinvest these institutions. Everybody is now able to understand the importance of the public sector institutions, especially the nationalised banks and the insurance companies. Whatever it may be, this stand of ours in a certain way saved our country, and we are proud of the firm stand we have taken in this regard.

Coming to the Supplementary Grants of this year, to meet the emerging situation of global recession, the Government has declared a package worth Rs.20,000 crore. But everybody knows that it is totally inadequate. I would demand that an additional sum of at least Rs.20,000 crore may be envisaged to meet the situation. Then only we would be able to somehow meet the situation.

Almost all the State Governments in the country are under acute financial crisis now. It is nothing new; we have discussed it in the House whenever we had a chance to do so. Everybody knows about this. Almost all the State Governments in the country have demanded at least a 50 per cent grant to meet the expenditure on account of implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations. To our understanding, almost all the State Governments have made this demand. In the light of implementation of recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission by the Union Government, the State Governments want to revise the pay scales of their own employees also. Not only that, due to the devaluation of rupee and increase in cost of living over the last few months which lead to increase in prices of all commodities, it is inevitable for all the State Governments to revise the pay scales of their employees. So, 50 per cent of the grant should be given to the State Governments for meeting these challenges.

Coming to the different heads of account, I would like to refer to the grants of rural development and specifically to some of our rural development schemes like Indira Awas Yojana.

It is for the construction of houses for the poor people who are residing in the remote rural areas. We are giving some funds for the existing schemes but the funds are not only adequate to construct a small part of the house. In our State, we are witnessing this. We are implementing through local-self Government. They are giving Rs.20,000 with which we cannot even construct a hut for the dog even. How is it possible to construct a house for the poor? I would urge the Government to increase the funds considering all the facts. More funds should be allocated for the Indira Awas Yojana.

[Shri N.N. Krishnadas]

We are debating all these things; we are implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in our country. I came to know that – it is subject to correction – Rs.3,500 only has been envisaged for this scheme. It should be increased. Otherwise, this prestigious scheme would not borne fruit in the areas where it is being implemented. The Government has decided to give broad coverage to all most all the rural districts in the country. Hence, I would say that it is totally an inadequate amount allocated to this scheme. That amount should be increased in the areas.

Coming to the next point, the area of labour, which comes under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, it is mentioned that a meagre amount, that is, only Rs.21 crore has been envisaged for the establishment of Centre of Excellence for upgrading ITIs, providing vocational training and improving the projects to make our skilled labour to compete in the global scale. This meagre allocation of amount is not a welcome idea. Only Rs.21 crore is envisaged for covering such a big country in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. To achieve this ideal goal, more funds should be envisaged.

We are facing job cuts in the face of global crisis and economic condition. So, to cater to this problem, more funds should be envisaged. Regarding the issue of power, which is more important, I would like to mention that more funds should be envisaged to generate more power. Power is the energy; without energy, no development can take place in the country. Hence, we should envisage more projects and more funds to generate more power in the country for bringing about development.

One more thing I would like to mention, as a part of this, Sir, that the Union Government is showing discrimination against some States. We are having an unallocated quota—we are preserving it. What for we are preserving it? Sometimes, under some conditions, some States are facing acute power shortage. To face acute power shortage, Government is allocating the power quota to the States. Due to natural and genuine reasons, the State of Kerala is facing acute power crisis for the last one year, due to less rain, etc. Hydel power is the main source of power from Kerala. So, due to less rain, most of our dams are empty and we failed to generate more power due to natural calamities.

In this situation, the Union Government should help us. This is the purpose of this unallocated quota of power in the country. In a discriminatory manner, the Government of India had decided to cut power allocation to Kerala from its unallocated quota. So, the Government should

help us from the unallocated quota of power and that the allocation should be increased.

About agriculture sector, yesterday, the Government has revised its interest tariff, etc. Due to time constraints, I need not go into the details. From my experience in this House, I cannot say how many times we had debated about the problems of the farming community of the country. While we debate the issues concerning the farming community of the country, without any political differences, everybody will agree that more attention should be paid to the welfare of the farming community of the country and that the Government should take more welfare measures.

This Government, through its Budget itself, decided and envisaged to give a package of Rs. 66,000 crore, as loan waiver. Now, we witnessed that it is totally inadequate and that the needy are facing a very serious situation. Even now, every day we are hearing about the suicide of farmers in different parts of the country. So, I would like to demand from the Government of India to consider this. There should be a four per cent interest rate; the Government should consider and decide that the interest on all kinds of farm loans should not exceed four per cent.

More attention should be paid to agriculture sector. Year after year, the Government is cutting on the food subsidy. We are facing shortage of food grains; food production in the country is getting reduced, and that may be one reason for that. So, more attention should be paid to this agriculture area and the interest should not exceed four per cent. The Government should decide on this and instruct all the financial institutions not to exceed four per cent of interest on all kinds of loans taken by the farming community.

In this manner, we can meet the challenges in the light of global recession. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, 2008. As it is well known that every year there is a demand for supplementary grants and hon'ble Members of the House give their suggestions on it. This is not a hidden fact that India is pre-dominantly an agricultural country and today 75 percent people of the country depend on agriculture. It is also true that today only the farmers particularly the farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste are facing the biggest problems and difficulties.

The farmer is unable to get remunerative prices of their produce whether it is grains, fruits or vegetable etc. The farmer is not able to get the prices according to the production cost. Since the 75 percent people in the country are farmers, our effort should be to give maximum attention to them in our budget. I am grateful to the UPA Government for introducing several programmes for the development of India and taking effective steps in this direction but these programmes will prove beneficial only when the needy people get their benefits.

I would like to submit about the roads that even small Gram Sabhas and revenue villages have not been linked with the main roads. People from revenue villages have to come to village and then, they take main road. All the revenue villages need to be linked with the main road. I do not know what is the structure of other villages in the country, but in the backward states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the settlements of people belonging to scheduled castes are built in the North of the village. If they are given lease of the land, their settlement are built separately. Their conditions are very bad. There are no drainage system, pavements, electricity and good link roads in their settlements. A village with the population of 500 should be linked to main road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. I keep on requesting Hon. Minister for this, but in vain. All these problems need to be taken care of.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as drinking water is concerned, Hon. Minister of Rural Development Raghuvansh Prasad Ji was just now telling in reply to a question that they would provide pure drinking water in each village and each person by such and such year, which is not true. I was asking the same question that my area lies between river Ganga and Yamuna. Even today, there are several Gram Sabhas, where water is saline and contaminated with fluoride and arsenic. There land is wet and barren. This should be taken care of that as to how pure drinking water be provided to the people of these villages. They have to drink water contaminated with fluoride and arsenic and saline water. As a result they fall victims of Polio. Polio campaign is a continuous process, but cases of polio are increasing in these villages. All the hon. Members face this problem, when they visit their respective constituency, the polio victims come and say that they are not getting their pension. They do not get their pension even. We are facing such sort of problems. I would like to say that if the government is committed to provide pure drinking water, it has to made sincere efforts in this regard only then the dream of 'Bharat Nirman' will come true.

Several hon. Members have said this and this is true. I would not like to say anything about the other

States. But people keep similar expectation from the Members of Parliament as they expect from an MLA. When we visit our constituency, they demand for road, water and electricity. They ask for pension. They ask for developmental works. But we get only Rs. 1 crore in one year, that too is released only after the utilization of amount released earlier. We are not able to spend Rs. 2 crore in a year. People have so many demands, and the fund is very nominal as compare to their demands.

This fund should be discontinued or it should be increased at least Rs. 2 crore per legislative constituency only then development is possible. I am in the favour of this. It is alleged that we embezzle funds. Such allegations are levelled against us. We don't want that such allegations are levelled against us. I want that the development should take place in villages. Conditions of the villages have to be changed and development should take place there. Funds should reach there. The government is providing funds from Centre under different heads. For example, take Indira Awas Yojana the government allocate the fund under Indira Awas Yojana. But in Uttar Pradesh, the name of this is changed to Ambedkar Gram Awas Yojana, Mahamaya Awas Yojana. The party which comes to power, implement this scheme in selected villages, when our party comes to power, we launch Lohia Gram Vikas Yojana, when BJP comes to power, they launch Deen Dayal Upadhyay, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Awas Yojana etc. Today, there is BSP government in Uttar Pradesh, therefore, Ambedkar Yojana, Mahamaya Yojana are being implemented there. Centre issues guidelines, releases funds, but there is no coordination between the Centre and the State. Due to lack of this co-ordination our villages are lagging behind. The money is being spend on unimportant head. The funds allocated for drinking water is being spend on some other head. There are a number of such schemes. When the Government of India is allocating the funds, at least it should set up a monitoring committee. Whenever such demand arises, the Government says that evaluation is being carried out. We have a monitoring committee. The Members of Parliament is chairman of the said monitoring Vigilance Committee. The members of Parliament are sitting here though at present their presence is very thin. When hold a meeting of the said committee, we find a number of irregularities in different departments and when we point it out the BDO and the District Magistrate, neither any investigation is carried out nor any action is taken. If as a chairman of the said committee we are not able to exercise this right of monitoring developmental then it should be abolished. We do not want such rights which can not be exercised and make us mute spectators. I am not in the favour that no progress of the scheme is made even after its evaluation.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit something about the electrification. If you visit rural area, you will find that the village under Gram Sabha has been electrified, but the small hamlets at outskirts of villages have not been electrified because the people belonging to scheduled castes live there. These hamlets are not electrified. We have to think about the upliftment of the scheduled castes and backward classes for poverty alleviation. We should raise their problems. India can't make progress unless these poor people belonging to scheduled castes and backward classes don't get the benefit of development. If you want to see real India, you have to visit the villages of the Country. A question was raised now by Sikdar ji. The standing committee on Rural Development visited Hyderabad the Hon. Minister sent us to the village from where national Rural Employment Guarantee Programme was launched. Some 8-10 members went there. A huge exhibition was organised there. Everything was up-to-date on papers. When we conducted on the spot study we found that they did not get even job cards. They were working there for one week but they were not given the job cards. Job cards were being made on the spot. Such irregularities are taking place. You can very well imagine the condition in the rural areas of the country, when such irregularities are being committed in the village where the Hon. Prime Minister has launched this programme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit about the education sector. Look at the state of affairs in the education sector. Today, we talk of the right to education. A bill providing for free education to the children between the age of 6 to 14 is likely to be brought. This is our fundamental right provided in the Constitution.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said that food and clothing should be provided at cheaper rates and medicines and education should be provided free of cost. As air and water are essential for life similarly health, employment and education are also essential. It is the basic concept of our constitution but we are unable to provide the same. Need of the hour is that efforts should be made to provide free education from the age of 6 *i.e.* elementary education to the higher education as well as technical education.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request that Government should start special campaign for the people belonging to scheduled caste. In the field of education people belonging to scheduled caste are the most backward. Large number of children belonging to this community are still deprived of education. Therefore, they

need to be provided education and it should be uniform. There should not be any discrimination that child belonging to rich family get education in English medium public school and poor child living in rural area get education in Hindi medium Government school. What shape would you like to give to India? These children are future helmsmen of the country. Our country could not be developed, until we provide them better education. The literacy rate is declining day by day in the country. On the one hand, population is increasing but on the other hand literacy rate is declining. There is need to implement all the Bill moved and passed here in this regard.

Sir, in the health sector also P.H.C. and C.P.H.C. are being opened rapidly. There are good C.P.H.C. having quality equipments. X-Ray Machines and Ultrasound equipments and there are good doctors also but they reside in cities. Doctors are reluctant to go to rural areas. The condition at present is that those who need treatment, if they get timely treatment, they will survive and considered fortunate, otherwise many died due to non-availability of doctors and medicine. You may observe that people belonging to scheduled castes and poor people are still deprived of medical facilities. They did not get medicines. In rural area people depend on herbs and ayurvedic medicines and able to save their life with these otherwise they lost their lives.

Sir, most of women and children are suffering from Anaemia and having low Haemoglobin level. Therefore, need of hour is that special attention should be given to provide education and medical facilities to the people belonging to scheduled caste and poor living in rural as well as slum areas. It should be ensured that they get proper medical facilities.

Sir, matter regarding employment was being discussed here. This is the recession period. During this period of recession jobs are being cut in private as well as public undertakings and people are being appointed on contract basis. People having qualification of M.B.A. or other technical education are being retrenched from the jobs. Work is being done on contract basis only. Therefore, there is need of employment generation. Problem of unemployment cannot be tackled through implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme only. There are a number of irregularities in the scheme. We are not able to provide employment to each and everyone under the scheme. Therefore, there is need to look into this aspect also.

Sir, I would like to conclude after raising one point. Here we often discuss the matter regarding lack of co-ordination between Centre and States. I pray to the God that there should be government of the same party

in Centre and State, only then development would be possible. If there are Governments of different parties in Centre and State, it hampered the development process because of the tussle between the Governments and fund is spent absurdly. Even monitoring is also not done properly, therefore, States demand special packages. Today when we are going to pass the supplementary demands then there is need to select the backward districts of the backward states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and special attention should be given towards development at grass root level in these districts, only then country can make progress. With these words, I support this Bill and hope that development of the country would be accelerated.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alok Kumar Mehta ji, you are not speaking from your seat. Therefore, you are requested to speak from your seat or seek the permission from the Chair to speak from this seat.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my request that I may kindly be granted permission to speak from this seat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have taken permission before my instructions. Okay, you are permitted to speak from this seat.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2008-2009. Previous speakers have discussed the matter in detail. I am happy that maximum funds are being provided in the supplementary Demands for the development of rural areas. Priorities of UPA Government reflect from these Supplementary Demands. Funds the tune of Rs. 18 thousand crore is being provided as Supplementary Demand for Grant to the rural area specially for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Definitely, it is an ambitious scheme and the funds provided under this scheme will give new dimension to the scheme, which is being run in the public interest.

Certainly, it will provide a good and new dimension to this very ambitious welfare scheme. It is true that due to some irregularities or confusion in the masses we are facing obstacles in its implementation. There is delay preparing Job cards. Complaints of delay have been reported at the level of local government, State Government or local body, and at administrative level. In Bihar also, job Cards have not been prepared, and BPL list has not been prepared. Due to this, many irregularities are there. Everything is in a mess. But it is also true that this work will be implemented in this way, since it is a new concept to be implemented.

Socialist leaders like Ram Manohar Lohia had demanded that the right to work should be included in Fundamental Rights and the UPA Government has made their dream true. The Government should be sensitive towards the feedback being received from the place where work is going on, and measures should be taken to plug loopholes due to which it is not being implemented properly. Hence, I support the provision made in this supplementary budget for more allocation for rural development. I would like to mention that total demand for the year 2008-09 is Rs. 56,604 crore. This demand is for fertilizers and I think that if there is a need the allocation for rural development, should be increased.

Today there's economic recession in the entire country. I think that the Government's approach towards the rural area and efforts being made to create employment opportunities in rural areas are the reasons that we have not been affected completely by global recession. Therefore, if we make more investment in rural areas, large population in villages will feel much secured and our country will be less affected by such crisis. So, fertilizer is related with agriculture and demand of Rs. 13,656 crore for fertilizers is legitimate. I support this. But at the same time, I would like to say that there is a need to set up a monitoring system and take feed back as to what are the results of funds and subsidy provided for the work. Corruption is prevailing at various levels in the entire country and spurious fertilizers are being provided to the farmers. Due to acute shortage of fertilizers, black-marketing is going on and farmers are compelled to purchase fertilizers from black market paying more prices. This artificial crisis and corruption whether it is at State level or otherwise, should be checked and fertilizers and subsidy should reach the end user *i.e.* common farmer, marginal farmer directly and by doing so, this problem can be solved to a great extent. If subsidy is provided to company then it can manipulate the production and show the different datas and reduce production and calculate the subsidy as per the manipulated datas. It is not non-practical. It is possible that such kind of manipulations may take place.

If production is less than demand, there will be crisis, hoarding will take place and farmers will have to face the problems due to non-availability of items on time or have to pay more price. I fully support this demand of Rs. 13,656 crore, but at the same time, I request the Government to pay attention towards the suggestions given in this regard.

I would like to mention that the demand for employment sector is Rs. 0.03 crore. This should also be kept in mind that there is a serious problem of unemployment in the country and we are making fill-gap

[Shri Alok Kumar Mehta]

arrangement and providing employment guarantee for 100 days. Responsibilities of Employment Department, Labour and Planning Department should be increased. I am not talking only about expenditure but they should be made responsible for creating employment opportunities and works. They should focus on the new fields of employment so that unemployment and poverty can be reduced. We can bring stability in the country by reducing poverty. I think these kind of works should be assigned to Labour and Employment Department.

Sir, this budget is, there is no need to say anything about it. I must say that more emphasis and focus is being given on Labour Department for some time. Our party made various demands for labourers of unorganised sector under the leadership of Devendra Prasadji and Lalu Prasadji. I would like to thank the Government for bringing a Bill fulfilling this demand. Provisions have been made for this in the Bill and made it a law. Importance and responsibility of Ministry of Labour and Employment have increased with its enactments. Work regarding creation of employment opportunities in new areas should be assigned to Labour Ministry. We talk of dignity of labour Act, we have to introduce reforms in these different areas. Innovative environment need to be created for this so that labourers can be provided guarantee of social security with full dignity. For enhancing production, the individual contribution and of the worker should be taken into account towards CDP and measures should be taken to uplift their lot for overall benefit of the country particularly the labour class.

Sir, in the end, I would like to say something about road and transport for which there is a demand of Rs. 500 crore. East-west Corridor is our life line. The work is held up due to paucity of funds. So, there is a need to revive it and to complete this ambitious scheme as soon as possible. This scheme will link 6-7 States.

With these words, fully supporting it on behalf of my party, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to speak from this seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Thank you.

At the outset, on behalf of my Party, the DMK, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2008-09. Since the UPA Government came into power, India is experiencing only progress in all the fields. Even

when the global economy faces meltdown, the Indian economy, under the able guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi, hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, and under the able administration of eminent Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, has maintained the growth level of seven per cent. The UPA Government with regard to the five flagship programmes, as announced in the National Common Minimum Programme, like the NREGS, the National Rural Health Mission, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, has achieved maximum results. Our hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, knows very well about Tamil Nadu.

Anyway, I want to insist upon a few points. The first thing is that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has been repeatedly insisting upon linking of rivers. Due to the recent heavy rainfall, so much of water went away to the sea as waste water. But if all the major rivers in Tamil Nadu are linked properly, we can preserve the rain water through this linkage. So, enough fund should be allocated by the UPA Government to Tamil Nadu for linking of the river projects.

Second, the Railway Ministry has announced five important projects for Tamil Nadu. According to the Planning Commission's instruction, the State Government should share 50 per cent for these projects. But due to the acute shortage of money, the State Government is unable to put the 50 per cent share. So, I urge upon the Government to allocated the needed money.

Third, an acute electricity shortage prevails in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu actually stands first in giving electricity connection to all the villages. All the villages are having electricity connection in Tamil Nadu.

In the auto industry sector, Tamil Nadu is a Detroit. The IT industries are fastly coming to Tamil Nadu. So, I urge upon the Government to allocate enough fund for power generation projects through the Supplementary Grants.

Due to heavy rainfall and floods, all the roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu are in a bad condition. Also, many NH Projects are under progress. So, for this, our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. After he has received the letter, a Committee has been sent from the UPA Government. Our hon. Minister Shri T.R. Baalu also met the hon. Prime Minister, So, at this juncture, I should say that we are lucky because the former Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram is now the Home Minister. He knows very well about the damage in Tamil Nadu. So, a fund of Rs. 5000 crore should be allocated to Tamil Nadu to correct all these damages.

Now, I want to say something about the PDS in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu maintains the best Public

Distribution System. Actually, when Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi came into power for the fifth time, he gave to the poor people one kilogram of rice at a price of one rupee. Now, he is giving cooking materials for only Rs.50 to the poor people. For the coming Pongal, he is going to give free rice and sugar to all the poor people who have got the family cards to celebrate Pongal. So, we need enough funds for this Scheme which is especially meant for the poor people. So, the UPA Government should consider our request.

Recently, the UPA Government has reduced the price of petrol and diesel. For that, we appreciate the Government. Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister insisting upon reducing the price of cooking gas cylinders. It is a timely need of the people of India. So, the UPA Government should be kind enough to reduce the price of gas cylinders. Then only the womenfolk will definitely appreciate the Government.

Under the Scheme of the UPA Government, purified water is provided to the school children in the rural schools. Now, the Local Administration Minister in Tamil Nadu, hon. Shri M.K. Stalin has started this Scheme in Tiruvallur District on the Children's Day. For this Scheme, the UPA Government has allocated Rs.100 crore. I do not think this is a sufficient amount. So, the UPA Government should consider allocating more funds for this best scheme to cover all the schools in India.

Sir, I have mentioned all the important points which relate to the poor people mainly. So, the UPA Government, our hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Ministry should consider our request. The Government should pay special attention to Tamil Nadu which is badly affected by recent rains.

On behalf of the DMK Party, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). I thank you for giving this opportunity to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Kalpna Ramesh Narhire. You have only five minutes to speak. I have more than 10 Members who are there to speak. I want to finish this Discussion before Three of the Clock. Therefore, I request the hon. Members that they should speak for four to five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE (Osmanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have risen to discuss supplementary demands of grants for the year 2008-09. In Maharashtra a large number for farmers have committed suicide. This is why their loans have been waived in the budget of 2008-09 but the condition for waiving of loan is that the farmer should have five acres

of land due to which a large number of farmers in Maharashtra have not benefited from this. I demand from the Government that some changes should be made so that farmer can get benefit of this step.

There is shortage of electricity in Maharashtra at present. We find that there is 16 hours load shedding in rural areas, and 10 hours load shedding in cities. Demand is that Government should increase the supply of power to Maharashtra.

People from rural areas come to urban areas because they do not get employment in villages. The employment which we provide to them is underpaid. I would like to say that people from rural areas should be given employment at their places and their income should also be increased. In this budget, more funds should be allocated for rural areas.

Poor people are provided houses under Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana. But the money provided for the purpose is not sufficient to construct good house. We find that money provided for the purpose is not sufficient to built a bathroom for the rich, then how can poor people built a house with that amount. So, more funds should be allocated under Indira Awas Yojana.

Prices of gas, petrol and diesel have been increased which should be reduced. Panth Pradhan Sadak Yojana is a good scheme for rural areas. We can construct good rural roads but this scheme suffers due to lack of funds. I request the Government to allocate more funds for this scheme.

The Central Government does a good job and allocates handsome amount to the states but state governments do not utilize it properly. The funds, which are allocated to state governments, should be utilized effectively.

In the end I would like to say that we should see whether the funds allocated by Central Government are put to proper use by the state governments.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I stand here to deliberate on the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2008-09. While deliberating on this subject, I am reminded of the two economic theories that are not only prevailing now but were prevalent in times of yore when people were discussing what would be the best method of developing their economic strata in the society. One idea was that we should live according to our means and the family should be maintained with whatever is earned. Accordingly, the society should run and the country also

[Shri B. Mahtab]

should prosper. According to the income, the expenditure should be met.

But another theory was that there is no harm of pooling in more resources from outside and investing them in productive use and that is how we can rapidly develop our economy, our society and our country. One was the traditional method of developing and sustaining one's economy according to one's means. Another was the Charvak Theory, which has been very rudely derided upon that "*yavat Jeevet sukham Jeevet, Rinam Kritva Ghritam Pivet*". That was one of the theories which has been derided upon that we should not adopt that type of economic policy.

But what is being practised today, after the Industrial Revolution of later Nineteenth Century, this has become the major thrust area that we have to get more credit, we should be more credit worthy and then only our status in the society will increase. Accordingly, how much we can invest in productive use, then only one can sustain itself, one can maintain itself, one can grow. That is how the growth is being discussed.

I do not subscribe to the view that we should not get money from banks, from financial institutions to develop our society. That is a Capitalist Theory and I do not deride that theory. Earlier, it was called the Charvak Theory. Charvak Theory was very much there and a large number of Princely States, or Commune or whatever they were, were practising it. But what is this Rinam Kritva Ghritam Pivet, Rinam Kritva Ghritam Pivet, as far as I understand is that you invest in purchasing number of cows, milch cows and not necessarily that all the milk will be consumed within your family. You sell it in the market and you get more by-products from the milk. Ghee is the best product that you get out of milk.

14.28 hrs

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

So, you purchase cow by getting money, invest it in productive use, earn more and you can prosper and you can also take ghee. That is how I understand and I think, many friends of mine also will understand.

So, there is nothing to deride Charvak's Theory, but the stress is how you are going to invest the money that you are incurring as loan. Is it in productive use? What we find today, in our country, is that that money which should have been utilised, invested in productive use is not being done to the fullest extent. Large amount of money goes down the drain and that is the cause of worry.

Yesterday we heard the former Finance Minister and the present Home Minister, who is two-in-one now. He said, 'yes, India is the fastest growing economy.'

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Second fastest!

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, second fastest.

There are reports which have been published, but there is a contradiction. When we say second fastest growing economy, it is not true. There are a number of other countries about which Mr. Kharabela Swain was mentioning and he said very rightly, yesterday, that we need not compare ourselves with Bhutan, with Azarbaljan, and with Timur.

With these countries, we should not compare ourselves. But when we say that we are the second fastest growing economy, then the list of 23 countries come before us; we are in the 24th position as the fastest growing economy. Very rightly he has said, and Mr. Chidambaram should correct this wrong presumption or myth that is being created repeatedly by saying it. Within the 20 biggest economies, India has the second fast growth rate next to China. When we compare with bigger economies, when we take 20 bigger economies of the world, then next to China India comes. That is why, let us not create a myth that this is the second fastest growing economy in the world. Among 20 countries, 20 bigger economies of the world, India is the second, next to China. A myth is being created—that is why I am insisting – that this is the second fastest growing economy. When we take comparison of 20 biggest economies of the world, India comes next to China. But the myth that is being created is not true.

What is the competitiveness ranking of India? India has dropped in its global competitiveness ranking to the 50th position. It was in the 48th position; it has scaled down by another two ranks to 50th position. When we take the 2008 position into view, I do not know where India will find itself. The top four countries in the Index are the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden. Even today, India is now much much below. It was in 48th position in 2006 and it has now reached to 50th position in 2007; it may go further down. I would say that India should grow within its means. Markets are still eager to finance the firms which hold low debt and good quality assets on their books. It does not hurt to have a good source of external finance which increases financial flexibility during exigencies. In order to grow, when things get better, firms should rapidly fix their finances by offloading risky assets, raising more capital and so on.

Yesterday, I had mentioned that more stress should be given on investment in public sector, in public finance relating to health, education, rural development, sanitation and drinking water. But that is not being done to that extent. The States should have been provided with more

funds. Nowadays, what is happening is that the Central Government is bringing out certain schemes and programmes and asking the States to provide a matching share. For providing matching share, different States have their problems. But at the same time, what is happening is that a number of States are unable to provide the matching shares, and they are tied up to go along with the programmes despite the financial constraints.

I would just like to conclude by saying as to why special provision is being provided to encourage diesel cars.

Cars are usually a luxury item. We can compartmentalize them in comfort. But diesel cars are being subsidized, I would say. Why would you do so? Providing diesel to farmers and providing diesel to buses for commuters is one thing. Why do you provide relief or concession or subsidy – whatever words you may use – to diesel car owners or diesel car producers? I would suggest that the Government should re-think on this aspect.

Before concluding I would like to say that KBK programme was one of the best programmes initiated in the late 1990s for development of under-developed areas. It continued for a limited period. Now, BRG has come in. BRG is new programme which is being implemented in many underdeveloped districts throughout the country but no special package has been provided to KBK. That is necessary. I would again point out that large parts of Orissa still remain underdeveloped, and a special package for Orissa should be given.

I would support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and request the Government to provide more funds to Orissa for its development in a better way.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday we had an illuminating discussion on the global financial melt down, economic crisis and India's economy.

Today, when this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) is introduced, Sir, I thought more money would be allotted to certain sectors. One of the glaring things missing in this is this. Under the heading of Agriculture or Irrigation, no money has been allotted in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Sir, in a situation that we are facing today, the crisis in the context of global financial melt down, it is accepted by everybody that more public spending should be there to generate the capacity of the people to purchase, to generate more employment, and also that it should create wealth in such a fashion that our economy would be strengthened. I would like to point out only one example

here that only one-third of the agricultural land that is available in our country is irrigated. It is with that one-third irrigated agricultural land, the peasants have performed the miracle of India making a self-sufficient country. This would have been an opportunity for us to invest massively on irrigation and agriculture, in the field of irrigation with a view to irrigate more land as far as possible and to spend more money on research so that we will have better seeds for agriculture. This Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) has not allotted any money for agriculture and irrigation. I consider this a very big weakness of this Supplementary Demands for Grants, particularly in this context.

Now, coming to the other things, I consider many of them are very important things. Under the energy sector, for atomic energy and nuclear power schemes, a lot of allotments have been made. It is good but, I think, that for developing thorium technology we should have spent much more than what is visualized in this.

It is because, now, we are part of the Indo-US Atomic Energy Package and all that, and we are entering into deals with other countries. We have a lot of thorium deposit and we could visualise if we develop that science, that technology. A time will come that we would not have to depend more on other countries for import of uranium. I thought, more money would have been allotted for that.

Now, coming to the strength of our economy, yesterday, the Finance Minister gave a left handed compliment to the Left for our claim that the public sector institutions, particularly financial institutions saved us in the situation of crises. Though they said that it was the Congress policy and all that, here, I would like to remind them that in those days, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi brought the Bill for nationalisation of banks, one of the major split occurred in the Congress party, and many of those people, who split are sitting on this side.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): No.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, they are here...
(*Interruptions*)

At least, some of you are here... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan, you please address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: What I wanted to say is that a consistent position in this country was taken by the Left, particularly the Communists... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: And, you supported the Emergency, that is a different issue...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes... *(Interruptions)* Let us not talk of Emergency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I am addressing the Chair. What can I do if they are interrupting me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please look at the Chair and address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The point that I am trying to make that the Communists and the Socialists took a consistent stand since Independence on the question of nationalization of the financial institutions. It is there in the records of the Private Members Bill moved by Shri Nach Pai, which was discussed in this House. One may see the speech made by Shri Indrajit Gupta in this House and the speech made by Shri Bhupesh Gupta in the other House and all. They all revealed where we all stood at that time. I am not entering into a controversy over it. But the Congress party had to undergo a serious split at that time. When that split occurred and Indira's Government became a minority Government, it was with the support of the Left, Communists that the Bill was passed... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Please speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I supported your case first about irrigation and agricultural research. So, you should be thankful to me... *(Interruptions)* Sir, let us not forget that part of the history.

Now, from this side, people are speaking about all this! They are the people, when they were ruling, had a Ministry of Disinvestment. They had a special Ministry of Disinvestment whose task was to do disinvestment. And, they are also claiming credit today... *(Interruptions)* I am not going into the scandals that followed... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, please ask them not to interrupt me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not listen to them. You address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: But they are not allowing me to speak by disturbing me... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, now, a financial package is there. While introducing the Supplementary

Demands for Grants, he said that this is to support the package.

There are one or two things, which I would like to say in regard to Kerala in this case. It was the Centre, which allotted the Idduki and Kuttanad package. Probably, Mr. Chairman, you know that that these are the areas where famine conditions of poverty and farmers' suicides took place. There was an element in the Iddiku and Kuttanar package.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please conclude. Everything would have to be finished before 3.30 p.m. because at that time, we have to start the Private Members' Business. That is the difficulty. The hon. Ministry has also to reply. And two to three speakers are still there.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I am concluding. I may take one or two minutes more. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Please conclude. There are three more speakers also.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, if you parallelly discuss, then it will be difficult. I can sit down in that case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three or four speakers more and there should be reply also. All should happen before 3.30 p.m.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me finish.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, let me finish it. I am finishing actually.

Sir, this Idukki and Kuttanad package has a component of debt waiver. But in the context of the debt waiver scheme, which you introduced in the last Budget as the Finance Minister, that was dispensed with while the scheme was allotted. I would humbly request you that you should open your purse a little more liberally not like a miser. These two schemes and the debt waiver component of that should be allotted. It would save the people there. Those people are suffering even today.

Now about the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and all that, again I want to make one point. Recently Shrimati Sonia Gandhi was there in Kerala. Maybe because we are approaching an election, she made a speech that the Government of Kerala is not implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme. I must tell you, let it be on record that when 123 more village panchayats are made clean, that is called to make Nirmal, Kerala will be the first State implementing a Central scheme successfully and becoming 'Nirmal Kerala'. That will happen next year. Only 123 panchayats are left.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Congratulations. It is very good.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: We are also implementing the scheme for the rural employment guarantee scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I will call the next speaker.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? We will have to finish it, everything will have to be finished before 3.30 p.m.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Okay, then let me sit down, in that case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You finish your speech.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Please allow me to finish. If you go on speaking, how can I speak? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing every time. But your speech will not be concluded.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, what I am saying is that certain concession should be given to Kerala. Concession means certain reality should be accepted. Kerala is a State with a very big population density. If the Centre says the PMGSY scheme should be introduced with eight metres road, it will be impossible. A concession I ask is for six metres; then we will make that road in the whole of Kerala and the scheme will be successfully implemented. Since you are coming from the neighbourhood of Kerala you know that pressure on land in Kerala. Then we cannot implement that scheme with eight metres.

Lastly, I will come to Indira Awas Yojana and the money allotted per unit. The unit cost is so little that it is Rs. 35,000. We cannot make even a small hut there. So, at least an amount of Rs. One lakh should be allotted so that a reasonably good house can be built. You know it much better than I do. Sir, the Government of Kerala is implementing its own scheme. Our project, our desire, our dream is that within two-and-a-half years, Kerala will be made a State where nobody will have a problem of not having a house. It will be a State where everybody will be having a dwelling of their own. We are spending money for that. I am only asking you to give us a little more money so that this kind of schemes is implemented.

Lastly, Sir, this is a common issue. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your 'lastly' has come many times.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: This is the real 'last'. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, we are hungry. Shri Sharad Pawarji, you are here. We are very hungry. ... (*Interruptions*) I am hungry also, personally. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, more rice should be allotted so that the best Public Distribution System that is there now will be functioning effectively. I request you to allot some more rice to Kerala. Sir, some more allotment should be there.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, through the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the honourable two-in-one Minister – Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance – Shri Chidambaram has asked for an additional expenditure of Rs. 55,604.83 crore, which was not anticipated during the time of Budget. Now, he says that this additional expenditure would be matched by savings of the Ministries and by enhanced receipt. Where is the enhanced receipt? Everybody knows, the hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram also knows, that there has been a reduction in revenue collection this year. So, when there is every apprehension of the reduced revenue collection this year, I do not understand how he says that it is going to be matched by enhanced receipt. So, I have very strong reasons to feel that by having such additional expenditure, the fiscal deficit and the revenue deficit both are going to rise.

Yesterday when Shri Chidambaram was replying, he indulged in self-eulogy and in patting his own back and a lot of credit he took for himself. He said that the fiscal deficit had been brought substantially down to 1.7 per cent. Okay, it has been brought down. He says that he has struck to the policy laid down by the FRBM Act and according to that, the revenue deficit has also come down. Sir, I am just asking a question through you. After the accounts of this year are closed, will you also say the same thing that the fiscal deficit has come down and the revenue deficit has come down? I hope, you say the same thing after 31st March also that you have brought it down this year also. He went on saying that for the last so many consecutive years – four or five years – there has been a GDP growth of more than nine per cent. I am asking one question. What is his policy intervention and what has been his policy intervention during the UPA rule that it enhanced the GDP growth to nine per cent, what the NDA could not do and he could do?

Now, it is just like hon. Railway Minister saying that it is he who has brought about a turnaround in the fate of the Railways and there has a profit of Rs. 20,000 crore because of him. He is propounding his philosophy or his greatness before the students of IIM, Ahmedabad

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

or before the students of the Harvard University. I also asked him several times: What is his contribution, what is his policy intervention that the Railways earned such a good profit of Rs. 20,000 crore? What is his contribution to the nine per cent GDP growth in the country?

Hon. Members may go through the C&AG report and read what it tells about the hon. Railway Minister. It says that he has made an illegal thing legal by just enhancing the wagon load. Here, I would like to tell a saying in Oriya.

wa uri waku, dela puri waku

Let me tell you its meaning also. When a crow was flying, a fruit called *be/* – I do not know what it is called in English – coincidentally fell. The crow thought that so much of cyclone was created because of its flying that the *be/* fell. It is just like this.

Yesterday, I mentioned that it was not only during the four years of the UPA rule that we earned the GDP growth of 9 per cent. I also mentioned about a country named Burkina Faso about which nobody knows. It had a GDP growth rate of 12 per cent. Pakistan, which is having an inflation of 25 per cent now also had a GDP growth of 7 per cent. Bangladesh also had a GDP growth of 6 per cent. It all happened because of the reckless spending of the United States of America. They went beyond their means, and there was a lot of export to that country. They imported so many things, which they could not even consume. It is because of this that the GDP grew everywhere in the world. It is not only in India, but in every country. It was also there in China, and it is only export-oriented growth. But now, the hon. Ex-Finance Minister took the credit that it happened because of him.

I am asking him the same thing. His Congress Party and his friends from the secular Left all said — on the policy, when the NDA Government was in power — that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had sold out this Nation and sold out this country. It was said that the crown jewels of this country have been sold. I am asking this from the hon. Minister. Did he not try to do the same thing, that is, disinvestment? It is a different matter that his colleagues from the Left did not allow it. You will enjoy the power and the privileges of the Ministership because of them; because they supported you; and they did not become Ministers and again you say that they opposed it. If you get facilities from them, then you will also have to face the difficulties. Hence, I am saying that when we were in the Government ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, please cooperate with the Chair. We will have to finish this discussion.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the elections are nearing. ... *(Interruptions)* He gave a very good speech yesterday. ... *(Interruptions)* Kindly allow me to counter him today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, but I am discharging a very unpleasant job.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Kindly give me five minutes more to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will also face the same difficulty if you were here.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The GDP growth was only because they inherited a very good economy from the NDA Government. We had to suffer all the difficulties, namely, the pin-pricks of the economic reforms. Did the hon. Ex-Finance Minister go for any economic reforms? We supported it. For example, like sugarcane, the NDA had to suffer the agony of being pressed in the machine and the sweet juice was left for the UPA Government. We experienced all the difficulties, and they had all the gains of it.

Hence, I am saying that it was not an alternative Government, and it was not an alternative Finance Minister. The hon. Finance Minister did not have any vision or alternative, and he was only an event manager. He also took credit that they have put more money in education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-day meal and health schemes. We were having a GDP growth of 9 per cent, and you were having a lot of money. There was buoyancy in tax collection. What else could you have done with this money besides putting it in so many Government projects?

What was your new idea or new innovation? You said that nothing was done during the NDA time. You sarcastically made a comment about Mr. Ananth Kumar. Could you visualize any Government programme like the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana or the Golden Quadrilateral? Could you visualize anything like the Swajaldhara or could you visualize anything like the Annapurna Anthyodaya Yojana? We initiated all the projects including your Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Yes, we did not have much money. Even from that point of view, we also put more money than the United Front Government where you were also the Finance Minister. Kindly tell us this. Did we put more money or not? Hence, I mean to say that innovation was only with the NDA Government.

15.00 hrs.

You were having two flagship programmes. They are agricultural loan waiver scheme and the NREGP. I will simply say with regard to NREGP, I was only told that it is only national loot by a cartel of contractors, of Government officials, of the *Panchayati Samiti* representatives, etc. You will know that when you face the elections. ... (*Interruptions*) About the loan waiver to the farmers also, you will know that when you face the elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. The next speaker is Shrimati Tejasvini Gowda.

Shrimati Tejasvini, you may please speak only for a few seconds. You are speaking on all other matters. In the interest of time, you may please conclude within a few seconds.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The signals of the economic meltdown were all there; it was written on the wall. All the time, the Finance Minister was telling that the fundamentals were strong. When there was the East Asian crisis, at that time also, the fundamentals of Thailand were good, the fundamentals of Indonesia were good, and the fundamentals of Mexico and Argentina were also good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I will conclude in just two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Please remind me after two minutes; I will conclude.

We told you not to go for short selling, but you allowed naked short selling. We told you not to allow the participatory notes, but you allowed this. That is why a lot of money was sucked from the market. We asked you not to allow dividend tax exemption, but you allowed it; and it led to stock speculation. So, there is a sense of fear. How are you going to do about this? Because of market, there is a lot of fear in this country and in the world. What are you going to do about it?

Because of the populist measures, you did not have any money to give to infrastructure projects. For the last

six months, not a single tender had been floated for National Highways – for six lanes and for four lanes. Is it infrastructure development that you are doing?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I have a lot of things to say. I will conclude now by saying that it is only by sheer luck that they are there; the Finance Minister is a lucky Minister. I do not think that luck will be there with him for a long time to come; luck is gone and will be finished. I think, in the next 2-3 months, everything will be finished for the UPA. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Tejasvini, you may speak for a moment only. You are always speaking. In the interest of your own Party, I am telling you that you may speak only a few words and stop.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): I seek your kind permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, only a few words. You always speak. Time is very short. The Minister will have to reply. At any cost, we have to commence the Private Members' Business at 3.30 p.m. There can be no compromise on this.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA: Okay, Sir.

In spite of the global meltdown, when the strong economies like USA, UK and Germany were rushing to pump money to bailout their banks, let me congratulate my UPA Government under the guidance of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, under the leadership of eminent economist, our Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and the former Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram.

India is facing the crisis. I am urging my Government to take care because in the coming days, our IT professionals and our IT industry may face some challenges. I am confident that my Government will save them from this embarrassment and from the difficulties.

Indiraji's vision of nationalization of banks had saved us today. Let us compliment her how she had had vision, how she had handled the economy of our country at that time? Many people had opposed when Indiraji took the act of nationalizing these banks. We must be proud that our country is surviving and having a sound economy today because of nationalization of banks.

[Smt. Tejasvini Gowda]

Let me compliment my Government for reducing interest rates on housing loans to 8.5 per cent up to Rs.5 lakh, which is going to help the poor house owners who will build more houses and also, to 9.5 per cent up to Rs. 20 lakh, which is going to benefit the middle class and poor class of this country; definitely there will be more job opportunities through the building activities which will benefit the jobless poor labourers of this country.

At the same time, I urge upon the Government to reduce VAT as it will benefit people more. I compliment the Government for reducing petrol and diesel rates. I would request some more reduction in this category. I also demand reduction in the LPG rates which is going to benefit particularly the women. It is the other way of empowering the women.

To strengthen schemes related to atomic energy and nuclear power Rs.145 crore has been allocated. This will benefit the poor farmers, Defence and research capabilities. Our researchers are doing a wonderful job. The success of our mission on moon has raised the dignity of our country and has also in a way helped us in becoming self-sufficient. It has raised the honour of India at the global level.

Money allocated to rural development programmes is Rs. 3500 crore. Indira Awas Yojana is benefiting the rural poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would have given you much more time provided we have enough time. There is not much time left and the hon. Minister also has to reply.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA: I will take one more minute. The North-Eastern regions are getting more allocations. Through the textiles industry the Government is pumping Rs.1400 crore additional money, which will benefit the poor women garment workers. Total cash outgo is Rs.42,480.10 crore which will benefit the rural India.

Sir, we are not getting any time to speak for the people. I would say that the loan waiver of about Rs.75,200 crore is not an easy job. It is a revolutionary thing. Finally, I would say, let us strengthen the rural women folk. They are bringing silent revolution through self-help groups. They are honestly paying back all the loans that they take and thus in a way strengthening the banking system. Shri Chidambaram is aware of it and he is giving great support to them.

With these words I would like to conclude by complimenting the UPA Government for giving straight economy to this country. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I have risen to speak in favour of supplementary grants of general budget. I will speak on three to four points and will finish in two to three minutes.

First of all I would like to reply to Shri Swainji. I think, the story that he has narrated suits his party more because when these people were in power they kept on repeating the slogan of India Shining and turned their party into a blind party oblivious of the reality. I would not say they turned India blind because it is difficult to make India shine and it is even more difficult to make India blind. This is why I am saying that they made their party blind. I would like to ask if they at that time could develop the country speedily then why did the public not allow them to come to power again? Secondly his party preached communalism. They did take up the issue of development for the election but it was too late by then and common man turned them down.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the time of economic recession. Earlier this kind of recession had occurred in 1930. We are again witnessing it today. Its effect can be felt all over the world.

[English]

I am happy that now India is a leading country and I think IT sector has become an Indian strength.

[Translation]

In spite of all that he talks about Mr. Lalu and Mr. Chidambaram, I am happy and confident that the nuclear deal or other deals we have signed will contribute to the development of India. In my opinion if Shri Chidambaram and hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh are given another five year term then I think India would become a leading country. I would like to associate myself with what Shri Harin Pathak has stated that now we need implementation. The implementation of the schemes related to the basic necessities in rural areas like good health care, good education, pure drinking water

is very poor. We need to implement them properly. Now when we are facing economic recession it is the time to introspect. We should pay more attention towards agriculture and rural farming sector. I would like to thank the Government for allocating more funds for the farmers.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, while discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I will not take much time. There has been a demand from the States, especially from the State of Kerala that the Central Government should allow them to raise their borrowing limit and also the fiscal deficit limit. I plead the Government to raise these limits. The point is that the Government of Kerala has correctly estimated that we are going to be affected by world recession. Our growth is going to be only six per cent and also we are going to lose around 1.5 lakh jobs. Already, there are 40 lakh to 45 lakh unemployed people in Kerala. So, as has been pointed out by our Finance Minister turned Home Minister, we need to invest more and we need to increase our public spending for which, for the States like Kerala the only way is to borrow money. If the Central Government allows Kerala to raise its fiscal deficit from 3.4 per cent to 5 per cent and also to increase its borrowing limits, Kerala can borrow Rs. 8250 crore, out of which, after meeting revenue deficit and all that Rs. 4883 crore can be made available for investment in basic infrastructure development projects. The State is asking for only Rs. 1000 crore in place of Rs. 8250 crore. This money will be invested in public works, in the States Roads and Bridges Corporation, Coastal Development Corporation, Kerala Water Authority and also other public sector institutions. So, I would request the Government to allow the State to raise the borrowing limit and also to raise the fiscal deficit limit.

Sir, a mention was made about loan waiver scheme for which I applaud the Government. Rupees sixty-six thousand crore was given to the farmers but the point to be noted is that a large number of farmers have been left out of this scheme. Sir, the Idukki Package has been announced and I am immensely grateful to the Government for that. Of course, the credit goes to the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister and the Government as a whole. But I can say with all authority that a large number of farmers in Idukki have been left out of the loan waiver scheme. Prof. Swaminathan had recommended Rs. 750 crore for loan waiver, out of this, Rs. 600 crore, exclusively for loan

waiver and Rs. 150 crore for those farmers who have repaid their loans promptly for giving them further loans at the rate of four per cent. While replying earlier as the Finance Minister, he said that this is not a repayment scheme. We agree with that but the point is that those who have benefited are the richer ones and not small and medium farmers who have taken Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 loans. If you make a proper assessment, you can find out it has happened throughout the country. This is not the case of Kerala alone because throughout the country a majority has been left out. So, I would request you to consider this, at least, under the Idukki package for especially those cardamom farmers. Hon. Chidambaramji very well knows the problems of cardamom farmers because in Idukki District most of the farmers are from Tamil Nadu for the last two-three days, they were here moving around and meeting the hon. Prime Minister and the Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. He knows that.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I am concluding. You should be generous to me as I am highlighting the problems.

What I would request is that on the Vidharba package model, at least, the interest should be written off. Please consider this under the Idukki package. The prices of agricultural commodities are coming down. The price of rubber has come down to below Rs. 60. We must have an effective price stabilization fund. Hon. Chidambaramji is always for merger and acquisition and I am not out rightly opposing that but only thing is that whenever we merge banks, we should take care of the rural branches.

I hope the Government will consider these points. The problem of ED employees is very much known to the Government. The Natarajan Murthy Commission has given a go by to their demands. I demand that all these should be taken care of.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, to supplement what has already been stated about loan waivers for farmers, it is a big scheme that had been announced by the hon. Finance Minister and money for this also had been allocated to some extent. But in the list of names that has been published by the banks a lot of people out of them have not got their waivers in many banks. In many banks they say that they have not got the money and so they cannot give it. The problem is

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

that unless they back the documents they cannot go for a new loan. When the hon. Finance Minister announced the waiver scheme it was mentioned that all loans of eligible farmers from 31.12.07 will be waived. But when the implementation scheme came from 31.12.97 whatever loan has been taken before those are excluded. It has been later explained that by the time such loans would be provisioned but a lot of the loans have not been provisioned by the time. For example, for long term loans taken for rubber, coffee, tea etc., the loan repayment itself starts only after seven to ten years and sometimes it starts after 10 to 14 years. My point is that it does not get provisioned as has been explained by the Minister earlier. So, I would like to submit that all loans taken even before 1997 must be included under this scheme.

Sir, my another point is... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. There need not be another point. Please conclude now.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, when the scheme was announced it was not mentioned that short-term loans would mean loans for 18 months alone will be included. There are people, very eligible farmers, who have taken loans for 19 months, 24 months etc. Their loans must also be waived. The technicality of NABARD that definition of short-term loan would be for 18 months should not be taken into account at least for the reason of loan waiver.

Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members want to lay their speeches, can do so. Those will be treated as part of the records.

*SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2008-2009 include 13 Grants to get approval of Parliament for Rs 55,604.83 crore.

After assumption of UPA at Centre, It concentrated mainly on the development of Rural Infrastructure. Previous NDA Government imposed Cenvat Tax against Textile Industry. In the first budget itself our Government cancelled the Cenvat and saved the Textile Industry.

First time in the Indian History Tamil Nadu Government waived entire co-operative loans to the tune

of Rs 7000 crore borrowed by farmers. In the same manner Government of India under the able leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh waived agriculture loan to the tune of Rs 70,000 crore. Nearly 3 crore farmers are benefited by this scheme. All Nationalised Banks are directed to grant loans to farmers without any condition. Next I want to mention about Education. For SSA this year our Government allocates Rs. 13100 crore. For Mid Day Meal Scheme Rs. 8000 crore is earmarked. Our Honourable Finance Minister P. Chidambaram implemented Education Loan Scheme successfully and effectively. Through this scheme nearly 15 lakh Students are benefited to the tune of Rs. 24268 crore. Yesterday we elaborately discussed prevailing financial crisis throughout the world. Since our government implemented NREGA Programme our rural economy is saved. Originally our government allocated Rs. 4986 crore for this and now we allocated Rs. 26500 crore. It is saving our rural economy. In the same manner to solve the financial crisis our government allocated Rs. 20000 crore for developing infrastructural facilities.

Our Government already reduced the prices of petrol and diesel. I request the Honourable Prime Minister to reduce the price of Domestic Gas Cylinder.

Poor Ladies of this country will be benefited for my constituency particularly for Natham, Vadasanthur, Kallimandhayam I had requested our Honourable Finance Minister to open Nationalised Bank Branches. Our Government sanctioned 2 branches for Natham, one Bank for Vedachentoor. For this I am thanking our Honourable Finance Minister.

I request the Finance Minister to direct RBI to open Nationalised Bank Branches at Kallimandayam and Vedachentoor. With these words I am concluding my speech and supporting the Bill.

*SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants today. Sir, we all know about the world financial crisis. Fortunately we are not affected by that crisis. Our banking system is robust and relatively insulated by the world economic crisis. I congratulate the former Finance Minister P. Chidambaram and Prime Minister Manmohan Singhji and U.P.A Chairperson Soniaji for this achievement. Even now a growth rate of 8% is being predicted in the current financial year.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

RBI has assured business community that it would take all possible steps to maintain adequate money supply in the country's finance system. It urged banks to cut interest rates to ensure credit at cheap rates without compromising quality of credit. The bank said, in a recently released report, that financial health of country is sound due to active liquidity management by bank.

In fact, it is the risk-averse stand of the Indian banking system that has helped the country to withstand the full scale of the ongoing crisis.

People should not worry about their deposits with banks due to strong fundamentals of economy. About 93% of deposit accounts and 61% of total assessable deposits were fully protected at March-end 2008.

The bank hoped that India would soon emerge from the impact of global financial crisis and restore its growth story. However, it cautioned about major challenges ahead due to ever growing recessionary waves in international market.

The central bank expressed satisfaction over decreasing trend of inflation and hoped that it would soon come under the comfortable limits set by RBI.

RBI maintained in a report, titled 'Trends & Progress in Banking' "Once the global situation has stabilized and calm and confidence are restored, India will return to the high growth trajectory." The report throws light on various measures taken by apex bank to provide stability in the finance system besides discussing various economic stimulants and prospectus of Indian economy in coming times.

Housing loans interest loans were reduced. Here I want to bring to the notice of the House that the Andhra Pradesh Government has embarked upon building 60 lakhs house for the poor in the last four years. I request the Union Government clear all pending proposals from AP state government to expedite the work.

Prices of Petrol and diesel were reduced very recently. Further reduction is on the anvil. This will definitely reduce the prices of all essential commodities further. I request the government to reduce the prices of Kerosene and LPG also as this will benefit the women a lot in rural and urban areas.

Speaker Sir, we all know that sanitation plays a crucial role in improving the health of people. The

drainage system plays a vital role. I request the government to implement the underground drainage system in Grade I & II municipalities.

NREGP is really playing a key role in improving the rural infrastructure and rural spending power. Further funds as envisaged in the supplementary grants should be granted to improve and strengthen NREGP.

Sir we know that with the recent attack of terrorists, it has become very necessary to modernize the weaponry and update the communication systems and intelligence of police personal. Sufficient funds should be allocated to strengthen the police force. I request the honourable Prime Minister to look into these matters and strengthen the UPA Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we have come before this House with the Supplementary Demands for Grants for which the cash outgo is Rs. 42,480 crore. You would remember that a couple of months ago when I came before this House with the first batch of Supplementary Demands, we asked for a large grant of which the cash outgo of Rs. 1,00,5,000 crore. This must be seen as a continuation of that request. Therefore, subsequent to the Budget, we are now asking for a cash expenditure for Rs. 1,47,000/- crore. This is mainly because of the global slow down which as we expected would affect us not as much as it has affected the developed economies, but it will affect us to some extent. The classic answer to slow down is of course to stimulate demand, make the supply side more attractive. Government has done a number of things and I explained it yesterday and I would not repeat them here. On the fiscal side, there are Excise Duty, Custom Duty, interest rates; on the monetary side there are CRR and SLR. Now what we are doing is another well known, well tried instrument, namely enhance public expenditure so that it stimulates demand. We believe that in the remaining three months and about 10 days what we got in the first Supplementary Budget and what we are asking in the second Supplementary Budget and about Rs. 7,50,000/- provided in the main Budget should be sufficient to ensure that the economy continues to grow at a brisk pace.

It will not grow, I concede, at nine per cent but I also want to assert that it will not grow at the desultory pace of 5.3 per cent achieved by the NDA Government. We will still grow at about seven per cent.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Sir, where are we allocating this money we provide Rs. 2745 crore for Indira Awas Yojana? Someone asked the question that Rs. 35,000 is not enough. Rs. 35,000 is what this Government arrived at this year after stepping the grant component and I am afraid that you have forgotten that we have also said that upto Rs. 20,000 per beneficiary will be made available through the public sector banks at the DRI interest rate of four per cent. They are now borrowing at four per cent per month in the market and banks are willing to give it at four per cent a year. There is enough money the genuine beneficiary, to take this grant portion and to borrow at four per cent to build a house under Indira Awas Yojana. Now, Rs. 180 crore is for SJSY, Rs. 3500 crore for NREGA, Rs. 6750 crore of Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana, Rs. 900 for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Rs. 1175 crore for the North-Eastern Region. These are all programmes which form part of the flagship programmes of the UPA. Not a penny is being given to any corporate house or any big business. Every rupee that we are asking is being used to fund our social justice programmes in the social sector and I believe that every rupee that you vote for us today will be well spent to ease the pain on the poor of India.

We are also giving to the State Governments and the Union Territories Rs. 2300 crore under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. Shri Chandrappan said that nothing is being given for irrigation. That is not correct. He is looking at the wrong head. He is looking at the Department of Irrigation. Rs. 2300 crore are being given under the Ministry of Water Resources for irrigation and Rs. 2400 crore under urban infrastructure in small and medium towns and Rs. 1300 crore for urban infrastructure and governance, Rs. 1000 crore for old age pension. Where are these money going? These money are going to the States. We are giving it to the State Governments and, as I said yesterday, every rupee which the Central Government spends has to be spent either in a State or through the State Government. Every rupee is being accounted for and every rupee will be well spent and I, therefore, ask this House to vote these demands.

Finally, we are giving Rs. 6500 crore of food subsidy. We are giving about Rs. 20,000 crore of fertiliser subsidy, for defence pension we are providing Rs. 2728 crore for our ex-servicemen and then a number of other small items are there. Technology upgradation fund for the textile sector amounts to Rs. 1400 crore, for export sector it is Rs. 957 crore and a number of small items are there.

No one has pointed a finger and said that any head of expenditure is a wrong head of expenditure or a misdirected expenditure. Every one of them has been carefully vetted and we are providing money where it is required.

I need to wind up by answering just a few things. Shri Harin Pathak said that they have done a lot. Unfortunately, you can only write an examination and valuation is with the people. If you had done a lot, then the people would not have asked you to sit there. My friend Shri Swain, because he was not perhaps allowed to speak yesterday, tried to continue yesterday's debate today and I am very happy about it. He asked: "Did not the NDA Government spend money?" If you want a blunt answer, the answer is, 'No'. They did not spend enough money on things on which you should have spent. For example, on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, they spent Rs. 1951 crore in the last year of their Government. I have said this many times. Sometime or the other, I should write this out and send it to you. This year, this Government will spend on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rs. 13,100 crore. You should have spent more. For Mid-Day Meal Scheme, in the last year, they spent Rs. 1175 crore and this year, this Government will spend Rs. 8000 crore. On rural employment schemes, under one name or the other, they spent in the last year Rs. 4986 crore.

This year, this Government, with what is being provided, will spend Rs. 30,000 crore. You may say that you did not raise the money. That is your fault. You could not raise money; you could not control the fiscal deficit; you could not control the revenue deficit. You could not transfer enough resources. You could not put enough money for these schemes. ... (*Interruptions*) Shri Swain, I did not interrupt you. ... (*Interruptions*) So, show the courtesy of not interrupting me. ... (*Interruptions*)

After six years, if someone talks about legacy, it means that he is thoroughly incompetent to run the Government. I am talking about the sixth year. Therefore, it is not enough to ask what have you done? I said it yesterday and I will say it again as to what we have done. Why did you not announce a scheme like NREGS? Why did you not announce loan waiver of Rs. 66,000 crore? ... (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. ... (*Interruptions*) Please ask him to sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only if the hon. Minister yields, I will allow. Everybody cannot stand up and say anything.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Therefore, let me conclude by saying that I plan to visit Orissa day after tomorrow. I will tell the people of Orissa that the hon. Member you have elected thinks that NREGS is a loot and loan waiver is wrong.

With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2008-2009 to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2009, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, 16, 20, 35, 60, 74, 80, 87, 92 and 100."

The motion was adopted.

15.26 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) Bill, 2008*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P., CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 19.12.08.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09, be taken into consideration."

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2008-09, be taken into consideration. "

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Legislation for the Overall Development of Persons Belonging To Denotified Tribes And Nomadic Tribes—*contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Haribhau Rathod, you can continue your speech now.

**Introduced and Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to put up a proposal to the Government of India to introduce a bill for denotified tribes to ensure their all round development. A separate policy should be adopted in order to provide them reservation in education, services and polity for their economic, social educational and political development.

A many as 15 crore people are living in a pathetic condition. They are far away from development.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the House about nomadic and denotified tribes. Before independence, the then British Government in India passed a harsh law in 1871 proclaiming them as criminals. Even after 140 years since the said act was passed, they are suffering the consequence of this harsh law. This law was passed by the British Government. The Member of Parliament, who got this act passed, was Mr. Stephen.

According to him, a child born to a doctor becomes a doctor, born to a lawyer becomes a lawyer, born to a thief becomes a thief, born to a criminal becomes a criminal and born to a robber becomes a robber. It implies that children born in these classes are criminals from birth. This black law had provisions which barred these communities from freely moving around.

Sir, the punishment awarded them by the Superintendent of Police, was deemed final. They did not have right to go to a court of law. It was an inhuman law. When they had to go to another village, they had to get their names registered at the police post of that village. Not only this, a hot iron coin was used to stamp their heads so that they may be identified as belonging to a criminal caste. The British subjected them to such gross injustice and still today they are facing same kind of atrocities.

Sir, they were mentioned as denotified, but I want to inform that they were freedom fighters in the true sense who fought for independence. Among these were included Shri Birsa Munda and leading hero of Ramoji Samaj and Gaud Samaj. People like Kantya Bheel, Sant Sewalal Maharaj fought against the British in such a way that

made their lives difficult. Wherever they went into the jungles the British army took to their heels. Wherever the horses of the British went, they blocked the roads, put it on fire and murdered them with their bows and arrows. As a result their forefather Umaji Naik was hanged in 1832. Who were the people who fought the war of 1857? In today's Tis Hazari Court, 30 thousand people were hanged and out of them about 70 percent people belonged to denotified nomadic tribes. After Independence, Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Ayengerji in 1949-50. On the basis of the report of this committee, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru denotified them on 31, August, 1953. It means that they were set free and he said that he was setting them free and they could now move around anywhere like free birds. As there were restrictions on them, and they were kept in bounds and a 14 feet high wire fencing was put up for them. Even today several such settlements can be seen in Delhi. In every town of the country, such settlement can be seen even today. It implies that

[*English*]

those who were notified as criminal castes by the British Government were denotified

[*Translation*]

and the same people are called denotified.

Sir, the wandering class was denotified. The nomads the people who wandered from place to place in search of livelihood by demonstrating their art are also known as Vimukta Jati and Bhatkya Jati. The first commission was constituted in 1953 under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. It discussed the denotified nomadic tribes and recommended to extend them the facilities given to Scheduled Tribes with a view to improve their standard living. But unfortunately, the Government did not accept the report of Kaka Kalelkar and the Government discarded its report. As a result, crores of people are suffering even today and they are far away from development.

When third Five Year Plan was prepared at the behest of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and when this plan was being formulated, and documents were being prepared, all the states were directed to prepare certain schemes for the denotified nomadic tribes and to make certain provisions to improve their standard of living. But unfortunately most of the States released their lists without

any schemes or facilities for these tribes. No attention was paid to this report.

Shri Lal Bahadur Sastri thought about the backwardness of these people and so at that time educational benefits were extended to them. Their school fees were waived and post-matric Government of India Scholarship was given to them to enroll them in colleges. But there were states which did not know that the Government of India Scholarship was meant for them. Even the denotified nomadic tribes themselves did not know that they came in the category of denotified nomadic tribes. Even today when I am speaking, about 400 to 450 castes fall in this category, but the people, for whom I am talking, do not know that Renke Commission was constituted for them. Perhaps they would not know that this is for them. However, Sir, I through you, would like to request that the lists of denotified nomadic tribes which lie with every state should be released and information regarding Renke Commission be disseminated through Doordarshan and newspapers.

In the meantime, one thing happened, Maharashtra is a progressive state and to this state belonged people like Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and, the then, Chief Minister Vasant Raoji Naik worked on the basis of their thinking.

Keeping in view the recommendation of the Planning Commission, he provided 4 percent reservation for denotified nomadic tribes. He also provided reservation in education, medical, engineering and technical education, government service and in promotions also. That is why a revolution took place in Maharashtra and lakhs of people belonging to denotified nomadic tribes were recruited in government service. Thousands become doctors and engineers and joined the mainstream of society. But they did not get anything from Central Government. The State Government of Maharashtra provided them facilities but in nationalized banks, railway, post offices, LIC, GIC and in several offices of the Centre, not a single person has joined even as a peon not to talk of class one or class two officers.

Sir, I demand that facilities provided by the Maharashtra should be given to them throughout the country. The reservation policy adopted in Maharashtra should be implemented throughout the country. You have taken National Employment Labour Scheme from Maharashtra.

Now that the government have adopted a progressive and revolutionary scheme from Maharashtra, I would request it through you that the policy adopted by Maharashtra should be implemented throughout the country so that it may give benefits to 15 crores of people.

Sir, the British Government had set up denotified settlements for these people in 1913 which was in every city. A separate budget provision was made for it. The Government had made arrangement for their education, scholarship; big cotton mills are there even today for their occupation. But our Government took back what the British Government had given to them. Is the Government unwilling to do what the British Government wanted to do for them? Why did our Government stop making budget provision for them? The statement made by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru during 1953-58 which is still there in the office records of the Planning Commission brings out that there was separate budget worth crores of rupees for denotified nomadic tribes. Why was it stopped? Sir, I request the Government through you to make an inquiry into it.

Sir, the Mandal Commission stated that the denotified tribes as well as the nomadic tribes were outside its purview. It also added that these people very backward. Theirs condition is worse than even the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It put them into OBC category. It has made its recommendation in the Para 13.37, wherein it has been stated that some occupational castes like fishermen, potters, nomadics, Pals, Shepherds are leading miserable lives till today. They were included them in OBC category but it recommended that they should be given those facilities that have been given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There should be a separate development board and a separate ministry for them. These recommendations were made by the Mandal Commission. Shri L.R. Naik was a member of the Mandal Commission. Shri Naik did not agree to the recommendation of the Mandal Commission for giving 27% reservation to OBC category. He gave his dissent note.

[English]

L.R. Naik, a member of the Mandal Commission, in his dissent note, categorised the backward classes into two groups, that is, Intermediate Backward Class and Depressed Backward Class. He suggested that the depressed backward classes should be given protection, priority and separate quota so that they cannot be

[Shri Haribhau Rathod]

exploited by more developed groups from the OBCs themselves. His dissent note states: 'I propose that the common list should be categorised into two parts, A & B. A, consisting of those classes who I have described as depressed backward class.'

As per the available list of Depressed Classes in relation to States and Union Territories, and 'B' the rest of the Communities in the list to be described as 'Intermediate Backward Classes'. The list of 'Depressed backward Classes' in relation to States and Union Territories is given in Annexure."

[Translation]

We observe that political reservation in OBC category is being provided to those people who are well off, who put political pressure. It means the poor and backward people in real sense remained backward and those who were well off cornered the benefits of reservation. If they conduct an inquiry about 27 percent reservation, it will be learnt that most of the beneficiaries are from well-off castes. They should again constitute an inquiry committee to ascertain as to who are the people taking reservation benefit. Who are the real beneficiaries of the 33 percent reservation? Those who are backward and genuinely need reservation are not getting the benefit of reservation and it is being manipulated politically. Unfortunately, Shri L.R. Naik was not heard at that time. Even when the whole country was engulfed in fire at the instigation of those political quarters in the name of OBC, no one bothered to raise this issue.

I was reading The Times of India yesterday. It carried an article that says that the time has come to bring forward the statement of Shri L.R. Naik. A conference of National OBC Commission was held under the Chairmanship of hon'ble Minister Shrimati Meira Kumar. She had given a very good suggestion there. She mentioned that making categorization in the country has become very necessary. She has given very good suggestion and I am also repeating the same thing. But I am talking only about the categorization of denotified and nomadic tribes, I am not speaking about the categorisation of OBC. Those people who are denotified and belong to nomadic tribes should be categorized separately.

[English]

Those who are included in the OBC, they should separately categorised.

[Translation]

I am demanding for that.

Now, the time is that big fish are devouring small fish. All this happened under political pressure. Now, we will have to face its consequences. When the matter of Mandal Commission was brought before the hon'ble Supreme Court, you might remember that the Mandal Commission was discussed in the Indira Sahani Case.

[English]

So far as the categories of backward classes are concerned, hon. Supreme Court, in its Judgement in Indira Sahani case has very clearly suggested to the Government of India and State Governments that a large number of castes, communities and groups enlisted under the OBC list are not having the same socio, economic, and political level of development. Hon. Supreme Court has observed and directed that there is a vast gap between one caste and the other. I would like to quote the relevant portion of the hon. Supreme Court's verdict. It says:

"92A, we are of the opinion that there is no Constitutional or legal bar to State categorizing the Backward Classes as Backward and more Backward. We are not saying that it ought to be done. We are concerned with the question if a State makes such a categorization, whether it would be invalid? We think not. Let us take the criteria involved by the Mandal Commission. Any caste, group or class which scored eleven or more points was treated as a Backward Class. Now it is not as if all the several thousands of castes, groups, classes scored identical points. There may be some castes, groups, classes which have scored points between 20 and 22 and there may be some who have scored points between eleven and thirteen.

It cannot reasonably be denied that there is no difference between these two sets of Castes/Groups/Classes. To give an illustration, take occupational Groups viz Goldsmiths and Vaddes (traditional stone cutters in Andhra Pradesh) both included within other Backward Classes. None can deny that Goldsmiths are far less backward than Vaddes. If both of them are ground together and reservation provided, the inevitable result would be that Goldsmiths would take away all the reserved points leaving none for Vaddes. In such a

situation, a State may think it advisable to make a reservation even among other backward classes so as to ensure that the more backward among the Backward Classes obtain the benefits intended for them...."

[Translation]

Sir, no government paid heed to the Supreme Court judgement pronounced by nine judges but it was very necessary to pay heed to it. The hon'ble Supreme Court and Shri L.R. Naik had rightly said, even the National OBC Commission is telling the right thing but no body is there to rise it. Nobody is demanding it. It seems to me that nobody is there to do justice.

Sir, even after the issuance of these guidelines nobody bothered to pay heed to it, nor the central government took any steps. People belonging to denotified nomadic tribes have been demanding to be included in SC/ST for the last 60 years. Now-a-days any caste raises demand for its inclusion under the SC/ST category. But in 1967 a bill was brought forward in this House to include these people in SC/ST category but the bill had to face severe protest. A Joint Parliamentary Committee was constituted for that and then the bill was brought before the Parliament. Even after the relentless efforts undertaken Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Bill was not passed in its totality. The bill was passed after incorporating area restrictions in states. The SC MPs of all parties put pressure on Shrimati Indira Gandhi and did not allow the bill to be carried through. Although Shrimati Indira Gandhi and hon'ble Shri Babu Jagjivan Ram the leader of backward class, made relentless efforts, yet...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Several hon'ble members are yet to speak. So please conclude your speech.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: The dream of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Babu Jagjivan Ram is still unfulfilled...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, you should keep your time limit in mind.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Sir, this incident reflects that even if a community is entitled to be included in SC/ST category, it is still difficult due to political pressures. It means it has become difficult to add/delete any caste in/from SC/ST category in future. Therefore, we have stopped demanding for it and we have decided not to demand or fight for what we will not get. But we have

devised a plan on the lines of what the Mandal Commission and Shri L.R. Naik suggested. There should be some provision in the Constitution for the denotified nomadic community on the pattern of what exists for SC/ST in the Constitution and there should be reservation for them in social, economic, political, educational fields and in service and promotional matters. In this regard, I have brought forward a private member's bill which contains all these things, but that bill is still pending...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Sir, the NDA Government had constituted a National Commission to review the working of the Constitution of India under the Chairmanship of Justice Venkatchallaiya. Under that it was to be reviewed whether our constitution is functioning properly or not?

Whether people are happy or not in terms of the Constitution? We requested him also and asked him why these people were forgotten by them while framing Constitution. Why the fate of these people fell short of the parameters of the constitution?

The Constitution should have proper place for denotified nomadic tribes. This is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. This falls under the State list too but the files in regard to these have yet to be opened. Shri Venkatchallaiya had suggested to form a Commission for that. He had stated:

[English]

"The De-notified Tribes/Communities have been wrongly stigmatized as crime prone and subjected to highhanded treatment as well as exploitation by the representatives of law and order as well as by the General Society."

[Translation]

He further stated:

[English]

"The Commission also considered the representations made on behalf of the De-notified and Nomadic Tribal Rights Action Group and decided to forward them to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the suggestion that they may examine the same preferably through a Commission."

[Translation]

[Shri Haribhau Rathod]

It was a recommendation. We had made demand as per this recommendation. We along with Smt. Mahashweta Devi—leader of our nomadic society, Sh. Gopinath Munde, Sh. Ranjit Nayak, Sh. Pramod Mahajan, Sh. Gaikwad, Sh. Ramdas Athawale, Members of Parliament had met the then Minister of Home Affairs Shri Lal Krishna Advani and had also represented to the then Prime Minister. They had constituted a Commission under the chairmanship of Shri B. Motilal Nayak and I was also made a Member of that Commission. The BJP had promised in their manifesto that commission would be constituted and would work for welfare of those people and they did so. For this I am greatly thankful to the Bhartiya Janata Party. The report of this Commission has been submitted to the Government on July, 2. Hon'ble Prime Minister has written to me that it would be placed before the Cabinet shortly. I have been informed through a written reply that it is under consideration. When we had met the Prime Minister three years ago, a T.A.G. headed by Dr. Ganesh Davi was constituted to consider our demands. The T.A.G. was asked to submit its report within three months. The report was submitted within 3 months by the T.A.G. but no one knows about the fate of this report whether it was received in the P.M.O. or not and what happened to the report. I am afraid that reports of many commissions and committees have been shelved and neglected. In this country 15 crore people have been feeling frustrated for the last 60 years living under the open sky. Every now and then they are subjected to atrocities and harassment. Even today, an instruction is given during the police course that tribals are criminals and wherever an incident of dacoity takes place it is reported in the newspapers that a person belonging to the 'Pardhi' community has been arrested in this connection. In the newspapers caste of the individual is reported instead of his/her name. It has also been a fact that wherever people belonging to the 'Pardhi' community go they are pelted with stones burnt alive lynched and subjected to injustice. They had been termed as criminals by the then Government as they were freedom fighters and fought against the erstwhile rulers. We were fighting against the Britishers and that is why they termed them as criminals but today they are being oppressed and insulted. Even now we are being treated as criminals. We still bear that stigma and it has not been removed so far. That is why the word 'criminal' is still used for this community. Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ji had honoured them by declaring denotified nomadic tribe but they have not been able to get rid of the oppression.

16.00 hrs.

But these victims of atrocities have not got redemption. Still they are being used in completing the daily diary of police, getting promotion for the policemen and in furthering the vote-bank politics of the politicians. They will have to fight afresh for their freedom if such an ill treatment continues. These people have a feeling that the country is free today but they have not been able to get freedom. These people have, therefore, not been able to get the benefit of our country's freedom. They have neither the ration cards nor have a roof over their heads. Even today these people are compelled to wander from place to place and spend their nights under the open sky. These people earn their livelihood through begging.

I would like to request the Chairperson of the U.P.A., Sonlaji that recommendations of the Renke Commission constituted for these people should be implemented and they should be provided 7 percent reservation in education, jobs and politics. I would like to request all hon'ble Members including Shri Lal Krishna Advani, Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Chairman, Rajya Sabha, the Deputy-Chairman, Sharad Yadav ji, Shri Kalyan Singh ji to consider this issue and help deliver justice to these poor people. These 15 crore people are categorized under 400 castes but they have not been able to get benefited along with the other sections of the society so far. These people are still compelled to lead nomadic life.

I have got a list of all these 400 castes which I cannot read out due to paucity of time but I would like to mention a few of them. In Andhra Pradesh Pidis, Yerukulas, Donga Yanadi, Joglas, Dasari, in Chhattisgarh Banjara, Bairagi, Paradhi and Pasi are some of these castes. The nomadic tribes include Bhat, Jogi, Joshi, Gosain, Ghangar, Kasai, Rajgound, Devar etc. Similarly in Delhi Aheria, Banjara, Bhill, Bavaria, Khatik, Mallah etc. are included in denotified tribes. In Gujarat, Koli, Hingora, Chhara, Bafan and under Nomadic Tribes Nath, Bajania, Vaadi, Turi Garo, Jogi, Godalia, Ghantia, Charan etc. are included. In Haryana Barar, Bauria, Nat, Sansi and Bengali are such castes. These are nearly 400 castes and the list of which is with me. In Madhya Pradesh also there are 62 such castes like Sansi, Baladia, Kanjar, Banjara, Bagari, Nat, Pasia, Bairagia. We need not to tell the people of Maharashtra because they are all aware. There are a number of such castes in Tamil Nadu also. I would like to tell with regard to Uttar Pradesh that there are castes like Banjara, Rajbhar, Kahar, Kewat,

Ghosi, Lodh, Jogi, Joga, Sapera, Gasain, Baragi, Mahawat, Madari, Oghad, baid, Brijbasi, Singiwal, Kanmelia, Beldar, etc. in this state. These castes are hardly aware that Renke Commission was constituted for them. There are so many castes and they are not aware at all that they are denotified. Britishers had notified them but later on they were declared as denotified communities. It is the biggest issue after the Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission is nothing as compared to it. All people covered under that had got the benefits but these downtrodden and nomadic people are still disconnected from and outside the mainstream of society. Now they have no ration cards and no houses to live in and above all the police commit excesses on them. Yesterday one of my friends who works in the Railways told that when we return from duty, these people are found sleeping. The policeman beat them with sticks and make them run away from there and I see that they run away. When I am reminded of this they ask me whether I am working for those people? Now these people have no house. Such people who go in the night at 3 A.M. to harvest sugarcane are awakened by kicking in the cold of night. Children of the labourers engaged in Sugarcane harvesting are not provided education. These are wandering tribes whose condition is quite miserable. No one talks about 15 crore people of this country.

I have got the inkling that perhaps it is going to be my last speech in this House as the Lok Sabha elections are round the corner. Therefore, my voice should not be gagged. It is a matter of sentiments and development of the 15 crore people. It is my request to the leaders of the ruling as well as the opposition parties that recommendations of the Commission constituted for these people should be implemented at the earliest by addressing their problems before the ensuing elections so that people belonging to the denotified communities may join the mainstream of development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude. A number of hon. Members want to speak on your motion. You will also be allowed to speak later on.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: I request that let this motion of mine be unanimously passed in the House. I hope that all the hon. Members will cooperate with me and pass my motion to elevate the life standard of 15 crore people of the country and provide social justice to the crores of people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House expresses its concern over the plight of persons belonging to Denotified tribes and Nomadic tribes including Banjaras and urges upon the Government to bring forward suitable legislation providing for:—

- (i) promotion of educational and economic interests;
- (ii) reservation of posts in the services under the State; and
- (iii) reservation of seats in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies,

in favour of persons belonging to Denotified tribes and Nomadic tribes including Banjaras and take all necessary steps for their overall development."

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must appreciate my hon. colleague, Shri Haribhau Rathod, as he has taken the initiative to bring a legislation for the welfare of the people belonging to nomadic, semi-nomadic and denotified tribes in our country. It is a very unusual Resolution, which we are now debating on. India had attained its freedom 60 years ago, but still we are bearing the administrative hang over, the legislative hang over of the British colonial power, which is vividly reflected in the plight of our people who, even after belonging to our own country, do not have their address, do not have their right to exercise franchise and do not have their right to procure food under our Public Distribution System as they do not have ration cards. These members of the wandering population visit place to place in a sub-human condition. They are the people who are suffering from utter poverty and neglect in our country.

Sometimes, I feel that those are the State-less citizens of our country who are using our soil, but they are unable to reap up the benefit and opportunities emanating from our soil. Sometimes, it is seen in conflict with our established Constitution where we have protected the rights and privileges of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by framing various articles and various provisions, but in spite of the similarity between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those nomadic and denotified tribes, they are even being deprived of getting their privilege, their rights in this country.

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

Sir, if we peep through the history of our country, then we will find that the ancestors of most of the Indian people belong to the Nomadic tribes. For example, let us take the case of Jats. Jats are the descendants of Scythian whose kingdom capital was Scythia in the present Ukraine in the Soviet Republic. These Scythians were Nomadic horsemen who made periodic incursion into the area to the South. They flourished from the Ninth Century BC to the Second Century BC when they were conquered by Sarmatians. Therefore, we can say that the ancestors of the Jat population of our country also belonged to the Nomadic race.

As regards Ahirs, who are the ancestors of Ahirs? The origin of Ahirs, a Nomadic tribe, and the stages of their migration into India are obscure. However, Abhira King — who may be regarded as a successor of the Satvahanas and Sakas in the North-West Deccan — is Raja Mathariputra Isvarasena. Abhiras were very powerful in Punjab at the time of Alexander's invasion.

If we take the case of Gujjars, the Gujjars are foreign people who came to India along with Hun, a tribe of cultivators and herdsmen. If we take the example of Rajput, they are also descendants of Huns-Scythians. Naturally, after 60 years of our Independence, if we again try to determine the people of our country as to whether they are Nomadic or Denotified tribes, then I think that it is a disgrace to our country and it is blight on our democracy. Furthermore, it is a violation of the fundamental rights including the human rights and other international conventions also.

Article 14 enunciates the equality of all citizens before the law. Article 15 propounds prohibition of discrimination. Article 21 spells out protection of life and personal liberty. Has our Constitution been able to provide the privileges of these articles — enshrined in our Constitution — to the Nomadic and Denotified tribes? Why not, if it is so? Why were we not serious? Why are we not paying our empathy and our sincere love to our own countrymen?

Actually, these Nomadic and Denotified tribes may say that they are the national tribe because they do not have any place of residence in our country. However, they belong to our country. It is really a puzzling and baffling episode to me also. We know that these Nomadic and Denotified tribes were actually born in 1871. It is because — as Shri Rathod has clearly pointed out — it is the British colonial power who categorized them as criminal tribes on their own assessment

Those people even took up cudgels against the oppression and suppression of the British imperialists. Naturally, they were disliked by the British imperialism. In order to contain the influence of those fiercely independent people, the British imperialism branded them as criminal tribes. Nowhere in the world any community can be determined by the deeds committed or perpetrated by an individual of that community. But here, in our country, the colonial British branded one community after another, one tribe after another, on their own volition, declared as criminal tribes. To notify that criminal tribes, they even made legislation in the year 1871, under the nomenclature Criminal Tribes Act. At that time when the Act was enacted, it was implemented in the northern part of our country. Later on in the year 1911, the area of administration to notify Criminal Tribes Act was expanded which later included in other parts of our country also.

After Independence, the Indian Government took a special initiative to repeal the Act in the year 1952. This Act was required to erase the stigma which was imposed on the people of our country. But still it is a fact that a suspicion, mistrust still persists in our society, at those people who do not have their own shelter.

You will be astonished to know that the British officials forced them to move to a permanent reformatory settlement; it was a virtual prison; it was simply a labour camp. Can you imagine that the British officials have forced our citizens to stay in a labour camp, to procure cheap labour for their farming? Even those tribes who were forced to put into permanent reformatory settlement were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the camp.

We had tried to erase the stigma. But again when we see that in our country, after Independence, various States have legislated Habitual Offenders Act, then I think, the British Administrative hangover has been again revisiting us. Why do we need Habitual Offenders' Act? We have our Code of Criminal Procedure; we have our Indian Penal Code; and others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I have taken only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But I have a long list. Already we have taken 30 minutes on this.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, still some discrepancies persist in categorizing the Nomadic and Denotified tribes in various States of our country. I would give you an account of it. The Banjara people are treated as OBC in UP, however treated as Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh and the same tribe is being treated as Scheduled Castes in Karnataka and Denotified Tribe in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

In the case of Badar, they are categorized as OBC in UP but Scheduled Tribes in Bengal and Denotified Tribe in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. I have a number of examples in this regard.

My first request to this Government, through the Hon. Minister, whom I think is very competent to make a social change of our country because she has raised the slogan of 'pay back to the society' which I always acknowledge with high appreciation. This kind of discrepancy, this kind of dichotomy should be done away with. They should be given a separate category. Like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes they also can be given the privileges and other welfare provisions by our Union Government.

I would like to give you a brief account given by Mahasweta Devi who has won the Jnanpith Award. She has been for long associated with the tribal people all over the country. She has referred that her home State is West Bengal. In 1977 there were three notified tribes Lodha, Kheria and Sabar. Killing of denotified tribes is a regular affair in West Bengal as can be seen from the following. Between 1979 and 82, 42 denotified Lodha tribals were mob-lynched not for crimes committed by them. They were lynched only because they were born as Lodha. The Lodha tribe is still treated as the criminal tribe in various parts of the country, including West Bengal. The Sabars population in West Bengal is simply on the threshold of starvation throughout their life. Between 1960 and 1998 more than 50 Kheria Sabars had been killed by the police and mob-lynched. In all the cases, police took no action.

February 1998, in West Bengal Budhan Sabar was tortured by police and taken to prison where he died. In 1998, in Maharashtra, Pinya Hari Kale was killed in police custody in Baramati. He was denotified Pardhi community. In 1998, in Maharashtra at Doki village in Osmanabad district a Pardhi woman was raped and her husband's genitals were crushed.

In August, 1998 in Maharashtra, the Railway Police attacked a group of Pardi women and children at Diksal village and a pregnant woman lost her child as she was kicked on the stomach. In August 1998, a social worker, Alice Garg, who ran hostels in Rajasthan for the nomadic children of the den community was victimised by the Rajasthan Government. In Bombay in 1998, Raja Rathor of Ahmedabad who had gone to Bombay belonged to the Chhara community. The Railway Police dragged him to lock up and he died. No details are available. In 1998 in Baroda, a man from the Bajania denotified community was lynched for stealing. So, still these poor and vulnerable people are the victims of atrocities and harassment.

For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we have formulated an Act to save them from atrocities. People who belong to nomadic and denotified tribes resemble in terms of their dialect, their livelihood and their culture with the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in various places of our country but still such kind of discrimination is continuing. Already the Renke Commission has recommended various measures to protect these nomadic people who belong to various communities. I would request the hon. Minister to give details of nomadic tribes and denotified tribes which are remaining in India.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by hon. Shri Haribhau Rathod. He has already gone into details therefore, I do not want to go into details again. I would like to make a submission that in Gujarat also, there are 12 denotified communities, namely, Bafan, Chhara, Dafer, Hingora, Me, Miyana, Sandhi, Theba, Wagher, Waghari, Chuvalia Koli and Koli. If you look at their condition, it is the worst.

As regards nomadic tribes, in Gujarat, there are many tribes like, Bajania, Bajigar, Bhand, Nat Bajania, Garudi, Kathodi, Katkari, Nath, Nath Bawa, Kotwalia, Kotvaliya, Turi, Vitodiya, Vitoliya, Vadi, Jogi Vadi, Vansfoda, Bawa-Vairagi, Vairagibava, Bhavaiya, Targala, Garo, Garoda, etc.

16.28 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Sir, I would like to make a request in regard to Jogi, Bhopa, Gadi Luharia, Gadalia, Gadliya, Kangasia, Kagasiya, Ghantiya, Gantiya, Natada, Chamta, Chamatha, Charan-Gadhvi, Charan-Gadhavi, Salat Ghera, and

[Shri P.S. Gadhavi]

Salatghera whose condition is worse even today. The hon. Minister may be knowing that the persons belonging to nomadic tribes used to live in hilly areas and their main profession was cattle breeding. But till today their condition is worse. If you look at their educational standard, it is very low.

My humble request to the hon. Minister is to kindly consider the submissions made by hon. Member, Shri Haribhau Rathod. Kindly see that these nomadic and denotified tribes who are very sufferers are given protection. So, kindly consider the Resolution moved by Shri Haribhau Rathod and see that their plight is improved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to discuss on the Motion presented by Shri Haribhau Rathod. I rise to discuss on this Motion.

This House should enact a legislation for all round development of denotified tribals and for that thing this discussion is going on.

The hon. Rathod ji has mentioned caste-wise about all castes in details. As far as nomadic castes and tribes are concerned, there are approximately 400 nomadic tribes as told by Rathod ji but in my own view they are more than 400 and neither the Central Government and nor the State Governments have ever tried to get their survey conducted so far with a view to knowing the exact number of these people. These people very often come across when they are migrating to the cities, metropolitan cities, forests and from one corner to another corner of the country whether be it rural, urban or forest areas. The Central Government and State Governments have not got their survey conducted fully so far. The position of these tribes are different in different States. Somewhere they are trying to be included in the Scheduled Castes and somewhere in the Scheduled Tribes and somewhere in Backward Class. There are atleast fifteen, twenty or twenty five sub-castes of a single tribal community and to my mind, it becomes difficult to trace them out.

There has been a mention only about Banjaras and nomadic people here in the Motion. In Allahabad Commissionerate, be it Pratapgarh or Fatehpur or any other such place, these people can be noticed even today mostly in Allahabad and particularly in Kaushambi district. They belong to Kol caste and their profession is to break

the stone into pieces. They live in the forests and hill terrains and earn their livelihood by breaking the stones into pieces. Thus, there are different geographical conditions of different places. A number of sub-castes of these tribes are found. Now, this thing is being discussed here as to what place or position has been accorded to them by all State Governments and what sort of things have been done for their educational and economic development and their all around development. Every State Government has its own different conditions. A proposal passed by Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has been sent to the Central Government twice and thrice for inclusion of Kewat Nishad, Mallah, Bind and Prajapati Castes in the Scheduled Caste list, but it is lying pending with the Central Government. If we look into their financial and educational condition in a broader prospective, we will come to know that it is infact, very pitiable and deplorable. There are so many castes in the society which find themselves neglected and they feel isolated from the society. Whether it is Central Government or State Government, they do not act upon the schemes. The condition of their children is deplorable and pitiable. Their own condition is also deplorable.

At Rathod ji has said there are many such tribes which live under the open sky and they have no roof over their heads and no house to live in and the condition of their children is very bad. These tribes are nomads who move together in a caravan and then stay at some place for two, three or four days. They make and eat their food there, then they leave for some other place by earning their wages whatsoever they get it from local level. They do not have one fixed place and one cannot trace it as to which country, state, forest area, city they belong to. Atleast, we should look into such tribes. The hon. Minister Shrimati Meira Kumar is sitting here. To my mind, she is well aware of this problem. The proposal is lying pending with the Central Government regarding inclusion of these all tribes in the list of scheduled castes and backward class. But no special attention has been paid to it so far.

As far as the reservation for services under the States is concerned, you will find a few IPS and IAS after a thorough search of different places. If you have an opportunity to sit amongst them and listen to their grievances you will come to know as to what condition and background they belong to and under which circumstances they have attained this height. If you talk about giving importance to them on educational and social ground...(*Interruptions*). I am going to conclude. I have

two-three points. While keeping in view their condition if the Government provide protection to them, they can move ahead.

There is also a proposal to make a provision of reservation in this motion for their seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. I would like to make a submission to Rathodji when Women Reservation Bill is still pending then it is a far cry to think about it. First of all we have to think about providing them reservation so that they are illifted educationally and socially. We have to think about their house problem, their children's education and health. Only then we can talk about their reservation in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly. I would like to say that you have a good thinking. I would like to make a submission to the Central Government and specially to the hon. Minister that a state-wise survey of these tribes, castes and sub-castes may be got conducted. We must find whether they belong to north-eastern States, backward States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh or remote areas in the forests. At the same time this may also be considered as to how they should be protected and as to how their life standard be elevated. Due to backwardness the people of such tribes have become naxalites and feel themselves as backward. The youth of such tribes after getting a little bit of education have become naxalites and now are isolated from the mainstream of the society. They know that they don't have anything. They do not have their names in voter lists and have no ration cards, no houses. They cannot contest elections and sit among the society and nobody listens to them and that is why they become naxalites. There is a need to look into this matter that these castes also help in the expansion of naxalism and terrorism. Therefore, a survey may be got conducted and they may be provided protection and their living standard be elevated. With these words, while strongly supporting, this motion I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the resolution on the plight of persons belonging to denotified tribes and nomadic tribes including the Banjaras. I am requesting the Government to bring suitable legislation for their overall development. The Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Haribhau Rathod is a welcome step in the right direction.

We know that our Constitution provides for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes

and Backward Classes. But there are a number of denotified tribes and nomadic tribes including the Banjaras who continue to suffer from constant hunger, malnourishment, ill-treatment and exploitation.

According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Tribes accounted for 84.32 millions corresponding to 8.2 per cent of the country's population. These tribes and nomads can be empowered through education and vocational employment programmes. More outlays should be made for development of forest villages and minor irrigation of tribal villages and their land in the country. Similarly, more developmental schemes should be launched by extending financial assistance to Self Help Groups. Family-oriented income generating schemes should be launched for their development. Community-based development schemes for the Primitive Tribal Groups and forest villagers should be encouraged.

Education can change the lives of people for generations. Therefore, emphasis should be given on the education of denotified and nomadic tribe girls, especially in the low literacy areas. More Central sector scholarship schemes for the education of denotified tribes and nomadic community should be launched. Meritorious denotified students should be encouraged to pursue their studies at degree and at post-graduate levels.

Financial support should be extended to them in the form of term loans and micro credit at concessional rates of interest for income generating activities. In order to encourage marketing of tribal products, more and more Tribal Marketing Federations should be created in the country. More retail markets and sales outlets should be set up to help the forest dwellers.

There is an urgent need to implement the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. This will go a long way in recognizing the forest rights of forest dwelling de-notified tribes and nomadic tribes.

With these words, I would request the Government to bring a suitable legislation for the development of denotified tribes, nomadic tribes, including Banjaras, at the earliest.

I whole-heartedly support this Resolution and conclude my speech.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): I am very thankful to Shri Haribhau Rathod, our friend, for bringing this Resolution for discussion. I am sure that he will be remembered as one who brought the voice of the voiceless millions in this country to this august House. They are, in a way, marginalised communities. They are nowhere in our records. Even in the census records, they will not be there. It is a matter of shame that we have such large number of people – according to him 15 crores of people – in this country who are not recorded, who are denied all civil rights. We do not know how do they live. We do not know. It is not a very enviable thing for a democratic country like ours. That is why I said that he has succeeded in bringing to this House the voice of those voiceless millions who are unaccounted.

I think this House will take note of it. The hon. Minister is here. But I must say that we have adopted recently a Bill on the tribal rights. It was a historic measure. After decades of silence about tribal rights, at last we adopted a very commendable legislation on them. But, now, what I hear is that in implementing that legislation the Government is acting tardy. So, here is a question of people who have not been recognised at all. After six decades of Independence, we recognised them.

Their land rights, employment, property and other rights should be accepted. We gave a legal framework. But then the tiger lobby is against it. I am very much surprised that there are people who are so much concerned about tiger. I am also concerned about tiger but not as much as that the tiger becomes more important than crores of tribals in this country. That is a very inhuman and uncivilised attitude. I must say that the Government, after adopting the Legislation, is quietly sleeping over it. I want to register my protest and criticism here about that for a big section of people for whose welfare this House had adopted a commendable legislation, the Government is not implementing it.

There is another case. In this connection, I would like to mention that there are *dalit* Christians, *dalit* Muslims. There is a Committee appointed to inquire about their rights. It is the Ranganatha Misra Committee. If I understand properly, that Committee has already submitted its Report and the recommendations. I do not know how to describe it. An attitude of keeping quite is one thing. In a way, they are trying to keep it away from the people. It is kept a secret. It has not been placed on the Table of this House. Nobody knows what the Report of the Ranganatha Misra Committee is. It is about several

millions of people who think that probably they would overcome their social oppression and repression by way of conversion. Probably, that did not happen. Now, they are nowhere. They are neither here nor there.

In a democracy, it is the responsibility of the Government to see that every section of the people is taken into account. Whatever is their legitimate right, that right is to be accepted. Here, it is not happening. That is the unfortunate situation. This case is another classic example. If the figure of 15 crore people is correct, I am very sorry that nothing has been done. There is a Report of the Technical Advisory Group on De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes of the Government of India, 2006. We are good at making Reports. Probably these Reports will find very good reading for the posterity when they come to the Library. But the responsibility of the Government is not merely making Reports.

I have glanced through that Report. So many welcome suggestions are there to improve their social status, to improve their economic condition and to provide for reservation in education and jobs. Good suggestions are there. There are suggestions in the Report but the Government is not acting on it. At the end of the discussion, I am sure, the hon. Minister will say that she congratulates the hon. Member for bringing forward this Resolution. The hon. Minister may also say: "We will take note of it."

Madam Minister, I remember that one of the first Resolutions in this House which was discussed – you were the Minister – was about reservation to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people in the private sector. Four-and-a-half years ago, we discussed it. I remember the beautiful answer that you gave that the Government would take action, would consider that seriously. Four-and-a-half-years passed. I do not know whether you remember it or not. I hope you remember it. But a Minister should remember and act. Only then your responsibility is fulfilled. I am sorry, the Government did not act on that. I do not want to take much of the time of this House. We are discussing about a large section of the people – 15 crore of people – who are dispossessed, who are landless, who are homeless but in a sense who have nothing of their own.

At least the State should claim that they accept these people as our citizens. I don't think even that is there because they are not probably in the Voters List. They are nomadics; they are gypsies. We should allow this kind of a situation in an independent country.

So, I thank Shri Haribhau Rathod for bringing this Resolution so that today at least we have an opportunity to know about them and we have an opportunity to discuss about them. Everybody has supported this Resolution. I hope that the Government would act on the basis of the words spoken here about these people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you are there in the Chair, I am a little hopeful and I hope that you would please tell the Government in your own way to act in such a manner so that the posterity will not curse us that we were undemocratic in dealing with a big section of the people in the biggest democracy, that is, India. Thank you very much.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I want to congratulate our hon. Member Shri Haribhau Rathod for bringing this Resolution for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes.

Sir, the Constitution of India provides protection to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of this country. The status of Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes varies from State to State in our country. In some States they are considered as the Scheduled Castes, in some States they are considered as the Scheduled Tribes and in some other States they are considered as Other Backward Classes. As per our Constitution, articles 366 (24), 366 (25), 341 and 342 protect the rights of the Scheduled Tribes and also Other Backward Classes in this country.

The population of the Scheduled Castes in India is 84.33 million as per the Census of 2001 and they constitute 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country. Out of them, 91.7 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are living in rural areas and 8.3 per cent are living in urban areas. In the State of Tamil Nadu, these Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes are living in Nilgiri Hills and also in some parts of my constituency in Dindigul District. Their living conditions are very bad and the educational facilities available to them are pathetic. Even the commission constituted by the Government to study about their living conditions gave an elaborate report about the drop-out rate among the children of Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes. The report said that the drop-out is a critical indicator reflecting lack of educational development and inability of this social group to complete specific level of education. In the case of the Scheduled Tribes, the drop-out rate is still very high. The drop-out rate is 42.3 per cent from Class 1 to Class 5, it is 65.9

per cent from Class 1 to Class 8 and 79 per cent from Class 1 to 10, as per the survey of 2004-05.

So, I would request our Government to take steps to establish residential schools like Kasturba Gandhi Palika Vidyalaya and they should be provided with hostel facilities and also dresses and particularly vocational courses should be offered to them with job guarantee. Then only they will put all their children in schools. Unless we give them proper education, these tribes will not develop. We are seeing that practically in our area. The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken some steps for the welfare of these people. The present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi has introduced a scheme to provide rice at Re. 1 per kilogram and it is very helpful to these poor people.

I would like to add one more thing here. Our Government has constituted a National Commission to study the developmental aspects of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The Commission has given its report with recommendations to develop their living conditions. It has given a total of 76 recommendations for their upliftment and to amend the Constitution suitably for their welfare.

Out of which a very important recommendation is establishment of a National Commission for Denotified Tribes as a permanent constitutional body, like National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Another important recommendation, out of these, 66th recommendation, is reservation of ten per cent Government jobs for Denotified Tribes even if the ceiling of 50 per cent is exceeded. These recommendations must be implemented without further delay.

Further more, I would appreciate our Government that after 60 years of our Independence, we have established Indira Gandhi Tribal Technical University. This is a great achievement. We also enacted a Tribal Bill.

The hon. Member, Shri Chandrappan, referred about the Dalit Christians. In my constituency alone, we are having a Christian population of not less than two lakhs and most of the people are living in tribal and hill areas. Some of them belong to the Scheduled Tribes. They must be given, at least, school education and jobs. Even though, they have converted to Christianity, their rights are to be protected. They should be allowed to continue

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

their education as Scheduled Tribe candidates. That must be considered.

Further, I would like to bring to your notice, even though we have passed the Tribal Bill, that tribal people are living in hilly areas, the forest people are threatening them daily not to plough the land, not to cultivate the land. They are not being protected carefully. The Government has to take steps to protect the rights of those who are living in the hilly areas.

With these words, once again, I would like to congratulate and thank the hon. Member, Shri Haribhau Rathod, for bringing this Resolution for the welfare of the down-trodden people living in hilly areas.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Hon. Chairman Sir, I seek your permission to speak from seat No.377. Sir, the resolution brought in by Shri Haribhau Rathod for the protection of the rights of the De-notified and Nomadic Tribal Communities is truly commendable and historic. Even after 61 years of independence we witness vast socio-economic disparity among different sections. This is very unfortunate. Starting from social activists, the intelligentsia as well as political leader – all of them make a lot of hue & cry expressing their concern for the Dalits and the 'Aam Aadmis'. They conveniently forget that the De-notified and Nomadic Tribal people are also part of society and yet so far away from the national mainstream.

The Indian constitution speaks of equality amidst all the citizens. The fundamental principle of the constitution is the right to equality which means people of all castes, creeds and colour to live freely and enjoying all democratic rights. In this context Sir, we must ponder over the fact that a vast number of people are still deprived from this right. This is a sad commentary on our nation's progress.

17.00 hrs.

All over India, there are several such tribes who lead a reclusive, wandering life without any kind of socio-political-economic rights. In the absence of a permanent dwelling place, they are not even in the voter's list. They lead very difficult lives without the basic necessities of life. I will speak about my state Orissa, where a number of such tribal community – the Odia Kandha, Pano, Odia Domo, Jayantias, Kolhas etc exists.

*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Oriya.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that these people have no access to health and educational facilities. They are extremely poverty-stricken and the word 'democracy' holds no meaning for them. In this context all of us irrespective of our party affiliations must unanimously welcome and support the resolution of Shri Haribhau Rathod. Then only the principles of the constitution can be translated into reality and the message of equality can spread. If we do not protect the rights and privileges of this vulnerable community, how can we progress as a nation? The basic socio-economic and political rights must be granted to these people.

Sir, today we are speaking of reservation for the minorities and for other disadvantaged sections. But we should not forget these original inhabitants of this country. They must be integrated with the national mainstream and enjoy all the rights as citizens. Sir, I feel the time has come to reach a historic decision. As proposed by Shri Haribhau Rathod we should give them rights through Panchayats which is the grass root stage.

Sir, in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, there is a tribal community called 'Lodha'. Once upon a time this community had fought with the mighty British Empire. But with the passage of time, people of this community are now identified as law-breakers or criminals. It is very unfortunate to see this brave warrior clan being converted into anti-socials. They raised voice against the injustice of the British rule but nobody is raising voice to protect their rights.

Hon. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an issue of Orissa. Recently Hon. Supreme Court has issued directive to delete the 'Keuta', 'Dhilbar' and 'Khatia' community from the list of scheduled castes. This is unfair as people of these communities have no social security. This raises serious doubt in one's mind about the commitment of public representatives and their utterances in this August House. I want to clarify sir, if we are really concerned about the poor, the deprived and the underprivileged, we must usher in a new revolution. This revolution will end all injustice, integrate the disadvantaged and deprived communities with the national mainstream. These people deserve to live with dignity, to take part in the democratic process and enjoy all rights of civil society.

Sir, you know about the Jagannatha cult which stands for equality, fraternity, universal brotherhood and peaceful coexistence. In the land of Jagannatha all religion, castes, creeds merge into one. We have examples like "Bhakta

Salabega" a muslim and "Dasia" a dalit who were ardent devotees of Lord Jagannatha. We must bring the people of the deprived community at par with the rest. Then only a strong and progressive India can emerge. Our true commitment to the resolution can be proved by our unanimous support. Jai Jagannatha. Vande Utkal Janani, Jai Bharat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, still there are a large number of Members who would like to speak on this Resolution. Time is very limited. So, I would request them to confine their speeches to five minutes only.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please request the hon. Minister to give her reply to this discussion on the Resolution now so that we can take up the next important Resolution today itself. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I will try to adjust the time so that we can take up the next Resolution today.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: The next Resolution is a very important Resolution. Every time we are postponing it. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have been advised to adjust to take up the next Resolution today. So, I would once again request the hon. Members to confine their speeches to five minutes only so that we can complete this Resolution and take up the next Resolution today. The next Resolution is a very important Resolution, and a large number of Members from Andhra Pradesh are sitting here.

Now, Shrimati Tejasvini Gowda.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank my colleague, Shri Haribhau Rathod for bringing this meaningful Resolution before this House.

With a heavy heart I am paying my homage to the martyrs like Birsa Munda who had given their lives to free India while fighting against colonial forces. Even after nearly 60 years of our Independence, it is our painful moment in this House to debate to free them from such painful conditions under which they are living in this country. They are having an equal right to live as all of us are having. They have contributed in every field.

Now, this Resolution has been brought forward here for the overall development of the persons belonging to Denotified tribes and Nomadic tribes including Banjaras and urges upon the Government to bring forward suitable legislation for (i) promotion of education and economic interests; (b) reservation of posts in the services under the State; and (iii) reservation of seats in the House of the people and the State Legislative Assemblies.

This is a right moment to remember one incident in *Ramayana*. We cannot forget the tribes. We are unable to forget our origin. Tribal people were the origin of this nation, and they were the origin of our anthropology. We should remember as to how they contributed while the kidnap of Sita took place in Chitrakut, Chhattisgarh, where a large number of tribal people live. Those loyal and natural habitants helped Rama to trace Sita. Not only that, we all know how even the bird like Jatayu had tried to prevent the kidnap of Sita by Ravana. I mean to say that the tribal people are the children of nature. They do not know cowardliness, they do not know how to survive in this modern life. Even today they are living with that inherited emotional attachment towards nature and commitment towards forest.

We have to ensure that they get educational opportunity. Today, we have a lot of habitats but proper schools are not there. Even if we have schools in the places where tribal people are living, we do not have proper teachers. No teacher would like to go to the backward places where tribal people are living. So, we must ensure quality education, quality infrastructure, drinking water facility, housing facility to these tribal people. We must encourage the children of the tribal people. We must educate the tribal people about their rights and other things. Even after 60 years of our Independence, they are unaware of their basic rights, which our Constitution guarantees to them. That means, we must promote them educationally by giving job-oriented education and IT education. We must also give some concessions regarding their language because they cannot learn these courses in English language. I think, the concerned State Governments must give concessions to learn in their own language, and we can assist them so that later on they can merge with other people.

In this sovereign country, land-based activities should be given to them. As they are the children of the forests, they know how to survive in that surrounding. We must make them to undertake the activities like collecting honey, etc., and we must make them to undertake forest-based

[Smt. Tejasvini Gowda]

activities. We must make them to learn how to earn their livelihood through whichever profession they know and which they can perform in their surrounding.

Then, climate change also matters. Today, we are speaking a lot about climate change. They are the people who are worshipping sun, moon, water and tree. So, why do we not use these people, the children of the nature, to maintain climate change? They may not speak good language but they are habitually well-versed with natural resources and maintaining the climate change.

I think, to take care of the wildlife and to protect the forests, these people are the right people to be used. By doing this, we may also generate a lot of jobs for them. They are well built; they are having a lot of energy and efficiency. Why do we not identify from them, some good children and train them? By giving them proper training, we can accommodate them and be able to provide jobs in the sports-oriented fields.

Sir, from my State of Karnataka, we have more than 30 lakh tribal people. In Karnataka, out of 29 districts, there are 11 districts, where altogether, we have about 3,50,000 tribal people. But I feel that the people belonging to the Denotified Tribes and the Nomadic Tribes have been cornered by the well-educated Tribes. These 11 districts, namely, Coorg, Dakshin Kannada, Chikmagalur, Mysore, Ramnagar, which is my own district, Bangalore Urban, Uttara Kannad, Hassan, Udupi, Mandhya are having more than 3,50,000 tribal people. Even though, we passed Forest Tribal Act in the year 2006, yet it is to be implemented properly in many villages. While trying to implement this Act also, there are a lot of loopholes. Other people are misusing this Act. So, we must ensure that these needy and deserving people get the benefit.

Now, I would say a few words about the reservation of seats for these tribal people in the House of People and in the State Legislative Assemblies. I am giving an example. In Karnataka, 15 seats were allocated based on the 30 lakhs of tribal population. But believe me, Sir, not even a single original tribal people was able to reach the Assembly. All other people exploited this resolution and these tribal people could not reach the Assembly. Therefore, I feel that we must ensure the safe entry of the original tribal people into the Assembly on their allocated seats. There was one lady by name Shrimati Jaji, who go elected some 15 years back to the Zila Panchayat. She was the original tribal lady. She also tried for the Assembly seat, but we were unable to get

her the seat. I do not mind mentioning here that I tried my level best to get her the seat through my leader Madam Sonia Gandhiji, but in this male chauvinistic society, I failed to provide her the seat in the Assembly.

Anyway, Sir, we will continue our fight to get seats for the women, particularly these neglected women with all the support of the Chair. We must do justice to these tribes. The situation is alarming, and this is high time that before they get revolted, we must ensure their basic rights according to the Constitution.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are still six names with me. If any hon. Member wants to lay his speech on the Table of the House, he may do so.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): Respected Chairman Sir, it is very unfortunate that even after sixty years of independence, the fruits of democracy is yet to reach many people in this country. In our struggle for freedom the most prominent role was played by our tribal brethren. We all know about Martyr Birsa Munda, Tilka Majhi Siddho and Kanhoo. All of them belong to the tribal community and they sacrificed their lives for the cause of the nation. In my State Orissa, Shahid Laxman Naik was hanged to death during the movement of 1942. Other tribal leaders like Chakora Bisoi, Kasti Dakua and Rendro Majhi played valuable role in the freedom struggle. Hatthi Singh and Madho Singh of Orissa were sent to the Gallows in the Cellular Jail of Andaman Nicobar Island.

Our tribal community has the first right on the resources as they are the original inhabitant of this country. It is very sad that the fruits of freedom has not benefited them. Whether it is in the field of education, health, jobs or civic rights, they are a deprived lot. They are unable to lead a life of dignity. Therefore, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution brought in by Shri Haribhau Rathod regarding the rights of the de-notified and nomadic tribal people.

Sir, in my constituency Jajpur there is a community called Makidia which is mentioned in official list as Makridia or Mankidia. This community had no voting right for a long time. Only recently they have been included in

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Oriya.

the voters list. In their community only one child is literate who is studying in Class-III at present.

They are abysmally poor, do not get two square meal a day, clothes to wear and have no access to education, health and PDS (Public Distribution System) facilities. There are other extremely backward communities like the Gussuria and the Mundapota Kela. In these communities finding a graduate is a herculean task. It is being said that these communities will be given representation in Assemblies and Parliament. But I want to say, Sir, so far not a single person from these communities has become a ward member or councilor. One of my hon'ble colleagues has already mentioned how some tribal communities are labelled as criminals. It is very pathetic. Whether Dalits or STs they are all deprived of democratic governance, administrative reforms or the policy of reservation.

The present reservation policy is not benefiting the truly deprived. The basic principles behind reservation was to uplift those people who were ostracized as 'Untouchables'. Sir, in 1950, the Constitution banned untouchability but the heinous practice still continues. Their human rights are crashed every movement. They are called the 'Aati Shudra Dalits'. They are beyond the purview of the four-varna caste hierarchy and stay outside the village premises. They are denied entry to the village temple, grave yard, well, bathing ghats and also the market place.

The village priest, barber, washer men or astrologer do not render any social service to them. The upper caste people regard them as impure and inauspicious.

In Orissa, the Keuta, Kaivartya or Dhiwar community is listed in the scheduled caste category. People of this community are poor but not the victims of untouchability, hence this community should be enlisted in the OBC category. Ironically now we see more and more castes being included in the SC and ST list just for political gains. It is a travesty of justice. Sir, these lists should be rectified after a thorough study and deserving backward classes should be brought into the fold of reservation. The de-notified and nomadic tribal people are at the receiving end of the society and we must do our best to protect their interest. If we remain as mute spectators, a vast chunk of our population will lose faith in democracy. I strongly support the Resolution.

SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE (Osmanabad): Sir, I thank you. Hon'ble Shri Haribhau Rathodji has moved this resolution. I rise in to support it.

Sir, the people belonging to Pardhi, Banjara, Ghisadi, Masangiogi, Gosavi, Madari and many other communities live in Maharashtra. These people live outside the villages in Tanda Vali. Hence they do not get the benefits of any of the facilities being provided by the Government. In our Maharashtra, especially in Marathwada, the Banjaras and the Pardis people work in sugar factories and they do the work of cutting sugarcane. So, these people do not have to go to different sugar factories. That is why their children do not get educational facilities and their women also do not get any facilities. The Government of Maharashtra have opened schools near sugar factories, but their children are not able to get that facilities and that makes them deprived of education.

There is a Masandjogi community in our area. These people wake the people up early in the morning by singing songs in villages. Afterwards, they stay at the cremation yards where the dead bodies are burnt throughout the day. When I was contesting for the Lok Sabha elections, I had gone to these Tandawadies for votes. Then, they told me about their problems. We try to address their problems with the funds from MPLADS but shortage of funds hamper our efforts. Hence, the Union Government as well as the State Government must provide facilities to these people.

I support the resolution presented by Shri Haribhau Rathod.

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Hon. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion. I will cite two examples of Orissa, about two personalities who have done commendable job for the tribals. The first one is Dr. Achyuta Samanta the founder of 'KIIT' and the second is Prof. Meenaketan the founder of ODM. At present Dr. Samanta is associated with me, in organising 3000 tribal students the highest number in the country is feeding and nourishing them in the tribal school in Bhubaneswar. Prof. Meenaketan has established a tribal school on the Valunki mountain near Bhabaneswar. Sir, this type of august institutions should be encouraged by the Central Government and sufficient grant should be rendered to them. Both Dr. Samanta and Prof. Meenaketan's institution

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani]

to educate the tribal children, should be converted into a tribal university.

Sir, the Congress has come to power owing mostly to its tribal vote base. Why are the tribals still hungry and deprived then? Who is a tribal? A tribal can belong to any community – Muslim, Christian, Jain or Buddhist etc. The word tribal or adivashi comes from 'Aadima' which means the most ancient. He is equivalent to the all-pervading Lord Jagannatha who symbolises the Oriya culture. His flag the 'Patitapavana' furls in the whole world to lead us to salvation. Nowhere in the world we will see such a gigantic temple with a 'Neelachakra' that symbolises secularism. The state of Orissa is under His protection. Now, under the able leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik the tribals are well-provided for. That is why the Congress is unable to come back to power there.

Sir, we must not forget that we are human beings first. The shlokas of Jagannatha temple explain succinctly how we are all connected because of a common ancestor, 'Neelachala Nivasays Nitya Paramatwane Balabhadre, Subhadha Vyam Jagannathaye Namah' the 'Darubrahma' or the pious log of wood from which the Lord Jagannatha evolved can be traced to a tribal family. If these original inhabitants of our land are ill-treated it will lead to nothing but disaster.

The exploitation of tribals has led to extremist outfits like naxalism. Rich people exploit tribals. They spend more money on the upkeep of their dog than pay wage to a tribal. For issuing caste certificate a tribal, youth has to run from pillar to post. There is also the confusion regarding the sub-caste like 'Sabar', 'Saar' or 'Shahar'. Even after 61 years of independence he is unable to get the benefit of reservation.

Therefore Sir, we urgently need to do something to protect their socio-economic-political and cultural rights. Only when they integrate with the national mainstream can we claim true democracy.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Haribhau Rathod. The resolution moved by him is that "this House express its concern over exclusion from notification about the plight of Nomadic tribes including banjara tribes and request the Government to promote the educational and economical interests of the people belonging to Nomadic tribes including nomadic tribes and

Banjaras tribes excluded from the notification, to reserve the posts under the State Services and to bring suitable legislation for making provision for seat reservation in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies and to take necessary action for their all round development". I think it is a complete resolution. Everything has been included in it. Special efforts should be made for the welfare and upliftment of the Nomadic tribes and Banjaras. I thank the hon'ble Minister because "Maya se maya miley kar kar lambe haath, Tulsī hai Garīb ki Poonche nahin kol baat." He has paid attention to the people who are really poor. All have paid attention to cities, villages and forest tribes and all have paid attention to the tribes living in forests. But there is none to take care of these poor people who live in villages and cities by making temporary shelters near them for themselves. They are somewhere in the morning and elsewhere in the evening, second day somewhere else and they are hardly able to make their both ends meet. Sometimes they indulge in snake charming and jugglery and sometimes they work as Madavi, sometimes they sell small stone made flour grinding machines and sometimes they carry goods from one place to another. Very few people have paid attention towards them.

Our country became independent on 15th August 1947 and it was declared a sovereign democratic republic on 26th January 1950. When our Constitution was implemented and many welfare provisions were brought forth. But I am sorry to say that the condition of these tribes is pathetic even after 61 years of independence. I myself go to villages and where I stay, they stay in their temporary shelters near us. I feel sorry to see their condition and their food. They are deprived of all the facilities and amenities and make a living by begging or playing Sarangi, an indigenous violin or singing at streets. These are Gadia blacksmiths who engaged themselves in making farm tools and implements in Rajasthan and they had taken a vow not to come back to Chittor till the freedom of India. Since then they live in their vehicles. However, our first Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had gone to Chittor and had convened a very big conference for rehabilitating them and made them understand that India has become free but they are still illiterate and they do not live in houses. They still live in their vehicles. Their birth, death and everything happens in their vehicle and they wander from one place to another in their vehicle. They do the work of producing farm tools. The Government should pay attention to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is limited time. Please conclude now.

[English]

Hon. Member, I request you to please conclude. Madam Minister will speak, and another Resolution is also to be moved. Therefore, please conclude your speech.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I am familiar with your sensitivity. The denotified communities in India be it Bavri, Kanjar, Sansa, out of them people belonging to Kanjar and Sansi have four-five colonies of theirs in our Ajmer city. But due to lack of education among them, they have developed habit of drinking. When police go, they tumble down 40-40, 50-50 drums of liquor and foul smell emanates from.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, minimum tendencies have developed in them they have been deprived of Government's welfare schemes, education and housing etc. Ms. Meira Kumar ji is sitting here. I would like to urge upon her Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which is making many efforts for the welfare of SCs and STs, it is working also for the development of tribes to pay special attention for the education, housing and upliftment of the nomadic tribes, they should take part in voting and enjoy Independent India. These tribes should enjoy all the rights, participate in adult franchise and benefit from all the amenities and facilities in Independent India like their co-citizens. There should be mobile schools for their children so that wherever they live, their children may get education. Training should be imparted to them in other vocations as well. Efforts should be made for their advancement according to their traditional vocations. It will definitely enable them to be a part of the mainstream be they Rabaris, Ramaswamis, Kalbaliya or Jogis.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, snake charmers or jogies visit house to house in the morning to tell fortune of others but it is not hidden from any body how dark is their own fortune. I would like to urge the Government, through you Sir to pay special attention towards the nomadic tribes and efforts should be made to extend the benefit of all the welfare schemes to them—as honourable member has drew the attention of all of us. The duty of Welfare Government or the King is:

"Mukhia Mukh so chahiya,
Khan-pan ko ek,
Pale pose sakal sang,
Tulsi sahit vivek."

Every section of the society should be developed similarly as we eat from mouth and through it develops body from top to bottom. Then only we could say that there is overall development. If some people move ahead and become rich and the poor remains poor, then that creates inequality and that inequality is miserable for society. So, I would like to urge the government, through you, that special steps should be taken for the welfare of these nomadic tribes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted for the Resolution is over. There are three other hon. Members who would participate in this discussion. If the House agrees to extend the time allotted for this, I can accommodate them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Please extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I extend the time allotted for the discussion of this Resolution by another half-an-hour.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Hon'ble Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Resolution regarding denotified tribes and nomadic tribes.

Sir, there are numbers of nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes who are living in Karnataka, namely, Banjara, Soliga, Helava, Durugu-Musugi, Dombidasa, etc. Today, I am very much happy that a Resolution has been brought before this august House by Shri Haribhau Rathodji.

Sir, from time immemorial, these people are living like animals. Even today, they do not have permanent houses to live. They do not have food to eat. It is our duty to raise voice in favour of these indigent people. We should treat them as our brothers and sisters. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are two faces of the same coin. I would be happy to share some of my views with you about these under privileged people.

Sir, even after 61 years of our Independence, we could not ensure the welfare of all these people. We are yet to see equality among our people. Equality, social justice, brotherhood are still on the paper. We are not witnessing these Constitutional provisions in practice.

*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri M. Shivanna]

Father of our Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar introduced reservation for SCs and STs and OBCs to ensure welfare of depressed people, but the dream of our great leader is yet to be fulfilled.

Sir, in my Parliamentary Constituency Chamrajanagar, there are 40 per cent of tribals, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes living in Biligiri Rangalao Hilla, Sri Mala Mahadeshwara Hills, Gurdupet, Upakar Colony, H.O. Kote, Kalikamba Colony, etc. These people are deprived of social justice. There is no housing, no education, no medical facility for them. Therefore, I would like to make a few suggestions. The Government should provide housing for these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri, Shivanna, please conclude now.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Sir, you have already extended the time for this Resolution by half an hour. Please give me five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply to the debate. So, you have to conclude your speech within the next two minutes. You can lay the rest of your speech if you wish to.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: I come from that community and I know the difficulties they are facing. SCs and STs are two faces of the same coin. They come under STs and we come under SCs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you continue your speech for two minutes more.

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Reservation should be provided to these people in education, employment and in representative bodies. They should be encouraged to continue with their professions like collecting honey, performing folk arts, selling herbs, etc., and adequate financial assistance should be given to them to set up their own co-operative society. These people should be permitted to move freely in the forest. Forest Department imposed certain restrictions on their free movement in the forest. These people should be provided necessary facilities to start their own home based industries, agriculture and business, etc. Special old age pension, pension for widows and destitutes, B.P.L. Cards, etc. should be given to these people. Special schools,

anganwadis, colleges, vocational training schools should be opened in places where they live sizably, without any further delay. All backlog posts of these communities should be given only to them. Such of the backlog posts should not be filled with general category candidates under any circumstances.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Haribhau Rathod on improving the condition of the denotified tribes and nomadic tribes. I do not want to take the time of the House explaining how the economic conditions of these people are poor, the social conditions of these people are poor, the social conditions are pathetic, and the political conditions are awfully bad. Also, suggestions have been given by our learned Members on how to improve their condition and uplift these people. So, I do not want to elaborate on that. But I would like to bring the attention of the hon. Minister to the plight of a section of the tribal communities in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

You know the Union Territory of Puducherry was an erstwhile French Colony; it was liberated in the year 1954, it became a Union Territory after the passage of the Union Territories Act, 1963.

There were five important communities living there, including Kattu Nayakkar, Irular, Erkular, Vettaikaran. They were living in this Territory from time immemorial, even in the days of the French rulers. The French people had declared some villages after the names of these tribals.

After Independence, the Census of India which had taken the counting of population in all parts of the country had left out the ST population of Puducherry. The flat answer given is that there are no ST population in Puducherry, although there are overwhelming evidences of the existence of ST in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

The 'People of India' study made by the ASI had identified these communities; they had explained the characteristics and the traits of this population - how they are nomadic and how their conditions are very poor. Even then, the Government of India did not recognize these communities as the SC communities in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Kannada.

That study was commissioned by the Government of India. Later, the Government of Puducherry had asked the Central University of Puducherry to conduct another study about the existence of this population; they had also endorsed the existence of these communities in the Union Territory. Then, the Union Territory Assembly passed a Resolution, urging the Government of India to recognize the ST population through a Presidential Order. But all these efforts of the Government of Puducherry ended in vain and even today, this ST population is not recognized by the Government of India. Since the Union Territory of Puducherry is working under the Ministry of Home Affairs, these people have no other go except to approach the Government of India.

In the last four years, I have also made several efforts with the Registrar General, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, giving all evidences about the existence of these people there; but everybody says that there are no ST population. This is a human issue.

Today, they are not recognized as ST people; they are not recognized as OBCs; but are they recognized as MBCs; they are treated as the forward communities or other castes in the Union Territory of Puducherry. This is singularly an exceptional case in the whole of India. This needs the attention of the Government of India very urgently. Let them make any kind of empirical study; in fact, the ST Commissioner came to Puducherry; he also visited the places where these people are living; he saw those conditions; he told openly that these people are living and we have to recognize. All these people pay lip service to the existence of these people, but no concerted action has been taken by the Government.

Consequently, they are not entitled to any of the benefits, either in terms of economic benefits or educational or social benefits. They are neither here nor there. They are leading the most miserably life in this country. Social justice to them is just an empty dream. We are not able to do anything for them.

That is why, I request that till the time the Government of India recognizes them, kindly instruct the Government of Puducherry to treat them as ST and extend all facilities under the Special Component Plan which is exclusively meant for those people.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I stand here to support the Resolution that has been moved by Shri Haribhau Rathod.

I have two specific subjects to raise before this House. One is when we discuss about the notified communities it encompasses a large number of castes; and in our country and also in large parts of the world, caste gives dignity to a person. There is nothing to be derided upon. While denotifying the caste, a large section of the people are de-recognized by the masses and by the Administration.

In the 17th and in the 18th century the history says that a large section of the community was declared as 'criminals'. Accordingly, in 1839, later on in 1877, subsequently in 1897, 1911 and also in 1923 repeated amendments of that Act was done during the colonial period. In 1949 a Criminal Tribes Act Inquiry Committee was formed by Ananthasayanam Iyengar. In 1953 that Act was abolished. But another Act came into force and that Act was Habitual Offender Act. So, this must have justified that the tribes or the castes who were denotified or who were listed in that Act should have been included in the census. Our concern today is, I think the whole House is expressing that concern, there is a development aspect to it. Another is the criminal aspect of it. The criminal aspect has been dealt with in the fifties but the development aspect, as has been stated in this House, has to be looked into. We should include them in different developmental activities. We should list them in the census. We should put them in educational and other activities.

Here I am reminded, we have a Constitution. Constitution has given us certain fundamental rights. But at the same time, we are also a part and parcel to the UN Charter. We are also committed to the Human Rights. These are the three aspects which give dignity to a human being. As human being, every caste, every creed and every gender is entitled to respect. As a democratic country, as a Republic, the Indian Constitution, the Indian Administration, every enlightened citizen of this country is duty-bound to give respect, to give recognition and to give protection to each and everyone.

In Orissa, Sir, there are a number of Denotified communities. I may just name them. Otherwise, the Minister can also go through the list of DNT and NT from various States alongwith Orissa. The whole list is there. I need not repeat them. I am also concerned about a large section of the people, especially in Orissa. The next is, a Notification has gone from Centre which debar Scheduled Caste students to get admitted in Ashram Schools especially in Scheduled Areas. Now, the

[Shri B. Mahtab]

interpretation of an officer in Orissa Government is going around that only tribal people can get admission in Ashram Schools. Scheduled Caste students cannot get into that. They have to study in different schools. Especially in those tribal areas, the dalits or the Scheduled Caste people also reside. This is the case in Kandhamal district where a problem has propped up. The Notification should be in such a manner that it should be clear. I think the Minister will look into the matter and subsequently send a clarification to different State Governments not to debar anyone from Ashram Schools. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people should also study in these schools. The persons belonging to such castes and communities who are denotified and who have been listed as Nomadic tribes should also get the facility to study in these schools.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lakshman Singh, you can seek just one clarification.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Thank you, Sir. I will take half-a-minute. I just have to speak about the tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Although the Government is giving a lot of money for their welfare programmes, unfortunately it is not reaching them. I would just like to mention that there is a tribe called the Jarawa tribe, which was badly affected when Tsunami hit the Andaman Islands. I would just request the Minister, through you, Sir, if she can make a trip to Andamans herself, see their condition and monitor the whole scheme very-very strictly and properly so that they get all the benefits.

SHRIMATI TEJASVINI GOWDA: Sir, the Minister can take some Members also along with her.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the pain of the hon. Member, Shri Haribhau Rathodji is very grave and he is very much worried for long time about denotified nomadic tribes and semi-nomadic tribes. All hon. Members have associated themselves here with his concern and pain and given very emotional speech and fully supported his resolution. Seventeen hon. Members expressed their opinion. Most of the Members highlighted the history of denotified tribes. I would not go into the details in this regard but at least

I would like to tell that the first freedom struggle of the country started in 1857 and since then Britishers had started worrying as to which caste and community should be repressed in India to remain in power. I think a Criminal Tribe Act was enacted in 1871 with the objectives to identify the tribes which can be categorized as criminals and as they can indulge in proxy war and they should be subjected to the Government's preference and made to matter and at the same time a sense of mistime should be created among the people towards them.

[English]

They should be stigmatized.

[Translation]

They did both the things. For long time when India was not independent and just after that it was not considered in 1949 and these are the people who have participated in a large scale in Freedom Struggle, were declared criminals at that time and they were tortured in different ways. Haribhau Rathodji said that the child in such families are born with the stigma of criminals and declared that he will be a criminal. It was reconsidered thereon in 1949 just after independence. The Committee was constituted and this law was repealed in 1952. The Ananthshaynam Ayengar Inquiry Committee which also revealed that there are 147 such tribes and castes.

These castes were notified as criminals and they were denotified later on. The Backward Class Commission was constituted in 1953 which is known as the Kaka Kalekar Committee. The Committee strongly recommended that henceforth no body will dub these castes as criminal castes and also recommended that these castes may be called denotified castes. The Committee also recommended that programmes should be run for their education, economic development, security and rehabilitation. The works continued in that direction. Some of them were included in the list of Scheduled Castes, some in Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The scheduled castes have been availing reservation right from the beginning and they also started getting those facilities. Similarly different provisions were made for OBC and these people also started availing these facilities because they were included in that list. This kept on going but they have different problems. Just because they have been nomadic and were not static, they wander here and there in search of fodder. These people live in the lap of Himalaya and foothills area. When climate

becomes harsh, they change their destination. Because they had been declared criminals and these people do not stay at one point due to fear as they had been declared criminals hence did not stay at one place. So they do not have any BPL card, ration card and voter identity card.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have arrangement here that a number of programmes are being run for poverty alleviation. Now NREGA Programme is in operation. In addition to it, several programmes are being run on behalf of my Ministry for the development of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, it is necessary for them to have some sort of identity card or permanent address. They fail to avail the benefits of these programmes in the absence of such cards. So the situation of these people is different from other people. In view of this, a National Commission was constituted on 23rd October, 2003 for welfare of these people so that more steps could be taken for redressal of specific problems of these people.

18.00 hrs.

This commission was disbanded on 21st Nov., 2004 due to which it could not present its report. It was a matter of great concern for us because we wanted that if we had received the report, we would have initiated action in time but the report was not submitted. Therefore the commission was reconstituted on 14th March, 2005 and the said commission have presented its report on 2nd July, 2008 after nationwide tour and indepth study. It took time and that's why it was delayed. So we could not take required action and we had to wait for report.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 p.m. now. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended upto the disposal of the current item and initiating the next item which is regarding Telengana. Does the House agree with this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes. ... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will take a maximum time of ten or twelve minutes. The maximum time taken by Madam will be five minutes. Our hon. members have initiated and they will not take more than five minutes.

[English]

He will move the Resolution. That is all.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to brief the House about this Commission that this commission has made 76 recommendations and we have divided these 76 recommendations in 13 different groups, for example, there should be an advisory committee for the scheme formulated for identification of DNT. The methods will be devised to issue them caste certificate, BPL identity card, ration card or voter ID card. The most important task is to devise methods to settle them by purchasing land in villages and making colonies for them and provide residential facilities to them when land is not available in villages. It is necessary to arrange for their educational security.

SHRI D. VITTAL RAO (Mahabubnagar): Madam, they do not live in villages, they live outside the villages.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Why will we settle anyone outside the village? All the trouble arises because they live outside the villages. We have to bring all of them into the mainstream. We would not leave anyone outside the village, everyone will live inside the village and secondly, they should be provided employment, facilities of asset generation, vocational training and there should be proper arrangement for their security. Moreover, all the denotified, nomadic, semi-nomadic tribes are highly skilled and knowledgeable, though we call them uneducated. We do not want to lose their native knowledge of agriculture, animals, climate changes, ecology, music, dance and a lot of other things which they acquire from their elders and pass on to their next generation. In this regard, some research should also be done, they have lot of knowledge and we should not negate their knowledge as the Britishers did. It is a great asset and research should be done on it. We must preserve their culture.

Some of these 76 recommendations are related to State Governments, some to Central Government and some of them are related to both of them. Some of these recommendations are in respect of amendments to constitution. Although the terms of reference of this commission did not include amendment to constitution, still they have recommended it. Our Ministry has done a study of this issue and gave it a detailed consideration. Thereafter, a Cabinet note was formulated and sent to all the concerned ministries on 29th August and 17 September 2008 for their comments. Now, we are waiting for the same. We are using all the resources available to

[Shrimati Meira Kumar]

us. I want to assure Shri Haribhau Rathod and all the hon. Members of Parliament that it has happened first time ever in so many years. After 1949 and 1953 it is for the first time that UPA Government has constituted a commission exclusively for that purpose between the years 2005 to 2008. We are very sensitive towards the matter and we want to do it and we will do it. Presently, there are 15 States where there are 313 denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. We have got official list in this regard. We are engaged in this task. Therefore, I request hon. Member of Parliament to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for associating with our concern leaving the 15 crore population of our country a happy one for the simple reason that someone raised his voice in this apex body for their welfare and Members associated themselves with it. I was not very sure in the morning that people would discuss about denotified and nomadic tribes because few people know about them. We discussed the issue of denotified nomadic tribes, through you, in this House for the first time since the last sixty years. I would also like to thank the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh who took deep interest in it and whenever I met him with regard to this issue, it seemed that he was very much aware of their pain and agony. The statement of Smt. Meira Kumar has satisfied more than 15 crore people of our country. I have got one doubt and a suggestion as well. It is not necessary that all the 13 different departments which have been issued the letter would send their comments. The Council of Ministers has to decide to frame a new resolution policy for the denotified and nomadic tribes. It would be better if this could be decided and made public. I had constantly demanded to have a provision of scheduled denotified and nomadic tribes on the lines of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution and it can be done by an executive order also. How did we act in the case of OBC? At the time of implementing the recommendations of the Mandal Commission it had got no constitution approval. The recommendations of the Mandal commission we are implemented through an executive order.

You should take the same step. You keep on making other schemes. I think it would have been better if we could do it before the elections. Who knows whether we would win elections next time? It may be with your blessings.

Sir, my next suggestion to Smt. Meira Kumar is that before taking any decision the hon. Minister should convene an All Party Meeting so that the leaders belonging to the OBCs such as Lalujee, Yadavjee, Sharad Pawarjee could be present and know about your plan of action, you are going to take a revolutionary decision. We have tested your feeling and we know that you are a sensitive person...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the hon. Minister's assurance, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: I will declare it. I will just take a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have expressed your views in clear terms. Now you want to withdraw it or not?

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Sir, I seek a reply from the hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already assured you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Sir, please assure me of time namely, 15 days, one month or some more. I shall withdraw it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rathod, already, the hon. Minister has indicated it and assured you. Are you withdrawing your Resolution?

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: You issue a directive in this regard, I would withdraw it.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. Already, the hon. Minister has assured you. You have also mentioned that the hon. Minister has already assured. In view of the assurances made by the hon. Minister, are you with withdrawing it?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR: Rathod Saheb, we are not dissociated from yourself. All the recommendations of the Commission have been sent to ministries, and we are now waiting for their comments. He should withdraw his resolution.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Sir, Shrimati Meira Kumar jee has given the assurance in your presence, I, therefore, withdraw my resolution.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is very good.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Haribhau Rathod be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

18.14 hrs.

(II) **Creation of New State of Telangana**

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.S. Gadhavi. Only you have to move your Resolution. Next time, you can speak.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): I beg to move:

"Keeping in view the long pending demand of the people of Telangana region of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the creation of new State of Telangana, this House urges upon the Government to take steps for the creation of the new State. "

I would like to say just a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already moved your Resolution. Next time, you can make your speech.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: I will say only a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: I will not take much time. I will take only one minute.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Naidu, he has already moved the Resolution. Next time, he can speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please hear me. The procedure is to be followed.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member in-charge of the Resolution has already moved it. He will make his speech next time. So, please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to take up the next item now. Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly allow me to speak only a few lines. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gadhavi, you have already moved your Resolution. You will speak next time. Please take your seat now.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has to say something on this. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the hon. Minister is leaving the House.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yerrannaaidu, you are a senior Member. The hon. Minister has nothing to do with this at present. The hon. Member Shri Gadhavi has already moved the Resolution. He will make his speech next

[Mr. Chairman]

time. Then only the discussion will start. Afterwards the hon. Minister will reply. So, please sit down now. Otherwise, I will adjourn the House now.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we take up Special Mentions now. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAIENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the UPA Government that they have declared the river Ganga as a national river. The water of the Ganges in Allahabad is very much polluted presently, while the Kumbh Mela, Ardh Kumbh Mela and Magh Mela are held every year at the Prayag in Allahabad. Therefore, the issue of Ganga water is closely related to the faith of the Hindus.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you Magh Mela is held every year at the Prayag in Allahabad, domestic as well as foreign tourists visit there. The contaminated nullahs, effluents of particularly factories are released into the Ganga. There are many leather industries in Kanpur that have polluted the Ganga water to a great extent. The water of the Ganga is so clean that if it is kept in a bottle for a year, there would be no germs in it. Every year, where the Magh Mela is held at the Prayag in Allahabad, saints gathered there, get agitated on seeing the condition of Ganga and they oppose Shahi Snana, which is observed on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I demand that hon. High Court, Allahabad has also directed to release the water from the Tehri dam into the Ganga at this place. 14th of January is 'Khichdi' day...*(Interruptions)*. On the occasion of the Makara Sankranti, a fair is held there that lasts for a month. People stay there for a fortnight, which is known as 'Kalpavasa', so the clean water should be released there. The river Ganga is the symbol of the faith of the Hindus. Hence, the river has been declared as a national river. Therefore, the river should be saved from getting polluted and Magh Mela be held smoothly...*(Interruptions)*. Domestic and foreign tourists visit there and take a holy dip into the Ganges...*(Interruptions)*. They believe that it leads to Salvation (Moksha) ...*(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, through you, I demand the Government that the river Ganges should be cleaned and protected from getting polluted.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I appreciate hon. Union Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Dr. M.S. Gill. He has taken a welcome step for not sending our Indian Cricket Team to Pakistan, which is involved in the infiltration of the terrorists into India and kill our Jawans and innocent people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our respected Shiv Sena Chief Balasaheb Thackrayji has also been suggesting for years that number of our citizens have been killed by the terrorists and we should not play cricket with Pakistan. But, everyone criticized him.

Sir, through you, I would like to make one more appeal to the Government that train service of the Samjhauta Express and bus service of Sadbhavana run to Pakistan should be discontinued and all the cricketers and artistes of Pakistan origin residing in India be repatriated to their country.

Sir, I was watching T.V. today, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan Shri Nawaj Sharif while making his speech on T.V. said that terrorist, Kasab, who has been captured, belongs to Pakistan and nobody is allowed to meet his family members. On the other hand, the Pakistani President says that Kasab does not belong to Pakistan...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Rawaleji, you wanted to speak about the cricket team, you have spoken on that. What you are saying will not go on record...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say only one thing. Please allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had given notice to speak on one issue only. You have spoken about that. So you cannot speak on other issue. You are a very senior member. You please try to understand.

[English]

Under the rules of procedure, it is not admissible. You mention about the cricket issue only and please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I would just like to submit that the terrorist training camps being operated in Pakistan should be destroyed to contain terrorism in our country due to which innocent people are being killed...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Whatever you speak, will not go on records.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Please permit me to speak from here.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Aaron Rashid Sahib, I have observed that the matter you want to raise has already been raised by you on 18.12.2008.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, this is a different issue. This is regarding plantain trees...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have just been informed that you have already raised this matter earlier. Please take your seat.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: This is a different issue and it is a very important issue concerning my constituency...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

Sir, 20-30 kilos are produced in Nagarcovil (Tamil Nadu), but in my constituency 60 kilo is produced. It is G 6-9 variety which is of export quality.

[English]

Sir, in the recent floods, the plantain trees in my constituency have fell down.

[Translation]

Sir, extensive damage has been caused due to storm. ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want, please tell what is your demand?

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: For ripening it.

[English]

We want scientifically storage for ripening these plantain trees in my constituency. We approached the Ministry of Food Processing in this regard...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not mentioning the subject.

You want ripening plant in your constituency. Alright. It is over. You please sit down. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, please hear me for a while. Plantain trees are grown in my constituency

[Translation]

We produce round the year, while the situation at other places is quite different.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: My demand is that the Food Processing Ministry should give permission to open a ripening plant in my constituency. Now, the growers have to take it to Bangalore, from there it goes to Chennai.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want them to open a ripening plant in your constituency. Please take your seat now.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, it is a very genuine demand of the people of my area. That is the need of the hour. If this ripening plant is opened in my area, the land owners will get about Rs. 40,000 extra there itself. They are losing their money because of heavy rainfalls, floods and other natural calamities. If that plant is opened up there, they will cut and take their produce to the ripening plant and it can be saved. We are having good market for our produce in Madurai, Kochin and Chennai. If this produce has to be taken to Bangalore for ripening then it adds to the transportation cost also. Further more, in the forest border areas, the elephants enter the plantation areas and destroy the crop. This plantain is planted in Khambam, Gudaloor, Bodi, Chinnamanur and Periyakulam areas... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, we are producing this round the year, such is not the case everywhere. So, we want a ripening plant to be opened by the Food Processing Ministry in my constituency Theni, particularly in Chinnamanur area.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Chairman Sir, the major challenge faced by Orissa, at present, is its huge debt burden. The debt burden outstanding as on 31st March 2008 is Rs. 36,301.61 crore which is 35.15 per cent of GSDP.

There is a need for debt buyback/swap to restructure the debt stock for reducing interest payment liability. It is because of the present recession that the country is facing, the Union Government should consider the following demands of the Government of Orissa in order to bail out the State from debt trap.

1. The Government of India should consider for allowing the pre-payment of high-cost NSSF loan amounting to Rs. 200 crore during 2008-09.
2. The State of Orissa may be allowed to the proceeds of Structural Adjustment support from World Bank for prepayment of high-cost NSSF loans.
3. On the basis of the recommendation of NDC Sub-Committee, the State of Orissa may be allowed to prepay high-cost non-NSSF loans.
4. The loss on account of CST phase-out to the State needs to be compensated by the Government of India.
5. Externally aided projects in pipelines should be cleared expeditiously by the Government of India.
6. Rate of royalty on coal, iron-ore and other major minerals should be revised in time on an *ad valorem* basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those items are different; you have to raise only one.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, these are the same demands of the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Lastly, Sir.

7. The additional burden on the State arising on account of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations may be borne by the Central Government in full.

Sir, these are the demands of the Government of Orissa to bail it out from the present crisis. So, I urge upon the Government to consider the demands of the State Government.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): 15 years back Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore had appointed 50 persons as daily wagers. Among them 15 persons have been confirmed last year. But rest of the 35 employees are still working on daily wage basis. These employees are still continuing with this hope that they would be confirmed by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. Their families are also dependant on the earnings of these daily wage workers. Their prayer for regularization has not been considered by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore so far. Hence the Central Government may kindly look into the matter and render justice to these daily wage workers. I would also like to urge upon the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development and the Hon. Minister for Labour to pay special attention and help these hapless workers to get justice without any further delay.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the plight and distress of the cotton farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Cotton Corporation of India is not purchasing cotton since one month. Due to heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh recently, the cotton has moisture. Now they are not giving MSP due to this moisture; they are allowing moisture only up to 8 per cent. So, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Union Government to enhance the moisture content up to 20 per cent. Then only they will get the MSP.

Even the godown facility is also not fully available. That is why, they are not procuring the cotton. Even they are not giving money for the gunny bags. Gunny bags

*English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Kannada.

are purchased by the farmers. When they go to the market, they have to pay money for the gunny bag also. They are taking the gunny bags; they are not giving the money. They are not giving the MSP also.

There is shortage of packing material also. Lakhs of tonnes of cotton is lying in the market.

I would, therefore, urge the Union Government, through you, to kindly ask the CCI to intervene and purchase the cotton; otherwise the farmers will be in distress. Even now the cotton farmers are committing suicide. That is why the Government of India should take necessary steps.

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of sanctioning National Bal Bhavans in the country for the physically handicapped children.

As we all know, National Bal Bhavans are playing a key role in bringing out the creativity among the poor and orphan children. I would request the Government to sanction National Bal Bhavans exclusively for the physically handicapped children in the country in general and Vizianagaram and North Andhra coastal districts in particular as these districts consist of more than 15 per cent physically handicapped children.

I would humbly appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, to sanction National Bal Bhavans for the physically handicapped children.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, through you I would like to give some information about the state of affairs prevailing in the Ministry of Oil and Natural Gas and ONGC and request the Government to pay attention towards this.

[English]

ONGC is going ahead with the acquisition of M/s. Imperial Energy.

[Translation] .

Agreement is being signed as per rules.

[English]

The current production of the company is approximately 7,000-8,000 barrels per day. The upside of

production as being planned calls for huge investment in the field in addition to the investment being made to acquire the company.

[Translation]

Major investment is being done by the company.

[English]

The field terrain is very tough and inhospitable. The access to field for any developmental work and operations remain open for only four to five months in a year that too in winter, which is a very tough condition. In this scenario, the anticipated increase in production is going to be tough and may not meet the targets set forth in the coming years for our country. It may also be noted that the production from this field can only be brought to the country at a very high cost. Hence, we are at loss to understand what sort of energy security this deal shall provide to this country.

Quality of deal also comes under questions as the local Russian company like Rosneft has refused to be a partner in this deal because they know the position and the working.

At present the price of crude oil is going lower and lower. This decision was taken when the price of crude oil was 85 dollars per barrel. Now, it is below 40 dollars per barrel.

Sir, there is a total lack of transparency and the deal is being pushed by the Government for some other reasons, which I cannot say. I would request the Government to immediately review its decision and stop forcing companies like ONGC to carry out such unviable acquisitions. We demand an immediate enquiry into the acquisition of M/s. Imperial Energy by CBI so that the truth and facts can be brought out early.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Sir, as the House and the nation are aware that in a daring terrorist attack on the financial capital of the country, Mumbai on night of 26th of November, the terrorists opened fire on people on roads and at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal killing hundreds of people and they held many Indians and foreigners hostage at the Taj Hotel, Oberoi Hotel and Nariman House and killed several of them.

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

The people of the country watched this combat with terrorism for almost 70 hours on their televisions. The Government of India had to call in NSG commandos and Navy commandos to capture the terrorists and set the hostages free.

Sir, this has not happened for the first time in the country, the country has faced similar attacks in the past also. Thousands of people have lost their lives in terrorists attacks over the last several years. After 4-1/2 years, the UPA Government is now admitting that the country needs as stringent law to deal with terrorism, but I feel, a stringent law alone would not help. I would like to suggest that alongwith enacting stringent law, young citizens of the age of 18.25 should be imparted military training. It should be made compulsory or voluntary for them to offer their services to the nation for one year. If youth of the country are armed with such training, they would be able to take charge of the situation by themselves before the NSG and SPG commandos reach the spot saving much damage.

We have an example of Constable Tukaram before us who showed courage and nabbed the terrorist, Pakistani terrorist Kasab is the only proof that we have. I would like to ask through you that at least two hundred commandos should be trained in the local police forces in every State alongwith making stringent law so that, if any State faces such crisis, they could handle it. Simultaneously, each citizen of the age of 18 to 25 should be given military training and asked to offer his services to the nation compulsorily or voluntarily for at least one year so that India could protect herself against such crisis and terrorism could be controlled.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to matter of urgent importance. In the month of June, this year, there was a sudden release of water from Ranganadi Dam Project of Arunachal Pradesh, as a result of which, a huge area of the Lakhimpur District was devastated in which the National Highway 52 was badly damaged, which is yet to be restored.

Another important road, which is the lifeline to the Maguli Island of Assam, which is also connecting Arunachal Pradesh to Nagaland, and other parts of Arunachal Pradesh through Assam, is called Lakhimpur Kamala Bari Road was very badly damaged. There is a proposal pending in the North-East Council for the last couple of years. It has been pending with the Planning Commission for in Principle approval to construct this road alongwith two bridges over Lirit and Khaboln river. This is a very important inter-State road. This was damaged during the floods. Because of the disruption of this road, the connectivity to more than five lakh tribal people and other backward communities has been affected.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Government of India to take up this issue with the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the DONER Ministry, who are linked for the execution of this road with adequate financial support. The Government should take note of this very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have ably made your point.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government on a very important matter, which is regarding the recent blast in the underground mining at Margeta, Ledo, Tipok and Ladukalorius.

Sir, the North-Eastern Coalfields are 100 years old, which are running on manual method whereas the Advance Long Wall technology is being used in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc., in the underground mining system.

As a result, the coal production centre, particularly the underground mining at Borgulai, Tipok and Ledo in the District of Tinsukia, Assam have become most unsafe. The recent blast occurred due to the total negligence on the part of the management. Actually, the underground mines need to be properly checked and monitored from time to time so that the underground mining can be kept clean with sufficient air circulation. I am sorry to say that proper care was not taken in this mining centre, which caused death of four workers and three others critically injured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, despite repeated demands, since the nationalization of the coalfield in 1973 for changing of the old technology, the Ministry of Coal, Government of India did not pay proper attention to it. They simply kept on doing the production work ignoring the safety and security of the labours. On the other hand, the 100 years old coalfields have also not been able to produce visible contribution in the Corporate Social Responsibility Sector, particularly health, communication, drinking water facilities, electrification, sports infrastructure and beautification etc.

Sir, this is the constitutional commitment for all the private sector or public sector companies.

Sir, I am coming to the last point. After the introduction of the E-Tendering system, the local brick kiln owners have failed to get sufficient amount of coal from that Margeta coalfield. It is also disheartening to mention the fact that the North-Eastern Coalfield Limited has failed to create employment opportunities since 1986 for the local unemployed youth. That is why I urge upon the Central Government to put their serious efforts to immediately apply the advanced technology for the better production of coal as well as to ensure safety and security of the workers and to give adequate compensation to the families of the victims of both dead and injured. ...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Yes, Sir. Next, the Central Government should immediately create avenues for local employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have repeatedly told the hon. Members that they should raise only one issue. Hon. Member Shrimati Tejaswini Gowda to speak now.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, just one minute. The next demand is that the Central Government should grant a minimum of Rs. 100 crore in the CSR scheme. My last point is this. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, this is related to this issue. Please allow me. This is very serious. I request the Government to take immediate steps to start production in the three underground mining centres. Thank you, Sir.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I want to associate with the hon. Member on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI GOWDA (Kanakapura): Thank you, Sir. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Textiles to improve the living conditions of the people who are working in the silk industry – farmers, reelers and weavers. My State, Karnataka contributes two-third of Indian silk production. The Central Silk Board is also situated in my constituency, Kanakapura. That includes the Vidhan Sabha constituencies of my parliamentary constituency like Anekal where a lot of weavers are there and also Kanakapura, Satnoor, Ramnagar, Malavalli and Magadi. All these constituencies are having a lot of farmers. Their grievance is that Ramnagar is having one of the largest cocoon market of the Indian silk industry where farmers are suffering from lack of shelter. When they are going to sell their cocoons they have to stay in the night to get better rates on the next day in the auction etc. But when they are staying along with the product of cocoons, a lot of thefts are also taking place and also women farmers are facing a lot of problems.

Even though I allocated Rs. 10 lakh each to Ramnagar and Kanakapura constituencies to build Rytu Bhavans for their stay, this money is not enough to take care of the large amount of farmers' needs. I urge the Ministry to build the Rytu Bhavans and provide all the infrastructure. My second point is concerning the reelers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to raise one point only.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI GOWDA: Sir, this is important. The minority communities are part of the reelers who are part of the silk industry. I have already mentioned it in the beginning. There is lack of supply for doing their jobs. They need more supply of quality silk threads to produce more reels where they can have their livelihood.

My last point is concerning the weavers. Today the weavers are facing the problem of joblessness all over India. I demand the Government to allocate them proper work and to ensure them proper marketing facility. Then only they can take care of their problems. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter of public interest in the House. Ajmer, worldwide known for its history, tourism, religion, archaeology and education is situated in the centre of Rajasthan. Rail and road links are available to reach here. The town is also known for its communal harmony. The famous Dargah Sharif of Khawaja Saheb and Thirthraj Pushkar are also situated here. Several ancient places of various faiths are also situated here. Several renowned education institutions such as Regional College of Education, Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Myo College, 125 years old Government College, Dayanand College, Sophia-Savitri etc are situated here. Military school and Kendriya Vidyalaya are also here. Required land is available free of cost and there are resources too.

So, keeping in view the entire situation, I would like to request the Government of India that a Central University should be set up to preserve the academic glory of Ajmer as all the resources are available here. Thank you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, 22nd December, 2008.

18.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 22, 2008/Pausa 1, 1930 (Saka)

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Edition) and printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.
