

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session—Part II
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

[Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXXV, Fourteenth Session—Part II, 2008/1930 (Saka)]

No. 3, Friday, October 17, 2008/Asvina 25, 1930 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
NATIONAL ANTHEM	1
OBITUARY REFERENCES	1—7
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 1 to 20	7—75
Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 162	75—338
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	339
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	340—342
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	343—344
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	343—344

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LOK SABHA

Friday, October 17, 2008/Asvina 25, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem was played

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I welcome all of you to this part of the Session.

11.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri D.C. Srikantappa, Shri Kishan Lal Diler, both sitting Members of this House, and seven of our former colleagues, Shri Rajendra Agnihotri, Shri Ram Sajivan, Shri Tej Pratap Singh, Prof. P.R. Ramakrishnan, Shri Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri Pratap Singh Saini and Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi.

Shri D.C. Srikantappa was a sitting Member of the Lok Sabha representing the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka. Earlier he was a Member of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1998 to 2004 representing the same constituency.

Shri Srikantappa was a member of the House Committee; Committee on Urban and Rural Development and the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. He was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and the Consultative Committee on Agriculture and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Science and Technology during the Twelfth Lok Sabha. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, he was a member of the

Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Railways.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Srikantappa had special interest in the scientific development and use of modern technology in agriculture, horticulture, cultivation of orchards and in plantation crops. He encouraged the use of vermiculture, bio-fertilizer, microbial fertilizer, soil conservation, dry land development and seepage & root irrigation system for increase in agriculture produce. He was a votary for the development of agro-based industries. Shri Srikantappa has to his credit a book titled *Krishi*.

A committed social and political worker, Shri Srikantappa participated in the freedom struggle of the country. He was a member of the Coir Board from 1998 to 1999 and from 2004 to 2008. He was a member of the Coffee Board and the India-Turkey Parliamentary Friendship Group from 2000 to 2004.

Shri D.C. Srikantappa passed away on 4th August, 2008 at Birur, Karnataka at the age of 79.

Shri Kishan Lal Diler was a sitting Member of the Lok Sabha representing the Hathras Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he was a Member of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1996 to 2004 representing the same constituency.

Shri Diler also served as a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha for five terms from 1967 to 1993.

Shri Diler was a member of the Committee on Absence of Member from the Sitzings of the House; Rules Committee; Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution and Committee on Railways. Earlier he was a member of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

He was member of the Committee on Railways; Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment during the Twelfth Lok Sabha. He was a member of the Committee on Labour and Welfare during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

A well-known social worker Shri Diler also served as the Vice-President of the Scheduled Castes Forum, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Kishan Lal Diler passed away on 4 September, 2008 at Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 77.

Shri Rajendra Agnihotri was a member of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1999, representing the Jhansi Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Agnihotri was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha from 1980 to 1985.

Shri Agnihotri, was a member of the Railway Convention Committee during the Ninth Lok Sabha. During the Tenth Lok Sabha, he was a member of the Committee of Estimates. He was a member of the Committee on Government Assurances and Committee on Defence during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. During the Twelfth Lok Sabha, Shri Agnihotri was a member of the Committee on Estimates and Committee on Transport and Tourism.

An agriculturalist by profession, Shri Agnihotri was a committed social and political worker, who worked for amelioration of the lot of the deprived sections of the society.

Shri Rajendra Agnihotri passed away on 5 June, 2008 at Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 70.

Shri Ram Sajivan was a member of the Ninth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1991; Eleventh Lok Sabha from 1996 to 1997 and the Thirteenth Lok Sabha from 1999 to 2004 representing the Banda Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Ram Sajivan was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha for four terms from 1967 to 1989.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Ram Sajivan was a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Ninth Lok Sabha; the Committee on Urban and Rural Development during the Eleventh Lok Sabha and the Committee on Industry; General Purposes Committee and Joint Committee on Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999 during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. He also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Absence of members from the Sitzings of the House during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

An active social and political activist, Shri Ram Sajivan established many educational institutions and was associated with their management. he was the Head,

Jan Seva Inter-College, Karwi and Sankat Mochan Inter College, Bachharan. Shri Ram Sajivan was also a member of the Managing Committee of the Chitrakoot Inter-College, Karwi.

Shri Ram Sajivan was the Assistant Editor of the Hindi daily, "*Amrit Patrika*" published from Allahabad during 1955-60.

Shri Ram Sajivan passed away on 15 June, 2008 at Noida, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 79 after a brief illness.

Shr Tej Pratap Singh was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing the Hamirpur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Singh was earlier a member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha from 1952 to 1957.

An agriculturist by profession Shri Singh was closely associated with Cooperative movement. He had the distinction of being the Managing Director, District Cooperative Bank from 1951 to 1967; Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Union from 1971 to 1974 and Vice-Chairman, National Cooperative Union of India from 1967 to 1973. He also occupied the position of Director and Vice-Chairman in the Board of Cooperative Federation Limited, Lucknow from 1952 to 1971.

A widely travelled person, Shri Singh attended several International Cooperative Conferences in his capacity as representative of the Indian Cooperative Movement.

Shri Tej Pratap Singh passed away on 25 July, 2008 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 86.

Prof. P.R. Ramakrishnan was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabhas from 1957 to 1967 representing the Pollachi and Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituencies of erstwhile Madras State.

An industrialist and educationist, Prof. Ramakrishnan was the Founder principal, Coimbatore Institute of Technology. A brilliant scholar he had the distinction of being the first Indian to serve as Sloan Fellow at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1952 to 1953.

A committed social and political worker Prof. Ramakrishnan served as the Honorary Railway Magistrate from 1949 to 1951. He occupied several important positions such as the Member, Central Advisory Committee

for Heavy Industries; Small-scale Industries Board; Life Member, Coimbatore Red Cross Society and Member, American Institute of Radio Engineers. He was also the President of Operational Research Society of India.

A person who devoted his life for the growth of industry, he was Chairman of the Jeypore Sugar Company Limited, Chennai and Krishna Industrial Corporation, Chennai at the time of his demise.

A widely travelled person, Prof. Ramakrishnan was a Member of the Indian delegation to the Conference of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in 1958.

In his demise the country has lost an erudite scholar, an enterprising industrialist and an educationist par excellence.

Prof P.R. Ramakrishnan passed away on 14 August, 2008 at the age of 91.

Shri Shiv Sampati Ram was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing the Robertsganj Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Ram was earlier a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha from 1974 to 1977.

An agriculturist by profession Shri Ram fought for the rights of farmers and worked for the welfare of the deprived sections of the society.

A committed social and political worker, Shri Ram was the President of the All India Railway Employees' Association from 1977 to 1979.

Shri Shiv Sampati Ram passed away on 18 August, 2008 at Mahuli, District Sonabhadra, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 92.

Shri Pratap Singh Saini was a Member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha from 1996 to 1997 representing Amroha Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Saini was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha from 1991 to 1992. He served as a Member, Library Committee and Environment Committee during this period.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, Shri Saini was Member of the Committee on Defence from 1996 to 1997.

A well-known social and political worker, Shri Saini strove for bringing parity in the socio-economic and political status of the people and worked for the betterment of underprivileged sections of the society. He was actively involved in the establishment of educational institutions for eradication of illiteracy among the masses.

Shri Pratap Singh Saini passed away on 4 September, 2008 at Amroha, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 55.

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi was a Member of the Eighth to Thirteenth Lok Sabhas from 1984 to 2004, representing the Hyderabad Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

Earlier, Shri Owaisi was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1962 to 1984. Shri Owaisi also served as the Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the year 1984.

During his long and illustrious tenure as a Member of Parliament, spanning over a period of more than two decades, Shri Owaisi ably served as a Member of various parliamentary committees apart from being an active member of the House.

A committed social and political worker Shri Owaisi strove for the economic uplift and educational advancement of the minorities and was instrumental in the establishment of an Engineering college, a Medical College, a Degree College and several other educational institutes. He was also instrumental in the establishment of a Cooperative Bank, an Industrial Training institute and two hospitals in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Owaisi evinced keen interest in espousing the cause of promotion and protection of Urdu language, literature and culture.

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi passed away on 29 September, 2008 at Hyderabad at the age of 72.

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

Hon. members, as you are aware, a spate of terrorist activities have been witnessed in different parts of the country. The cities of Bangalore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Malegaon and Agartala have witnessed death of innocent

persons and destruction of property besides injuries to several people due to serial bomb blasts.

The House unequivocally condemns these barbaric and cowardly acts of terrorism. I am sure, the security and paramilitary forces with the active cooperation of the citizens will unitedly defeat the designs of the perpetrators of these heinous Acts.

The House joins me, I am sure, in condoling the death of the victims of terrorism in the country as well as of the valiant security personnel, who have made supreme sacrifice for the sake of the nation.

Hon. Members, in a stampede on 3rd of August, 2008 at Naina Devi Temple at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh, 142 people died and about 85 are reported to have been injured.

Another stampede occurred at Chamunda Devi Temple in Jodhpur on 30th September, 2008 in which 147 people died and about 55 are reported to have been injured.

In one of the worst natural calamities in recent times the unprecedented floods wreaked havoc in Bihar, Orissa and also in Assam which resulted in loss of lives, destruction of property and rendered a large number of persons homeless.

The House expresses profound sorrow on these tragic incidents which have brought pain and suffering to the families of the bereaved and injured.

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

11.15 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rates of Interest for Home Loan

*1. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain private sector banks apply the increased rates of interest on home loans uniformly irrespective of the amount of the advances involved

whereas the public sector banks apply the increase only to those advance above a particular limit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to direct the private sector banks to adopt the same norms as that of the public sector banks; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) With deregulation of interest rates since October 1994, banks fix the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) with the approval of their respective Boards after taking into account the actual cost of funds, operative expenses, minimum margin, etc. Hence banks are free to determine rate of interest for most loans including home loans.

Following the increase in Repo Rate/CRR by the Reserve Bank of India in July/August 2008, many of the public sector banks took the decision not to increase interest on home loans with limit upto Rs. 30 lakh.

(b) to (d) Given the extant policy of determination of interest rates by banks themselves, the Government does not have any intention to direct any public or private sector bank to modify interest rate on home loans.

Hydro Power Generation

*2. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite its immense potential, the power generation in the hydro power sector in the country is decreasing;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up small hydro power projects for increasing power generation in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the target set and achievement made in the field of hydro power generation during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the target fixed for the purpose and the funds proposed to be provided during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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) While hydro power generation has been increasing continuously over the last 5 years as may be seen from Table (a) given below, the share of hydro power in the total installed capacity in the country has been diminishing as can be seen from Table (b) below. This is due to the fact that the growth in thermal capacity addition has out paced the growth in hydro capacity addition over a period of time, the primary reasons for which are:

- * Long gestation periods
- * Higher constructions risks
- * Remote and inaccessible site locations
- * Lack of adequate supporting infrastructure
- * More complex environment, forest, wildlife, resettlement and rehabilitation issues
- * Geological surprises
- * State or inter-state issues in respect of hydro power projects.

TABLE (A)

Year	Hydro Power Generation (Million Units)	Increase over previous year (Million Units)	Increase in Generation
2003-04	73775.0	9941.0	15.6%
2004-05	84495.3	10720.3	14.5%
2005-06	101293.1	16797.8	19.9%
2006-07	113358.8	12065.7	11.9%
2007-08	123424.1	10065.3	8.9%

TABLE (B)

Plan-wise growth and share of Hydro Power

Plan Period	Installed Capacity at the end of Plan (MW)		
	Hydro	Total (including renewable)	Hydro as % of Total
1st Plan (1951-56)	1061	2886	36.78
2nd Plan (1956-61)	1917	4653	41.19
3rd Plan (1961-66)	4124	9027	45.68
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	5907	12957	45.58
4th Plan (1969-74)	6966	16664	41.60
5th Plan (1974-79)	10833	26680	40.60
Annual Plan (1979-80)	11384	28448	40.01
6th Plan (1980-85)	14460	42585	33.96
7th Plan (1985-90)	18307	63636	28.77
Two Annual Plans (1990-92)	19194	69065	27.79
8th Plan (1992-97)	21658	85795	25.24
9th Plan (1997-02)	26269	105046	25.00
10th Plan (2002-07)	34654	132329	26.18

(b) The Government is committed to promote hydro power projects including Small Hydro projects particularly in remote and inaccessible areas with a view to improve the overall renewable energy generation of the country. Projects with capacity less than 25 MW are developed under the aegis of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(c) The total estimated potential of small hydro power (SHP) projects (up to 25 MW) is 15,000 MW. So far 5,403 potential sites with an aggregate capacity of 14,249 MW have been identified. Out of these, as on 31.8.2008, 624 SHP projects aggregating 2,206 MW have been set up and 226 projects aggregating 663 MW are under implementation. State-wise list of potential, projects installed and under Implementation as informed by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is given in the enclosed statement I.

During the 10th Plan, a target of 550 MW was fixed from small hydro power projects. The achievement during the 10th Plan has been 537 MW. The target for the 11th Plan is 1,400 MW. During 2007-08 against a target of 200 MW, small hydro power projects aggregating 205 MW have been set up.

(d) Hydro Power generation mainly depends upon the availability of water in the rivers which further depends upon the rainfall in the catchment areas of the projects and snow melt. The details of targets and achievements in Hydro Power generation during the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) state-wise are given in the enclosed statement-II and III respectively.

(e) The Planning Commission has approved a capacity addition of 78700 MW during 11th Plan which includes 15627 MW of hydro capacity addition.

The Sector-wise break up of hydro addition is given below:

Sl.No.	Sector	MW
1.	Central	8654
2.	State	3482
3.	Private	3491
Total		15627

Out of the total addition of 15627 MW envisaged during 11th Plan 2862 MW has already been commissioned and 12765 MW is presently under execution.

The Working Group on Power for 11th Plan has worked out the fund requirements as under:

- (i) Hydro Projects under Construction : Rs. 29,700 crores
- (ii) Committed Hydro Projects : Rs. 15,114 crores
Sub total : Rs. 44,814 crores
- (iii) Funds required for 12th Plan projects under construction in the 11th Plan : Rs. 86,291 crores
- (iv) Total fund requirement in the 11th Plan period : Rs. 1,31,105 crores.

Statement I

State-wise Numbers and Aggregate capacity of SHP Projects (upto 25 MW) Potential, Installed & Under Implementation

(As on 31.08.2008)

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Total Capacity	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489	552	59	180.83	12	21.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	566	1333	68	45.240	56	41.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	60	213	4	27.110	4	15.00
4.	Bihar	94	213	7	50.400	9	7.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	164	706	5	18.050	1	1.00
6.	Goa	9	9	1	0.050	-	-
7.	Gujarat	292	196	2	7.000	-	-
8.	Haryana	33	110	5	62.700	1	6.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	547	2268	67	180.115	12	39.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	246	1411	32	111.830	5	5.91
11.	Jharkhand	103	208	6	4.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	128	643	73	470.000	24	178.70
13.	Kerala	247	708	17	123.12	4	14.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	99	400	10	71.160	4	19.90
15.	Maharashtra	253	762	29	211.325	5	31.30
16.	Manipur	113	109	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	102	229	4	31.030	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	75	166	16	17.470	3	15.50
19.	Nagaland	99	196	10	28.670	4	4.20
20.	Orissa	222	295	7	32.300	7	35.93
21.	Punjab	234	390	29	123.900	2	18.75
22.	Rajasthan	67	63	10	23.850	-	-
23.	Sikkim	91	265	15	41.110	3	11.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	176	499	14	89.700	4	13.00
25.	Tripura	13	46	3	16.010	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	220	292	9	25.100		
27.	Uttarakhand	458	1609	90	105.12	36	63.15
28.	West Bengal	203	393	23	98.400	16	79.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	8	1	5.250	-	-
Total		5403	14,294	624	2206.34	226	663.31

Statement II**State-wise Generation vis-a-vis Target of H.E. Stations in the Country during 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)**

Region/State	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2002-07 (10th Plan)		
	Prog.	Achiev.	% of	Prog.	Achiev.	% of	Prog.	Achiev.	% of	Prog.	Achiev.	% of	Prog.	Achiev.	% of	Prog.	Achiev.	% of
	(MU)	(MU)	Achiev. over Prog.	(MU)	(MU)	Achiev. over Prog.	(MU)	(MU)	Achiev. over Prog.	(MU)	(MU)	Achiev. over Prog.	(MU)	(MU)	Achiev. over Prog.	(MU)	(MU)	Achiev. over Prog.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Region																		
Central Sector																		
BBWB	9650	10671	110.6	99550	11442	118.6	10050	8377.70	83.4	10802	11046.48	107.8	10800	10064.34	93.2	50952	52201.52	102.5
NHPC	8580	8967	104.5	8680	10196	117.7	8981	10288.38	103.1	11413	11822.61	101.8	12892	12372.21	96.0	51526	53446.20	103.7
SJVNL				2421	1121	46.3	6242	5108.48	81.9	6900	4053.73	58.7	6400	6000.79	93.8	21963	18285.00	74.1
THDC				431	0	0.0	200	0.00	0.0	200	0.00	0.0	1384	890.47	64.3	2215	890.47	40.2
Total Central	18230	19638	107.7	21182	22759	107.5	26473	23776	89.8	29315	27323	93.2	31476	29328	93.2	126656	122823.1	97.0
Haryana	202	244	120.8	210	256	121.9	300	289.55	96.5	310	259.06	83.6	310	255.78	82.5	1332	1304.39	97.9
Himachal Pradesh	1775	1650	93.0	2901	2814	97.0	3085	2736.15	88.7	3148	2796.28	88.8	3375	3017.24	89.4	14284	13013.67	91.1
Jammu and Kashmir	868	323	37.2	785	881	113.5	770	731.09	94.9	683	779.45	112.5	930	978.83	105.3	4047	3703.37	91.5
Rajasthan	702	83	7.5	1273	643	50.5	584	935.50	160.2	880	763.43	86.8	658	1116.14	168.6	4077	3511.7	86.1
Punjab	4320	3516	81.4	3720	4388	118.0	3770	3354.63	89.0	3630	5014.37	138.1	3658	4398.3	120.2	18098	20669.30	108.2
Uttar Pradesh	1790	1417	79.2	1752	2145	122.4	1759	1171.27	66.6	1630	1285.43	78.9	1567	1416.81	90.4	8498	7435.31	87.5
Uttaranchal	3380	3380	100.6	3433	3392.00	98.8	3433	311.13	90.6	3370	3493.11	103.7	4092	4249.56	103.9	17688	17625.80	99.6
Total Northern	31248	30221	96.7	35236	37288.00	105.8	40174	36104.88	89.9	42356	41713.95	97.1	48086	44758.27	97.2	195680	190086.10	97.1
Western Region																		
Central Sector																		
NHDC				0	192		800	1348.76	168.6	2200	2572.97	117.0	2698	2605.89	96.6	5698	6719.42	117.9
Gujarat	930	587	63.1	1088	858	78.9	1368	1088.92	79.6	2271	2751.17	121.1	3755	4870.48	129.7	9412	10155.57	107.9
Madhya Pradesh	2620	1857	70.9	2625	2712	103.3	2548	2253.65	88.5	2509	2592.62	103.3	2511	3092.01	123.1	12811	12507.28	97.6
Chhattisgarh	450	247	54.9	410	295	72.0	450	385.73	85.7	310	367.00	118.4	320	388.41	121.4	1440	1683.14	86.8
Maharashtra	5382	5372	99.8	5137	5336	103.9	5164	5444.42	105.4	4989	7547.19	151.8	2544	7236.99	138.0	25896	30836.80	119.5
Total Western	8382	8063	85.9	9260	9393	101.4	10328	10621.48	101.9	12259	13838.95	128.1	14838	18193.58	128.2	58757	63892.91	111.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Southern Region																		
Andhra Pradesh	7781	3685	47.1	6976	3210	46.0	6719	5812.57	86.5	6264	8322	132.8	7702	9622	127.5	35442	30831.29	87.0
Karnataka	11580	7212	62.3	10684	7459	69.8	10610	8910.08	89.0	9808	11534.97	120.0	10970	15189.17	138.5	52853	50305.22	95.2
Kerala	7398	4860	65.7	6913	3957	57.2	3780	6144.02	162.5	5500.00	7538.55	137.1	6292.00	7592.78	120.7	29883	30092.35	100.7
Tamil Nadu	4670	2728	59.7	3632	2044	53.3	2505	4413.11	176.2	3670	6110.47	157.9	4250	6284.30	147.9	19027	21579.88	113.4
Total Southern	31329	19465	59.9	29405	16670	59.7	23014	25279.76	109.8	25243	33695.56	132.7	29214	38898.40	133.1	137205	132808.74	96.8
Eastern Region																		
Central Sector																		
D.V.C.	360	296	84.6	350	303	86.6	300	260.52	86.8	300	174.76	59.3	300	357.31	119.1	1600	1391.59	87.0
NHPC	340	355	104.4	340	345	101.5	340	369.64	108.7	339	352.05	103.8	339	201.12	59.3	1898	1822.81	95.6
Total Central	690	651	94.3	690	648	93.9	640	630.16	98.5	639	526.81	82.4	639	558.43	87.4	3298	3014.40	91.4
Bihar	60	59	98.3	118	52	44.1	122	52.23	41.2	62	75.00	121.00	121.0	62	67.21	108.4	424	303.44
Jharkhand	240	79	32.9	256	142	55.5	232	148.74	64.1	240	80.77	21.2	105	208.47	198.5	1073	628.98	58.6
Orissa	5675	3153	55.6	5025	5935	118.1	5307	6864.03	129.3	5349	5027.58	94.0	5495	7203.52	131.1	38951	28183.13	105.0
West Bengal	474	510	107.6	475	491	103.4	475	508.40	107.0	496	468.21	94.4	390	412.84	105.8	2310	2390.25	103.5
Sikkim	45	35	77.8	40	36	90.0	40	61.4	152.6	50	33.76	67.5	57	35.00	61.4	232	200.80	86.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	7	7.29	104.1	7	6.67	95.3	0	9.94	—	37	23.30	—
Total Eastern	7197	4487	62.3	6614	7304	110.4	6823	8296.89	121.2	6843	6188.89	90.4	6746	9484.61	125.9	34225	34744.39	101.5
North Eastern Region																		
Central Sector																		
Total Naeeco	2478	1154	56.7	2290	2013	87.9	2425	3004.18	123.9	3000	2894.79	96.5	3287	2099.66	63.9	13480	11415.63	84.7
NHPC	500	553	110.6	500	504	100.8	500	629.67	125.8	448	596.15	130.8	448	475.42	106.1	2398	2747.94	114.7
Total Central	2978	1957	85.7	2790	2517	90.2	2925	3633.25	124.2	3448	3490.94	101.0	3735	2575.08	69.9	15878	14163.27	89.2
Assam																0	0.00	
Meghalaya	600	573	95.5	600	525	87.5	595	615.19	103.4	600	509.5	84.9	569	394.51	69.3	2964	2617.20	88.3
Tripura	60	56	93.3	60	67	111.7	60	68.83	114.7	60	63.43	105.7	60	46.32	77.2	300	301.58	100.5
Arunachal Pradesh	20	10	50.0	20	11	55.0	20	2.00	10.0	10	0.00	0.0	20	8.00	40.0	90	31.00	34.4
Nagaland	0	2	—	65	0	0.0	61	0.00	0.0	61	0.90	0.0	60	0.90	0.0	247	2.00	0.0
Total North Eastern	3668	2598	71.9	3535	3129	88.3	3661	4319.27	118.9	4179	4693.9	97.0	4444	3023.91	69.9	19477	17116.1	87.9
Total All India	63914	63834	77.1	63960	73775	89.8	64099	84495.29	109.6	61489	101293.1	116.7	101089	112368.77	112.2	442344	436795.2	96.7

Statement III*State-wise details of SHP Capacity Addition during 10th Plan*

Sl.No.	State	Capacity Addition MW					Total
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.90	8.65	14.55	-	0.04	28.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	0.13	1.20	10.60	0.94	13.14
3.	Assam	0.00	0.11	-	-	0	0.11
4.	Bihar	0.00	1.00	-	4.50	0	5.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.80	5.00	5.0	-	7.05	17.85
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	-	-	0	-
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	-	-	0	-
8.	Haryana	0.00	14.40	-	-	0	14.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.40	8.80	6.04	24.00	9.535	49.775
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	0.00	7.50	-	2.09	18.59
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	-	-	0	-
12.	Karnataka	31.53	24.50	61.50	54.75	86.87	259.15
13.	Kerala	2.50	12.60	-	-	13.50	28.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.20	-	10.00	12.2
15.	Maharashtra	3.75	0.00	-	-	2.25	6.0
16.	Manipur	0.75	0.00	-	-	0	0.75
17.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.00	-	-	0	0.01
18.	Mizoram	0.02	0.00	-	-	2.71	2.73
19.	Nagaland	0.60	0.00	-	0.20	0	0.80
20.	Orissa	6.00	0.00	-	-	0	6.0
21.	Punjab	4.20	1.00	3.00	11.15	1.35	20.7
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	-	-	0	-
23.	Sikkim	3.00	0.00	-	3.00	0.51	6.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	0.00	1.30	-	12.00	15.8
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	-	-	0	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	-	3.60	0	3.6
27.	Uttaranchal	6.45	7.85	-	3.00	0.22	17.52
28.	West Bengal	3.00	0.00	0.02	6.00	0.10	9.12
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	-	-	0	-
Total		80.66	84.04	102.31	120.80	149.165	536.995

*[Translation]***Ultra Mega Power Projects**

*3. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of each Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) in the country, at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to rework any power sharing formula for these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay if any, in setting up of these projects?

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 Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. These projects are being developed on a Build, own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process by project specific shell companies which have been formed as wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the identified nodal agency for this initiative. Under the UMPP initiative launched by Ministry of Power, the Central Electricity Authority had identified nine sites in different States for setting up the UMPPs. Full benefits of these projects are envisaged to come in the 12th Plan. The status of these projects is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	State	Status
1.	Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project	Near Sasan village in Sidhi District	Madhya Pradesh	Bidding Process completed. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was transferred to the identified project developer, that is, Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. Development works are in progress at the site.
2.	Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project	Near Tundawanda village in Kutch District	Gujarat	Bidding Process completed. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was transferred to the identified project developer, that is, Tata Power Company Ltd. on 22.04.2007. Development works are in progress at the site.
3.	Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project	Krishnapatnam village in Nellore District	Andra Pradesh	Bidding Process completed. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was transferred to the identified project developer, that is, Reliance Power Ltd. on 29.01.2008. Development works are in progress at the site.
4.	Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power Project	Site near Barhi to the North East of Tilaiya Dam in Hazaribagh District	Jharkhand	The bidding process is currently in progress. The (Request for Proposal) RFP was issued on 30.05.2008 and the last date of submission of RFP bids is 04.11.2008.

In Tamil Nadu, a site in Cheyyur village in Kanchipuram district, along with site for development of a captive port near Paramankani village, has been finalised and approved by the State Government. Site investigation work has been initiated by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). In Orissa, a site near Bhedabahal village in Sundergarh district has been identified. In Maharashtra, the State Government has recently indicated a site near Munga village in Devgarh Taluka in Sindudurg District along with a captive port near Achra creek. In Chhattisgarh, a site in Salka and Khamaria villages near Udaipur in district Sarguja has been identified. In Karnataka, a suitable site has not yet been identified. In addition to the above, some of the States have also requested for additional UMPPs.

(b) and (c) Power allocation from the UMPPs had been worked out on the basis of discussions with the States in the meetings that had been convened by the Ministry of Power. As this process for allocation of Power from UMPPs is working well, there is no proposal for reworking of the process.

(d) The development of power projects including Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPs) requires various inputs/clearances from different agencies. However, to start the project, the help of State Government is required for finalization of site and water linkage for the proposed UMPP. It has been observed that delay in finalization of the above two critical requirements delays the start of UMPP projects.

[English]

Urban Housing and Habitat Policy

*4. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to assess the shortage of housing in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the estimated requirement of urban housing during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) the extent to which the new National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 is likely to fulfil the requirement;

(e) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. By the end of the 11th Five Year Plan period, the total housing requirement including the backlog and additional requirement is estimated as 26.53 million dwelling units.

(d) to (f) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 seeks to set in motion a process for providing "Affordable Housing for All" particularly for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and the Low Income Group (LIG) and focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services/Institutional Sector for employee housing. However, as the subjects 'land' and 'colonization' come under the purview of State Governments, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to deal with the problem of housing needs in the urban areas. Towards this end the policy provides that the Central Government will encourage and support the States to prepare a State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and also a State Urban Housing & Habitat Action Plan which should focus on accelerated flow of funds for housing (including various cost-effective slum-related options) and infrastructure. This is expected to encourage promotion of planned and balanced regional growth, creation of sustainable employment opportunities, protection of weaker sections/vulnerable groups preferably in their present residential location, conservation of urban environment and promotion of public private partnerships.

Apart from NUHHP-2007 the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched by the Government in 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 63 specified cities under the sub-mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Further, provision has been made in the current financial year 2008-09 to provide for the proposed interest rate subsidy scheme for housing loans to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and the Low Income Group (LIG).

Accommodation Capacity for Commonwealth Games

*5. SHRI MANIK SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has passed any resolution in regard to the pending cases relating to development control norms/building bye-laws received prior to the date of notification of the Master Plan Delhi-2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pending cases for creating additional accommodation capacity have been cleared particularly keeping in view the Commonwealth Games- 2010;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps contemplated by the Government to augment accommodation capacity for the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Before issue of Notification of Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2021 on 7.2.2007, the statutory procedure was followed and the recommendations/resolutions of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) were duly considered.

(c) to (e) For augmenting hotel room availability, the Development Controls for hotels were modified on 12.8.2008 *vide* an amendment of MPD 2021 enhancing FAR and maximum permissible Ground Coverage. The charges for availing enhanced FAR for hotels have also been approved by the Central Government.

A total of 39 hotel sites have been auctioned by DDA in the recent years. It is expected that 6019 rooms will be constructed at the 39 sites auctioned by DDA which will contribute to augment the hotel accommodation in the city. Construction work has commenced at most of the sites.

Ministry of Tourism has estimated that overall, a total of 14,274 rooms are likely to be available for Commonwealth Games 2010 in the National Capital Region, which includes rooms to be facilitated by DDA, Government of Haryana, Ghaziabad Development Authority, Greater Noida Development Authority etc. In addition, launching of the Bed and Breakfast Scheme by the Government of NCT of Delhi will also contribute to availability of accommodation in the city.

Monitoring of progress of construction of the hotel sites is being done at various levels, including by the Task Force constituted in the Ministry of Tourism.

Shortage of Power

*6. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are facing acute power shortage at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the efforts being made by the Government to overcome the situation;

(c) the details of Central sector/State sector power projects under execution in the country as on date; State-wise;

(d) the estimated cost, the power generation capacity and the expenditure incurred/to be incurred on each project, till date; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed and power generation capacity likely to be added as a result 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 quantum of shortages of power vary from State to State and hour to hour depending on the demand and availability of power. During the period April-September, 2008, the energy and peak shortage in the country was 10.3% and 15.4% respectively. State-wise power supply position for September, 2008 and April-September, 2008 is given in the enclosed statement-I.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. The supply and distribution of electricity in State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The main reasons for shortage of power are as under:

- (i) Demand for electricity outstripping the growth in electricity generation and capacity addition in the States;
- (ii) Delayed and insufficient rains in catchment areas of reservoirs and hydro power projects;
- (iii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector;
- (iv) Inadequate availability of gas, nuclear fuel and coal;
- (v) Very high prices of gas and naphtha in international market making these fuels unaffordable;
- (vi) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT &C) losses including theft of electricity; and
- (vii) Poor financial position of state utilities making it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making the required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system.

The following steps have been taken/are being taken to improve overall availability of power in the country:

- (i) Addition of generation capacity of over 78,700 MW in the 11th Plan out of which projects aggregating 11,554 MW have been commissioned;
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW capacity each under tariff based competitive bidding route;
- (iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid;
- (iv) Strengthening and improving of sub-transmission system in the States under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses;
- (v) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power;
- (vi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures; and
- (vii) Procurement of hydro electric power from Bhutan.

(c) to (e) State-wise details of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects which are presently under construction in Central/State Sector along with estimated cost, power generation capacity and expenditure incurred likely completion dates and power generation capacity likely to be added in the country after completion of these projects are indicated in the enclosed statements-II, III and IV respectively.

Statement I

Power Supply Position (Provisional)

State/System/Region	September, 2008				April to September, 2008			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	115	115	0	0.0	803	803	0	0.0
Delhi	1,932	1,908	-24	-1.2	12,698	12619	-79	-06
Haryana	2332	2126	-206	-8.8	14873	13486	-1387	-9.3
Himachal Pradesh	505	524	19	3.8	3102	3116	14	0.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	723	623	-100	-13.8	4959	3898	-1,061	-21.4
Punjab	3,732	3,430	-302	-8.1	23,293	21,274	-2,019	-8.7
Rajasthan	2,682	2,608	-74	-2.8	16,751	16,449	-302	-1.8
Uttar Pradesh	4,326	4,103	-223	-5.2	31,946	28,424	-5,522	-17.3
Uttarakhand	575	571	-4	-0.7	3,831	3,808	-23	-0.6
Northern Region	16,922	16,008	-914	-5.4	112,258	101,877	-10,379	-9.2
Chhattisgarh	1,267	1,229	-38	-3.0	7,751	7,524	-227	-2.9
Gujarat	5,277	4,797	-480	-9.1	33,544	29,243	-4,301	-12.8
Madhya Pradesh	2,833	2,480	-353	-12.5	17,397	14,892	-2,205	-14.4
Maharashtra	8,727	7,146	-1,581	-18.1	58,837	46,840	-11,697	-20.0
Daman and Diu	132	114	-18	-13.6	898	788	-110	-12.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	292	279	-13	-4.5	1,804	1,749	-55	-3.0
Goa	222	216	-6	-2.7	1,391	1,369	-22	-1.6
Western Region	18,750	16,261	-2,489	-13.3	121,322	102,405	-18,917	-15.6
Andhra Pradesh	5,926	5,628	-298	-5.0	32,670	32,139	-2,531	-7.3
Karnataka	3,265	3,015	-250	-7.7	20,657	19,539	-1,118	-5.4
Kerala	1,408	1,162	-246	-17.5	8,602	7,674	-928	-10.8
Tamil Nadu	5,970	5,339	-631	-10.6	36,782	34,301	-2,481	-6.7
Puducherry	176	142	-34	-19.3	1,042	927	-115	-11.0
Lakshadweep#	2	2	0	0	12	12	0	0
Southern Region	16,745	15,286	-1,459	-8.7	101,753	94,580	-7,173	-7.0
Bihar	981	692	-289	-29.5	5,452	4,432	-1,020	-18.7
DVC	1,168	1,145	-23	-2.0	6,943	6,771	-172	-2.5
Jharkhand	428	406	-22	-5.1	2,578	2,398	-180	-7.0
Orissa	1,689	1,656	-33	-2.0	10,172	10,001	-171	-1.7
West Bengal	2,711	2,635	-76	-2.8	16,369	15,742	-627	-3.8
Sikkim	32	31	-1	-3.1	150	145	-5	-3.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	20	15	-5	-25	116	94	-22	-19.0
Eastern Region	7,009	6,565	-444	-6.3	41,664	39,499	-2,175	-5.2
Arunachal Pradesh	33	21	-12	-36.4	241	140	-101	-41.9
Assam	464	412	-52	-11.2	2,705	2,372	-333	-12.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mnipur	59	50	-9	-15.3	277	252	-25	-9.0
Meghalaya	186	136	-50	-26.9	951	731	-220	-23.1
Mizoram	26	20	-6	-23.1	161	130	-31	-19.3
Nagaland	28	28	0	0.0	194	190	-4	-2.1
Tripura	69	69	0	0.0	411	383	-28	-6.8
North-Eastern Region	865	736	-129	-14.9	4940	4,198	-742	-15.0
All India	60,291	54,856	-5,435	-9.0	381,935	342,549	-39,386	-10.3

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

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

Peak Demand and Peak Met (Provisional)

Figures in MW net

State/System/Region	September, 2008				April to September, 2008			
	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	224	224	0	0.0	279	279	0	0.0
Delhi	3,945	3,945	0	0.0	4,036	4,034	-2	0.0
Haryana	5,355	4,466	-889	-16.6	5,511	4,791	-720	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	889	869	-20	-2.2	890	869	-21	-2.4
Jammu and Kashmir	1,338	1,238	-100	-7.5	1,950	1,244	-706	-36.2
Punjab	8,737	7,270	-1,467	-16.8	8,737	7,309	-1,428	-16.3
Rajasthan	5,772	5,163	-609	-10.6	5,772	5,163	-609	-10.6
Uttar Pradesh	10,564	8,180	-2,384	-22.6	10,564	8,220	-2,344	-22.2
Uttarakhand	1,232	1,232	0	0.0	1,251	1,251	0	0
Northern Region	34,036	28,947	-5,089	-15.0	34,036	29,504	-4,532	-13.3
Chhattisgarh	2,268	2,138	-130	-5.7	2,582	2,201	-381	-14.8
Gujarat	10,028	8,456	-1,572	-15.7	11,841	8,680	-3,161	-26.7
Madhya Pradesh	5,348	4,958	-390	-7.3	6,376	5,344	-1,032	-16.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	17,274	11,992	-5,282	-30.6	17,642	13,249	-4,393	-24.9
Daman and Diu	214	189	-25	-11.7	225	200	-25	-11.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	466	434	-32	-6.9	466	434	-32	-6.9
Goa	432	377	-55	-12.7	464	413	-51	-11.0
Western Region	34,520	27,198	-7,322	-21.2	37,171	27,634	-9,537	-25.7
Andhra Pradesh	9,890	8,926	-964	-9.7	9,890	8,926	-964	-9.7
Karnataka	6,415	5,295	-1,120	-17.5	6,415	5,595	-820	-12.8
Kerala	2,803	2,439	-364	-13.0	3,120	2,748	-372	-11.9
Tamil Nadu	10,072	8,894	-1,178	-11.7	10,072	9,211	-861	-8.5
Puducherry	300	245	-55	-18.3	300	275	-25	-8.3
Lakshadweep#	5	5	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	27,576	24,299	-3,277	-11.9	27,576	25,576	-2,541	-9.2
Bihar	1,689	1,158	-531	-31.4	1,767	1,258	-509	-28.8
DVC	1,905	1,905	0	0.0	1,905	1,905	0	0.0
Jharkhand	763	708	-55	-7.2	812	769	-43	-5.3
Orissa	3,137	3,019	-118	-3.8	3,137	3,019	-118	-3.8
West Bengal	4,976	4,769	-207	-4.2	5,177	4,918	-259	-5.0
Sikkim	60	60	0	0.0	61	60	-1	-1.6
Andaman Nicobar#	40	32	-8	-20	40	38	-2	-5
Eastern Region	12,165	11,280	-885	-7.3	12,210	11,435	-775	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	92	58	-34	-37.0	114	79	-35	-30.7
Assam	830	770	-60	-7.2	879	787	-92	-10.5
Manipur	105	90	-15	-14.3	116	95	-21	-18.1
Meghalaya	413	270	-143	-34.6	457	293	-164	-35.9
Mizoram	100	51	-49	-49.0	100	53	-47	-47.0
Nagaland	95	86	-9	-9.5	95	86	-9	-9.5
Tripura	155	148	-7	-4.5	159	148	-11	-6.9
North-Eastern Region	1,665	1,322	-343	-20.6	1,744	1,343	-401	-23.0
All India	109,962	93,046	-16,916	-15.4	109,962	93,046	-16,916	-15.4

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

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

Statement II*Details of Central and State Sector Thermal Generating Units under construction*

State	Project Name	Sector	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Expt. date of syn.	Latest Project Cost (Rs. Lacs)	Expenditure (Rs. Lacs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh									
	Simhadri STPP Extn.	Central	NTPC	U-3	500	11/2010	503853	64567	(till 08/2008)
				U-4	500	05/2011			
	Kakatiya TPP	State	APGENCO	U-1	500	09/2009	207700	145510	(till 08/2008)
	Kothagudem TPP Extn.			U-1	500	03/2010	220300	62552	(till 08/2008)
	Rayalseema St-III			U-5	210	12/2009	99800	24900	(till 08/2008)
	Vijayawada TPP IV			U-1	500	03/2009	210000	151000	(till 08/2008)
Assam									
	Bongaigaon TPP	Central	NTPC	U-1	250	11/2010	247535	24379	(till 08/2008)
				U-2	250	03/2011			
				U-3	250	07/2011			
	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	State	APGCL	ST	37.2	09/2009	23640	14131	(till 08/2008)
Bihar									
	Barh STPP-I	Central	NTPC	U-1	660	01/2011	869297	308787	(till 08/2008)
				U-2	660	07/2011			
				U-3	660	01/2012			
	Kahalgaoon St-2, Ph-2		NTPC	U-7	500	12/2008	586838 (Incl. Ph-I)	430941	(till 08/2008)
	Nabi Nagar TPP (JV of NTPC & RLY)			U-1	250	12/2010	535200	26300	(till 09/2008)
				U-2	250	04/2011			
				U-3	250	08/2011			
				U-4	250	12/2011			
Chhattisgarh									
	Bhilai TPP Extn.	Central	NSPCL	U-2	250	12/2008	269050 (incl. U-1)	206500	(till 09/2008)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Koba STPP		NTPC	U-7	500	02/2010	244849	97719 (till 08/2008)
	Sipat I		NTPC	U-1	660	03/2009	832339	488146 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	660	09/2009		
				U-3	660	03/2010		
	Korba West St-III.	State	CSEB	U-1	500	06/2011	230934	16900 (till 09/2008)
	Manwa TPP			U-1	500	06/2011	463984	30000 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	500			
Delhi								
	Pragati CCGT II	State	Pragati Power Corpn. Ltd.	GT1	250	03/2010	519581	40000 (till 09/2008)
				GT-2	250	05/2010		
				GT-3	250	07/2010		
				GT-4	250	09/2010		
				ST-1	250	07/2010		
				ST-2	250	11/2010		
Gujarat								
	Hazira CCGP Extn.	State	GSECL	GT+ST	351	12/2010	121500	69000 (Till 09/2008)
	Kutch Lignite TPS Extn.			U-4	75	10/2008	49000	45403 (Till 03/2008)
	Pipava CCGP			Block-1	351	09/2010	233430	22921 (till 04/2008)
				Block-2	351	03/2011		
	Sikka TPP Extn.			U-3	250	01/2010	225500	15500 (till 03/2008)
				U-4	250	05/2010		
	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	State	GIPCL	U-3	125	02/2009	145585	92280 (till 08/2008)
				U-4	125	03/2009		
	Ukai TPP Extn.		GSECL	U-6	490	02/2011	221000	11750 (till 03/2008)
	Utran CCGP Extn.			GT+ST	374	08/2009	121500	29500 (till 03/2008)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana								
	Indira Gandhi TPP	Central	APCPL	U-1	500	07/2010	829300	148450 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	500	10/2010		
				U-3	500	01/2011		
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS Hissar	State	HPGCL	U-1	600	11/2009	429800	85890 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	600	02/2010		
Jharkhand								
	Bokaro TPS "A" Expansion	Central	DVC	U-1	500	09/2011	231300	18958 (till 08/2008)
	Chandrapura TPS Extn.			U-7	250	10/2008	206645	180035 (till 08/2008)
				U-8	250	02/2009		
	Kodarma TPP			U-1	500	05/2010	431300	40734 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	500	09/2010		
	Maithon RBC			U-1	525	08/2010	445000	5146 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	525	01/2011		
Karnataka								
	Bellary TPP St-II	State	KPCL	U-2	500	11/2010	217100	19258 (till 08/2008)
	Raichur U-8			U-8	250	07/2009	98600	27355 (till 08/2008)
Maharashtra								
	Chandrapur TPP	State	MSPGCL	U-1	500	12/2011	550000	NA (As order placed on 25th July 2008)
				U-2	500	03/2012		
	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	State	MSPGCL	U-1	500	05/2010	412400	19645 (till 03/2008)
				U-2	500	09/2010		
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.			U-1	500	01/2010	217000	15072 (till 03/2008)
	Paras TPS Extn.			U-2	250	07/2009	122400	20412 (till 03/2008)
Madhya Pradesh								
	Satpura TPP Extn	State	MPPGCL	U-1	250	11/2010	263700	15146 (till 06/2008)
				U-2	250	03/2011		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan								
	Barsingar Lignite	Central	NLC	U-1	125	02/2009	111418	120060 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	125	05/2009		
	Chhabra Ext.	State	RRVUNL	U-1	250	08/2011	220000	7421 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	250	10/2011		
	Chhabra TPS			U-1	250	01/2009	235000	172804 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	250	08/2009		
	Giral Lignite II			U-2	125	11/2008	65000	62595 (till 09/2008)
	Kota TPP			U-7	195	03/2009	88000	54683 (till 09/2008)
	Suratgarh TPP			U-6	250	02/2009	100000	76512 (till 09/2008)
	Kalisindh			U-1	600	10/2011	460000	24261 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	600	01/2012		
Tamil Nadu								
	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	Central	NLC	U-1	250	07/2009	245357	149646 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	250	08/2009		
	Vallur TPP		NTECL	U-1	500	11/2010	555278	50051 (till 07/2008)
				U-2	500	05/2011		
	Mettur TPP Ext.	State	TNEB	U-1	600	06/2011	267700	2000 (till 09/2008)
	North Chennai Extn. U-1			U-1	600	02/2011	309529	Funding arrangement from REC signed between REC, BHEL and TNEB. Procedural formalities under finalisation. Expenditure shall be booked thereafter.
	North Chennai Extn. U-2			U-2	600	08/2011	217500	10875 (till 09/2008)
Tripura								
	Tripura Gas	Central	ONGC	Module-1	375	06/2011	400000	NA (As order placed on 23rd June 2008)
				Module-2	375	12/2011		
Uttar Pradesh								
	National Capital Power Project St-II, U-5	Central	NTPC	U-5	490	09/2009	513553	172677 (till 08/2008)
	National Capital Power Project, St-II, U-6			U-6	490	12/2009		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Anpara D	State	UPRVUNL	U-1	500	05/2011	535879	50030 (till 09/2008)
				U-2	500	08/2011		
	Harduaganj Ext.			U-8	250	03/2010	222500	59273 (till 08/2008)
				U-9	250	06/2010		
	Parichha Extn.			U-5	250	12/2009	210000	81103 (till 09/2008)
				U-6	250	04/2010		
West Bengal								
	Durgapur Steel TPS	Central	DVC	U-1	500	06/2010	445700	56915 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	500	10/2010		
	Farakka STPS St III		NTPC	U-6	500	08/2010	257044	62415 (till 08/2008)
	Mejia Extn.		DVC	U-1	500	10/2009	467689	145941 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	500	01/2010		
	Raghunathpur TPP, PH-1			U-1	600	09/2010	550584	41922 (till 08/2008)
				U-2	600	12/2010		
	Bakreshwar TPS	State	WBPDCL	U-5	210	11/2006	210000 (Incl. U-4)	175000 (till 09/2008)
	Santalidih TPP Extn Ph-2			U-6	250	07/2009	100000	25500 (till 09/2008)
					39659.2		17657883	4642509

Captive Coal Based Thermal Power Plants of 7,696 MW capacity are also reported to be under construction.

Statement III

Details of Hydro Electric Projects under Execution in Central Sector and State Sector (Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)

(As on 30.9.2008)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Latest Cost (Rs. crores)	Expenditure Upto 3/2008 (Rs. crores)	Comm. Latest	Capacity Commissioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh								
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	4x200	800.00	3525.25	2013.25	2011-12	
2.	Chamera-II (NHPC)	Central	3x77	231.00	1532.52	408.70	2010-11	
3.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Central	4x130	520.00	2129.89	407.10	2010-11	
4.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Central	4x200	800.00	4527.15	2114.28	2009-10	
5.	Rampur (SJVN)	Central	6x68.67	412.00	2047.03	252.77	2011-12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Uhl-III	State	3x33.33	100.00	431.56	256.52	2010-11	
7.	Swara Kuddu	State	3x36.6	110.00	648.00	35.34	2011-12	
Jammu and Kashmir								
8.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Central	4x60	240.00	1351.88	331.25	20010-11	
9.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Central	3x40	120.00	849.98	631.26	2009-10	
10.	Chutak (NHPC)	Central	4x11	44.00	747.10	139.91	2011-12	
11.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Central	3x15	45.00	723.99	143.19	2011-12	
12.	Baglihar I	State	3x150	300.00	5200.00	4022.15	2008-09	150 MW
Uttarakhand								
13.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Central	4x100	400.00	1301.56	758.36	2010-11	
14.	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Central	4x150	600.00	2895.10	278.77	2011-12	
15.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	4x130	520.00	2978.48	235.57	2011-12	
Andhra Pradesh								
16.	Priyadarshni Jurala	State	6x39.1	156.00	547.00	357.55	2008-10	78 MW
17.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	State	2x25	50.00	464.70	81.50	2009-10	
18.	Pulichintala	State	4x30	120.00	380.00	-	2011-12	
19.	Lower Jurala	State	6x40	240.00	908.34	-	2011-13	
Kerala								
20.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	State	2x50	100.00	168.28	105.73	2008-10	
21.	Pallivasal	State	3x20	60.00	242.95+ 57MUS\$	32.64	2010-11	
Karnataka								
22.	Varahi Extn.	State	2x115	230.00	291.00	123.01	2008-09	
Tamil Nadu								
23.	Bhawani Barrage II	State	2x15	30.00	400.59	27.99	2010-11	
24.	Bhawani Barrage III	State	2x15	30.00	398.60	29.91	2009-10	
West Bengal								
25.	Teesta Low Dam III (NHPC)	Central	4x33	132.00	1073.29	637.17	2009-10	
26.	Teesta Low Dam IV (NHPC)	Central	4x40	160.00	1061.38	231.15	2010-11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh								
27.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Central	8x250	2000.00	7451.99	1975.22	2011-12	
28.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Central	4x150	600.00	2496.90	692.77	2011-12	
Meghalaya								
29.	Myntdu	State	2x42	84.00	671.29	393.78	2009-10	
30.	New Umtru	State	2x20	40.00	-	-	2011-12	
Total				9274.00	-	-	2011-12	

Statement IV*Details of Nuclear Power Stations/under Construction in the Country for Benefit during the 11th Plan*

Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Capacity (MWe)	Expenditure till March, 2008 (Rs. Crore)	Expected Capacity Addition
Kalga Atomic Power Project Units 3 & 4	3282	440	2217	Unit-3 (220 MWe) Completed Unit 4:2009)
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 5 & 6	3072	440	1871	Unit-5: 2008 Unit 6: 2009
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2	13171	2000	10528	Unit 1: 2008 Unit-2: 2009
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	3492	500	929	2011

Source: Nuclear Power Corporation.

*[Translation]***Mainnutrition**

*7. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

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

(a) whether about 46 percent of Indian Children below three years are still underweight and any study has been made on the subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the role of Anganwadi Centres in removing malnutrition of children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government to tackle the problems of under-weight and malnutrition among children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-III), conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in year 2005-06, the prevalence of underweight amongst children of under 3 years age group is 40.4%. State-wise details of malnutrition in the NFHS-III report are however, available only in respect of children under 5 years of age which are given in the enclosed statement. The percentage of malnutrition has been derived by following the new World Health Organisation (WHO) Growth standards. The Government has now decided to adopt WHO Growth standards with effect from 15th August 2008 for monitoring growth of children through both the Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(c) and (d) The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional inter-generational in nature which needs to be tackled through holistic coordinated interventions in areas of food security, sanitation and safe drinking water, nutrition, family welfare and poverty alleviation.

Under the ICDS Scheme, Anganwadi Centres provide a platform for delivery of services. The Scheme provides a package of six services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition & health education. These services, together are directed to achieve *inter-alia* the objective of reducing the incidence of malnutrition among children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers.

(e) The Government is seized of the problems of under weight and malnutrition among children and is implementing a number of schemes through out the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of children. Some of these are as under:

- (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

The steps taken in the recent past to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS includes:

- The scheme has been expanded twice in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 during the Tenth Five Year Plan.
- The Government has doubled the financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per beneficiary per day.
- From the year 2005-06, 50% cost of supplementary nutrition is also being shared with the States/UTs.
- Constant emphasis on States to:
 - Ensure regular supply of supplementary nutrition as per schematic norms.
 - Ensure effective convergence of health, nutrition, education and safe drinking water services under various programmes.
- (ii) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) [Department of School Education & Literacy];
- (iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls (Ministry of Women & Child Development);
- (iv) Nutrition Education and Training Programmes of Food and Nutrition Board (Ministry of Women & Child Development);
- (v) Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including:
 - Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ante natal care (ANC), skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at Community level.
 - Immunization.
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
 - Emphasis on Infant & Young Child Feeding.
 - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin-A and Iron

& Folic Acid through Vitamin-A Supplementation for children till age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation for pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women. (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);

(vi) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);

(vii) Targetted Public Distribution System (Department of Food & Public Distribution).

(viii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/Swajaldhara and total Sanitation Campaign; National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (Ministry of Rural Development).

Statement

State-wise details of under-weight children of age group under 5 years

S.No.	State/UT	Percentage below-2 SD
1	2	3
	INDIA	42.5
North		
1.	Delhi	26.1
2.	Haryana	39.6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
5.	Punjab	24.9
6.	Rajasthan	39.9
7.	Uttaranchal	38.0
Central		
8.	Chhattisgarh	47.1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
10.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
East		
11.	Bihar	55.9
12.	Jharkhand	56.5

1	2	3
13.	Orissa	40.7
14.	West Bengal	38.7
North East		
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
16.	Assam	36.4
17.	Manipur	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	48.8
19.	Mizoram	19.9
20.	Nagaland	25.2
21.	Sikkim	19.7
22.	Tripura	39.6
West		
23.	Goa	25.0
24.	Gujarat	44.6
25.	Maharashtra	37.0
South		
26.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
27.	Karnataka	37.6
28.	Kerala	22.9
29.	Tamil Nadu	29.8

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)

Delay In Completion of Projects under PMGSY

*8. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) not completed within the stipulated time during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the authorities concerned have imposed penalty for the defaults in the execution of such projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) As per Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme Guidelines, PMGSY projects are to be completed within a period of 9 working months from the date of issue of the Work order. In case the period for execution is likely to be adversely affected by monsoon or other seasonal factors, the time period for execution may be extended but shall not exceed 12 calendar months. In respect of Hill States where the work is executed in two stages, the time limit up to 18 calendar months has been permitted for completion of Stage-I works and 9 to 12 months for

Stage-II works. 1034 works in the year 2005-06, 6964 works in 2006-07 and 11464 works in 2007-08 could not be completed within the prescribed time period. The details have been given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) PMGSY Works are awarded by the States following Standard Bidding Document (SBD). The provision for liquidated damages on account of delay in execution of works attributable to the contractor exists in the SBD. As the responsibility of the implementation and the contract management vest with the respective State Government, the Ministry has advised the State Governments to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and also levy of liquidated damages, wherever required.

Statement

Statement showing number of works not completed within the prescribed time period under PMGSY

Sl. No.	State	2005-06 Not completed	2006-07 Not completed	2007-08 Not completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	436	303
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	64	43
3.	Assam	186	430	0
4.	Bihar	15	160	392
5.	Chhattisgarh	177	945	0
6.	Goa	6	0	0
7.	Gujarat	45	122	209
8.	Haryana	10	22	38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	859
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67	0	107
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	102
12.	Karnataka	90	177	198
13.	Kerala	0	91	77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	919	1613
15.	Maharashtra	234	0	1331
16.	Manipur	0	0	59

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	0	30	26
18.	Mizoram	0	0	34
19.	Nagaland	0	0	23
20.	Orissa	0	1007	797
21.	Punjab	0	28	57
22.	Rajasthan	0	698	1348
23.	Sikkim	0	29	67
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	358
25.	Tripura	0	36	266
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1410	2826
27.	Uttarakhand	0	79	102
28.	West Bengal	204	281	229
Total		1034	6964	11464

[English]

**Setting up of Metro Rail Transport System
in States**

*9. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any expression of interests from some of the State Governments to set-up Metro Rail transport in their States; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the financial implications therein?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Union Government does not call for any expression of interest from the state Governments to set up metro rail transport projects in their States. However, some State Governments submit proposals for Metro projects in the form of detailed project reports to Union Government where Central financial assistance is required. Details of such proposals are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*List of Metro Rail Transport Proposals Along with Detailed Project Reports
Received by Union Government in last 5 years*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Length (in km.)	Cost (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	Delhi MRTS Phase-II	54.675	*8605.36
2.	Delhi	Central Secretariat-Badarpur	20.16	4012

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Delhi/Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon	14.47	1581
4.	Delhi/Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad	13.875	2028
5.	Delhi/Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh	11.781	1432
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida	7.0	827
7.	Delhi	High Speed Express Link to IGI Airport-Dwarka Sector-21	22.70	3869
8.	Delhi	Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21	2.76	356.11
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project	33.0	6395
10.	Karnataka	High Speed Rail Link from City Centre to New International Airport	33.65	3716
11.	West Bengal	East-West Metro Corridor, Kolkata	13.77	4676
12.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail	46.5	14600
13.	Maharashtra	Varsova-Andheri-Khatkopar Line-I	11	2356
14.	Maharashtra	Charcop to Mankhurd Line-II	31.817	8250
15.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail	25.3	2991.5

*Excluding taxes and duties.

Loans of Farmers from Private Money Lenders

*10. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers borrow more loans from the private money lenders than from the public sector banks to fulfil their needs;

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

(c) whether the private money lenders are providing loans at higher rates in comparison to the public sector banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for such a trend;

(f) if so, the findings thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation data on 'Indebtedness of Farmer Households' (2003), 51.4% of farmer households do not access credit, either from institutional or non-institutional sources. 27.30% of total farm households are indebted to formal and 21.3% to formal sources, including moneylenders.

(c) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) set-up a Technical Group (S.C. Gupta Committee) to review the efficacy of the existing legislative framework that governs money-lending as also the enforcement machinery in different States and make recommendations for its improvement. This Technical Group has observed that the rates of interest charged by the money lenders ranged between 12 per cent to 150 per cent per annum although the average rate of interest ranged from 18 per cent to 36 per cent per annum.

The Technical Group has cited various reasons for continued dependence on money lenders viz.

1. Limited outreach of formal credit institutions,
2. Reluctance of the banks to deal with marginal farmers,
3. Money lenders do business at "doorstep" and respect privacy,
4. Money lenders lend for consumption purposes without hesitation, and
5. Inadequate and delayed credit by banks.

(g) The Government of India has taken the following steps to ensure increased accessibility of credit for farmers:-

- The Government of India (GoI) is providing Interest subvention to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their own funds and concessional refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs since Kharif 2006-07 to ensure Short Term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh to farmers at interest rate of 7% per annum at the ground level. This scheme continues for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.
- The flow of agricultural credit has tripled in the last four years from Rs. 86,981 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 2,43,570 crore in 2007-08.
- Banks have simplified the procedure for agricultural loans.
- Loans upto Rs. 50,000/- have been made collateral and margin free and the requirement of 'No Dues Certificate' has been dispensed with.
- Banks have been advised to provide all eligible farmers with Kisan Credit Cards.

- Banks have been instructed to achieve financial outreach through provision of a General Credit Card to households, to open "No Frills" accounts with limited overdraft facilities, to extend financial outreach by utilizing services of Civil Society Organisation like Farmers Clubs, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Post Offices as Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model, etc.

[Translation]

Fake Currency

*11. DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of circulation of counterfeit currency notes in the country have come to light through banking channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the strategy of the Government to check the menace?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) During the current year-2008-09 (April-June) and the last three years, the data on counterfeit notes detected in the Banking Channel as compared to Notes in Circulation (NIC) is as under:

Year (April-March)	Denominations						Total Pieces	NIC (Million Pieces)	% to NIC
	10	20	50	100	500	1000			
2005-06	80	340	5,991	104,590	12,014	902	123,917	37,851	0.000327
2006-07	110	305	6,800	68,741	25,636	3,151	104,743	39,831	0.000263
2007-08	107	343	8,119	110,273	66,838	10,131	195,811	44,225	0.000443
2008-09 (April-June)	16	138	3,227	32,133	29,028	5,376	69,918	N.A.	N.A.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes which will make counterfeiting every difficult. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

[English]

Debt Waiver Scheme

*12. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government for waiving off bank loans of farmers;

(b) the number of farmers benefited under the scheme and the amount of loan waived off so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the loans taken by the small and marginal farmers before 31 March, 2007 and unpaid till 2 February, 2008 are covered under the scheme/criteria;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the above criteria to include such farmers;

(e) whether the long term loans availed of by farmers are liable to get the benefit of this scheme;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether many farmers have lost eligibility due to the book adjustment made by several banks;

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

(i) the time by which the process of waiving off loan would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech for 2008-09, announced the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 for farmers, which stipulates as follows:-

(i) All agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Credit Institutions up to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 are covered under the scheme.

(ii) For marginal farmers (i.e. holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), there is a complete waiver of all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. In respect of other farmers, there is a One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme for all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 per cent is to be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent.

As of now, there is no proposal to amend this Scheme. The number of farmers benefited under the scheme and the eligible amount of debt waiver and debt relief, State-wise, is enclosed as statement.

(e) to (h) Yes, Sir. The investment loans, i.e. long term loans, availed of by the farmers are also covered under the Scheme. The instalments of such loans that are overdue (together with applicable interest on such instalments are covered if the loan was disbursed during the period 1st April, 1997 to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 and remaining unpaid until February 29, 2008. Besides, the Government of India, through the special packages announced in 2004 and 2006, provided a facility to the farmers wherein their overdue loans were restructured/rescheduled and they were made eligible for fresh loans. The current Scheme covered all such restructured agricultural loans and also such loans restructured in the normal course as per Reserve Bank of India Guidelines. In other words, loans disbursed prior to 01.04.1997 and restructured thereafter are covered under the Scheme.

(i) The Scheme has been implemented by its due date i.e. 30th June, 2008.

Statement***Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008******State-wise figures (Provisional)*****(Rs. in crore)**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/Relief
		SF/MF	OF	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
2.	Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4.	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6.	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7.	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8.	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
9.	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	11971	273.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
12.	Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
13.	Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29
14.	Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2960.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
16.	Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33
17.	Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
18.	Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
19.	Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
20.	Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
21.	Orissa	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75
22.	Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
23.	Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	7140	651	7791	13.39
25.	Tamil Nadu	1427280	328206	1755486	3365.39
26.	Tripura	60502	1101	61603	97.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4794348	621693	5416041	9095.11
28.	Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
29.	West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	1537	958	2495	1.96
31.	Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	351	137	488	0.69
33.	Daman and Diu	65	38	103	0.15
34.	Lakshadweep	130	2	132	0.25
35.	Puducherry	26247	5055	31302	59.37
Total		30106236	6771582	36877818	65318.33

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

*13. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has introduced an Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana in the country;

(b) if so, the number of rural landless household covered under the yojana so far in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has faced any difficulties in implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Union Government to remove such difficulties, so far?

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

(b) The State-wise coverage of heads of rural landless households under the scheme as on 30.9.2008 is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Lives Covered
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5000
2.	Maharashtra	8,43,974
3.	Andhra Pradesh	38,00,000
4.	Chandigarh	1,153
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,117
6.	Bihar	62,705
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	51,000
Total		55,16,949

(c) to (e) The annual insurance premium under the Scheme is Rs. 200/- per member, which is shared equally by the State Government/UT Administration and the Central Government. So far, 19 State Governments/UT Administrations have given their consent to implement the Scheme. The remaining 16 States/UTs are yet to

take a decision. The Finance Minister and the Secretary, Department of Financial Services, have respectively written to Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of all the States and Union Territories impressing upon them to implement this social security scheme.

[Translation]

Sixth Central Pay Commission

*14. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission have been opposed by some sections of the Central Government employees including the Armed Forces;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Representations were received from some sections of Central Government employees including the Armed Forces regarding improvements in the recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission after the submission of the Commission's Report. The demands included improvement in the fitment factor, increase in rate of increment, enhanced grade pays, increase in the rate of Transport Allowance for Group 'C' employees at lower levels, increase in Military Service Pay for Jawans, three upgradations under the Assured Career Progression Scheme, etc.

(c) The Government accepted the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission as a package with modifications as considered necessary.

Rural Courts

*15. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the policy of setting up of rural courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken by the Government in establishing such courts?

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

(b) In the Conference of State Law Ministers, Law Secretaries and Registrar Generals of High Courts held on 1st February, 2008, the provisions of the Gram Nyayalays Bill, 2007 which was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 15th May, 2007 were discussed at length. There was broad agreement in the Conference to the establishment of Gram Nyayalays. Subsequently, in the light of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice and the above said Conference, the Government has approved the proposal for introduction of the Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008 and to withdraw the Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2007.

(c) No specific time frame can be given. After the enactment of the proposed legislation, the Gram Nyayalayas would be established by the respective State Governments.

[English]

Austerity Measures

*16. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of austerity measures formulated to control the expenditure and the achievements made in this regard during the last two years;

(b) whether the restriction on foreign tours by officials of Government is one of the austerity measures;

(c) if so, whether despite these measures a large number of officials visit foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) In order to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for meeting the objectives of development, social sector, infrastructure sector and other priority schemes, the government have issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments to adopt austerity measures to contain expenditure, especially non-

development expenditure. These measures include cuts in non-plan expenditure (excluding interest payment, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pension and the Finance Commission grants to the States and other economy measures related to travel, seminars and conferences, vehicles etc. Over the years, these measures have helped in promoting fiscal discipline and attaining an optimum level of expenditure without restricting the operational efficiency of the government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Officials of Government of India travel abroad as per functional necessity.

Opium Policy

*17. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for fixing the Minimum Qualifying Yield (MOY) and the number of farmers issued licenses for opium cultivation during the last three years;

(b) whether a uniform MOY is fixed by the Government in opium production across all the States;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring uniformity in the licensing process?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The Minimum Qualifying Yield (MOY) is finalized annually in the light of average opium yield per hectare which depends on agro-climatic conditions of the region and also keeping in view the imperative need to control diversion of opium produce into illicit channels. As the average yield and the climatic conditions are not uniform, it is not possible to fix uniform MOY of opium production across all States. A Forewarning of MOY is also prescribed in the General Licensing Conditions to inform the cultivators well in advance regarding the MOY which they are expected to tender to be eligible for license in the succeeding Crop Year.

The number of farmers issued licenses for cultivation of opium during the last three years is as under:

Crop Year	Number of Cultivators licensed
2005-06	72,478
2006-07	62,658
2007-08	46,775

The General Conditions for grant of license to the opium cultivators are notified every year. All provisions of the General Conditions, except MOY, are equally applicable in all the three opium poppy growing states i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

Inflation

*18. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the method adopted for calculating inflation;

(b) the percentage rate of inflation during August-September 2008 and the percentage by which it was higher than the rate of inflation in the percentage by which it was higher than the rate of inflation in 2007 and June-July, 2008;

(c) the reasons for the sharp rise in the inflation rate during the current years;

(d) the various measures including the monetary ones taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the extent which such steps have proved effective; and

(f) the additional steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the spiralling inflation in the future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Year-on-year inflation is calculated as the percentage change in the Index in the current week over the corresponding week in the previous year, and it captures cumulative impact of changes in prices over past 52 weeks. India uses the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) to calculate the inflation rate. WPI is the index that measures the average price level of goods traded in wholesale market and is available on a weekly basis with a time lag of two weeks. The reference basket has a total of 435 commodities for which prices are monitored.

(b) The year-on-year inflation in terms of WPI for recent months is indicated in the table below:

Month	2007-08	2008-09
June	4.53	11.82
July	4.71	12.36
August	4.14	12.49 (P)
September	3.51	12.04 (P)

(P)—Provisional.

(c) The current year-on-year inflation has increased due to rise in prices of crude oil, iron ore, metals and some food items in the global and domestic markets.

(d) to (f) Government is monitoring the price situation on a regular basis and containment of inflation remains high on its agenda. Anti-inflationary policies of the government include strict discipline, rationalization of duties of essential items, effective supply-demand management of essential commodities through liberal tariff and trade policies, and strengthening the public distribution system. The Monetary policy of Reserve Bank of India, through an increase in cash reserve ratio (CRR) and increase in Repo rates, while being conducive to economic growth, has attempted to contain inflationary expectations arising out of uncertainties in domestic and international environment.

There has been some moderation in inflation in recent weeks from its peak of 12.91 per cent as on August 9, 2008 to 11.80 per cent as on September 27, 2008. It is expected that the declining trend would continue in the coming months.

[English]

Impact of NREGS and PMGSY

*19. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has commissioned any study on the impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on migration and living condition in rural areas across different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to address these issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) notified on 7th September, 2005, covered 2000 districts in its first phase, was extended to 130 additional districts in 2007-08. All the remaining 284 districts have been covered with effect from April 1, 2008. Impact of a programme shows its result only after few years of implementation and it is too early to assess the impact of this programme. However, six studies have been commissioned during 2007-08 for a quick assessment of process and implementation of NREGA. Some of these studies have also collected feedback on migration. These studies have revealed that the nature of migration of labour has changed from family migration to individual migration. It is limited mainly to male migration while the female members continue to stay back and work on NREGA works. Impact on living condition reveals that, due to 100 days of guaranteed employment under NREGA, the bargaining powers of rural labourers have increased leading to increase in the minimum wage for agricultural labourers in several States.

In addition, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also being deputed time to time for monitoring the impact of implementation of NREGA. During 2008-09, NLMs have been deputed in all 330 districts covered in 1st and 2nd phase to assess the impact of NREGA. The observations and findings of these NLMs on process and implementation of programme have been sent to the states for appropriate action.

In the year 2003-04, a Quick Study on the Socio-Economic Impact of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was organized. Positive impact on employment generation, industries, education sector and on social aspects was established. Recently, a social economic impact assessment and road User's satisfaction survey of PMGSY is being undertaken. The first stage of the study has been completed where a Common Method Statement is developed and pilot study to field test the methodology and carry out appropriate refinements is done.

The Government has taken a numbers of steps to improve implementation of the NREGA in view of feedback

received from various sources. Strengthening of Information Education and Communication (IEC) have been done on priority. Planning for works have been strengthened by preparation of shelf of projects in each village Panchyats and improving efficiency at work sites and work execution have been done. The States have been advised to recruit dedicated staff on priority for NREGA implementation. Monitoring Information System (MIS) is operationalised and all information is placed in public domain. With a view to universalize the system of wage payments through institutional accounts, all States have been recommended to disburse wages through Post Offices and Banks Accounts. Social audit is made compulsory and local level monitoring is ensured. A help-line to assist all the stakeholders is established. Besides, the State have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) social audit through Gram Sabha, and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring.

[Translation]

Impact of Banking Crisis of USA

*20. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the banking crisis of USA on Indian banks and companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, following the sub-prime crisis in USA, steps have been taken to monitor the impact of the banking crisis of USA on Indian banks on a continuous basis.

Against the backdrop of the sub-prime crisis, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) initiated a series of meetings with fifteen major banks in the month of September 2007, to assess its impact on banks in India and take necessary remedial measures. It was observed that none of the Indian banks and foreign banks' (operations in India) with

whom discussions were held, had any direct exposure to the sub-prime mortgage market in the USA and other markets, and no direct impact could be seen. However, a few banks had mark to market (MTM) losses in their overseas operations. Some of the Indian banks with overseas operations, though not having any direct exposure to the US sub-prime markets, invested in certain Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs)/bonds, which had a few underlying entities having sub-prime exposure. So far, the banks have not reported any credit losses.

Further, with the objective of monitoring the impact of the sub-prime crisis on Indian banks and their overseas subsidiaries on a continuous basis, RBI has placed a separate mechanism for reporting, on a monthly basis, the exposure of Indian banks *via* their overseas operations and subsidiaries towards credit derivatives and other investments, and the related MTM losses. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is also continuously reviewing the situation in consultation with the stock exchanges and the depositories. RBI-SEBI Technical Committee is closely monitoring the developments in the global financial markets and its impact on the Indian markets.

The overseas exposure of Indian banks having overseas operations (ten public sector and two private sector banks) towards credit derivatives comprised mainly Credit Default Swaps (CDS), Credit Linked Notes (CLN), and CDOs. The investments included Asset Backed Commercial Papers (ABCPs), Asset Backed Securities/Mortgage Backed Securities (ABS/MBS), etc. The exposure of Indian banks through CDS and CLNs is underpinned by the well established Indian Corporates which continue to be good credit domestically, irrespective of the widening of credit spreads in the international markets because of the general market conditions.

In the light of recent developments relating to failure of some large financial institutions in the USA and Europe representing investment banking, insurance and commercial banking segments, RBI has undertaken an assessment of the exposure of major Indian banks to these entities as on September 30, 2008. The exposures mainly consisted of investments in Floating Rate Notes, Nostro balances, bank guarantees, forex exposures, etc. The banks have made an aggregate provision of USD 47.3 million on these exposures. The banks' exposure to Lehman Brothers is USD 336 million.

Further, to ensure uninterrupted and adequate credit to the productive sectors of economy, RBI/Government have taken some pro-active measures such as:

- (i) Reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio of the banks by 250 basis points from 9.00% to 6.50% of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) w.e.f. the fortnight beginning 11th October, 2008 thereby releasing additional liquidity into the system.
- (ii) Issued advisory to banks to allow drawal of the sanctioned working capital limits and term loans to their clients and to consider restructuring the dues of the Small & Medium Enterprises.
- (iii) Permitting banks to avail additional liquidity support to the extent of upto 1% of their NDTL w.e.f. 17.09.2008.
- (iv) Conducting a special fixed rate Repo at 9% per annum against SLR securities to the extent of upto 0.5% of their NDTL to enable banks to meet the liquidity requirement of mutual funds.
- (v) Providing a sum of Rs. 25,000 crore as the 1st instalment immediately to the commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative credit institutions under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.
- (vi) Increasing the interest rates on FCNR (B) and NR(E) RA Deposits w.e.f. 15.10.2008,
- (vii) Allowing banks to borrow funds from their overseas branches and correspondent banks upto a limit of 50% of their unimpaired Tier I capital or US\$ million, whichever is higher, as against the existing limit of 25%.

RBI would review these measures on a continuous basis in the light of the evolving liquidity conditions, and would respond swiftly, and even pre-emptively, to any adverse external developments impinging on domestic financial stability.

[English]

**Inclusion of Additional Beneficiaries
under IGNOAPS**

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and the amount paid to them, State-wise;

(b) whether State Governments have identified additional beneficiaries in view of the modified eligibility criteria of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the State-wise progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The total number of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is estimated be 157 lakh, based on projected population as on 1.3.2006 and the poverty estimates of 2004-05 as indicated by the Planning Commission. Under IGNOAPS Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is provided by way of Central Assistance. In addition, State Governments have been urged to contribute at least an equal amount.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The State-wise number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS as reported by the States is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries reported by States/ UTs IGNOAPS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919230
2.	Bihar	1601436
3.	Chhattisgarh	442904
4.	Goa	2687
5.	Gujarat	65070
6.	Haryana	130306
7.	Himachal Pradesh	70871
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	83772
9.	Jharkhand	642121
10.	Karnataka	689522

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	141956
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1396213
13.	Maharashtra	845835
14.	Orissa	643400
15.	Punjab	166689
16.	Rajasthan	462393
17.	Tamil Nadu	696608
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2393548
19.	Uttarakhand	112929
20.	West Bengal	935777
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500
22.	Assam	628949
23.	Manipur	72514
24.	Meghalaya	18740
25.	Mizoram	15516
26.	Nagaland	28053
27.	Sikkim	15169
28.	Tripura	136592
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	702
30.	Chandigarh	4036
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6956
32.	Daman and Diu	630
33.	NCT Delhi	94000
34.	Lakshadweep	142
35.	Pondicherry	336
Total		13480102

[*Translation*]

Investment made by Financial Institutions

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

(a) the amount of investment made by LIC, ICICI, IFCI and IDBI in agriculture, cooperative, irrigation and power projects separately during the last three year; and

(b) the details of income earned by these institutions from their above investment during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Recovery of Loans through Muscle Power

3. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its recent verdict has warned the banks and financial institutions for using goondas or muscle power to recover loans from defaulters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the above verdict by banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court, on an appeal (no. 267 of 2007) filed by ICICI Bank Ltd. against the order of the Allahabad High Court in respect of a case filed by one of the borrowers of the bank has observed that the practice of hiring recovery agents who are muscleman, is deprecated and needs to be discouraged. Banks should resort to procedure recognized by law in cases where the borrower may have committed default in payment of their installments instead of taking resort to strong arm tactics.

In the Mid-Term Review of Annual Policy Statement (dated November 30, 2007), RBI has observed that in view of the rise in the number of litigations against banks for engaging recovery agents in the recent past, it is felt that the adverse publicity could result in serious reputational risk for the banking sector as a whole. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has urged banks to follow

prescribed guidelines while engaging recovery agents and has clarified that complaints received regarding abusive practices followed by a bank's recovery agent would invite serious supervisory disapproval. RBI would consider imposing a temporary ban (or even a permanent ban in case of persistent abusive practices), for engaging recovery agents, on those banks where strictures have been passed/penalties have been imposed by a High Court/Supreme Court or against its Directors/Officers with regard to the abusive practices followed by their recovery agents.

RBI has issued guidelines on 24th April, 2008 on recovery agents engaged by banks. The RBI has advised the banks to ensure verification of antecedents of employees of recovery agencies engaged by them. Police verification has been suggested as one of the pre-employment due diligence measures. RBI has also stipulated that all recovery agents should undergo a training-cum-certification programme offered by Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF).

FDI In Insurance Sector

4. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) present limit of Foreign Direct Investment in Insurance Sector;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend insurance law in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which such increase in FDI limit in insurance sector is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) At present, foreign equity upto 26% is allowed in insurance sector.

(b) to (f) On the recommendations of Law Commission/K.P. Narasimhan Committee and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, a Note regarding

Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill was considered by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.12.2006. The Cabinet has referred the Bill to the Group of Ministers (GOM) for consideration. The GOM has approved the proposed amendments and the same are to be placed before the Cabinet.

Holiday Homes for Government Employees

5. SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set-up Holiday Homes for the Central Government employees at Katra (Valshnodevi Shrine), Srinagar, Patnitop, Amritsar, Haridwar, Khajuraho, Allahabad, Chitrakoot, Gaya, Nalanda, Bhuvaneshwar, Puri, Goa, Mt. Abu, Kodaikanal, Madurai, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Island, Pondicherry, Rameshwaram, Somnath, Dwarka, Sirdi and Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, the time by which this facility is likely to be established at above said places alongwith the details of accommodation to be provided in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Hydro Power Projects in Arunachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations against some hydro power projects proposed to be set up in Arunachal Pradesh with private participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

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. No such representation has been received.

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

*[Translation]***Schemes under JNNURM**

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

(a) the amount released under the scheme of JNNURM during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount utilized under each project, State-wise; and

(c) the schemes identified under JNNURM during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A list containing amount released under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last three years, state-wise is enclosed as statement.

(b) Information is being collected from State Governments.

(c) JNNURM is a demand driven programme and projects emanating from the City Development Plan (CDP) based on the priority are to be considered for funding under JNNURM. The scheme has been initiated from December, 2005 upto 2011-12 i.e. for the 11th Five Year Plan also.

Statement**JNNURM***Release of Funds under Submission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4472.50	4710.83	48916.54	490.93	58590.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2006.94		2006.94
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	791.26	6321.15	7112.41
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	461.93		461.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	4800.00	1272.80		6072.80
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00			0.00
7.	Gujarat	1844.00	15576.20	24563.54	10541.48	52525.22
8.	Haryana	0.00	1297.88	1339.84	1297.88	3935.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	522.61			522.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2359.35	6877.36		9236.71
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00			0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	10167.19	18955.86		29123.05
13.	Kerala	0.00	4405.00	6319.93	491.20	11216.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	474.29	11107.42	7914.35	1527.62	21023.68
15.	Maharashtra	2219.79	41358.21	56827.52	16074.29	116479.81
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	580.66		580.66
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00			0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	378.41		378.41
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	179.00		179.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	120.26	9978.37		10098.63
21.	Punjab	0.00	2241.75	4145.29	4939.22	11326.26
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	4146.93	10654.03	10075.41	24876.37
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	538.20		538.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	12913.28	16093.02	1808.90	30815.20
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00			0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1860.47	21365.55		23226.02
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1523.85	492.00	2015.85
28.	West Bengal	0.00	8708.45	5687.25	5534.57	19930.27
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00			0.00
30.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	4068.00		4068.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00			0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	1544.92		1544.92
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00			0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00			0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00			0.00
Total		9010.58	126295.83	252984.42	59594.65	447885.48

*[English]***Street Vendors**

8. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of street operating in metro and other big cities;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by Arjun Sengupta Committee in respect of vendors in unorganised sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a model law to allow street vending through a regulatory system in urban areas to save them from harassment caused by law enforcing agencies and permit them to set up shops with proper registration with the competent authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per "Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector, 2007" by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), the number of Street vendors varies from one city to another ranging from 1.5 to 2 lakhs in metropolis like Mumbai and Kolkata to 30,000 in small cities like Bhubaneshwar.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to enact a Central Law on the subject.

Statement

Recommendations of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) headed by Dr. Arjun Sengupta in Respect of Vendors in the Unorganised Sector

- * Provide, promote supportive environment for earning livelihood to urban street vendors.
- * Restriction of street vending in urban areas to only on the consent of owners.
- * 3 level monitoring mechanism; Town Vending Committee (TVC) ward level' CEO Municipal Level; official at State level.
- Constitution of TVC in each ward of all towns by municipal authorities.
- TVC to have greater participation of vendors; RWAS, Market and Traders Associations to have no role.
- TVC to identify 3 zones—no restriction for hawking, with certain restrictions, no vending.
- Hawking zones to be city specific.
- Regulate space based on space available, previous occupancy, lottery if applications exceed space to be undertaken by TVC.
- Allocation against payment of fee as recommended by TVC.
- TVC to collect revenue to ensure prefixed rate only charged.
- Registration and issue of identity card to street vendors by TVC.
- Registered street vendors given preference for new shops when licences for new ones issued.
- TVC to monitor, provide facilities.
- Dissemination of information on credit, linking of street vendors with micro credit agencies by TVCs.
- Maintenance of hygiene and cleanliness by vendors themselves.
- Appropriate redressal mechanism to be maintained by TVC.
- Municipal authority to implement decisions by hawkers.
- * Amendment of Section 283 IPC and Section 34 Police Act to exempt street vendors from their purview with reasonable restrictions.
- * Mechanism for eviction.
- * Issue of notice prior to eviction-giving due date and time.
- * Imposition of fine if space not cleared within due date.
- * Confiscated goods may be obtained by payment of fine and within fixed durations.
- * Incentive to State Governments and municipalities to tackle issue of street vendors.
- * Formation of action plan for various levels.
- * Application of legislation regarding Social Security and Conditions of Work to address the issues pertaining to the livelihood needs of urban street vendors.

(Source: Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector, 2007' by the NCEUS, Page 177).

*[Translation]***Wind Energy Parks**

9. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up wind energy parks to augment power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the target set and achieved during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of these wind energy parks; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Wind energy parks, which is commonly known as wind farm projects are set up as commercial projects with private sector investments. The Government provides partial financial support for setting

up limited demonstration wind farm projects with the objective to open up potential areas for commercial development of wind power.

(b) The achievement *vis-a-vis* target during the last three years is given below:

Year	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
2005-06	450	1716
2006-07	1000	1742
2007-08	1500	1663

State-wise targets are not fixed for wind power. State-wise and year-wise achievement during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The electricity generated by the Wind turbines are fed into the State Electricity Grids and is metered by the concerned State Electricity Boards. The cumulative electricity generated from wind power projects upto 31st March, 2008 is 45.82 billion units.

Statement

(In MW)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.3
Gujarat	84.6	284.0	616.4	984.9
Karnataka	143.8	266.0	190.3	600.1
Kerala	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.5
Madhya Pradesh	11.4	16.4	130.4	158.2
Maharashtra	545.1	485.3	268.2	1298.6
Rajasthan	73.3	111.8	69.0	254.0
Tamil Nadu	857.6	577.9	380.7	1816.1
Total	1716.2	1742.1	1663.3	5121.5

Funds Released to Maharashtra under IHSDP

10. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has released any funds to Maharashtra for Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme;

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

(c) the work done through this programme during the period in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) the details of release of funds to Maharashtra under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are as follows:

Year	Amount Released
2006-07	Rs. 55.79 Crores
2007-08	Rs. 55.54 Crores
2008-09 (Upto 30.09.2008)	Rs. 52.36 Crores

(c) As against 37631 houses approved for Maharashtra 9060 houses are reported to be in progress/complete.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

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

(a) whether National Development Council has approved transfer of Balika Samridhi Yojana to States;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been transferred to States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana is slated for transfer to the State Sector as per the decision of the Planning Commission and was placed under the consideration of National Development have not yet been intimated of the decision of the National Development Council.

[English]

Fund for Urban Poor

12. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up some fund for urban poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The guidelines for the Sub-mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission envisage the constitution of a Revolving Fund which may be graduated to State Basic Services to the Urban Poor Fund. State Chief Ministers have been requested at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to dedicate at least 25% of every city's budget (including those flowing from higher levels) for the urban poor duly creating dedicated Basic Services to the Urban Poor Fund/Budget. The objective of the fund will be to ensure a steady flow of resources for urban poverty alleviation and slum upgradation, including provision of land and housing to the poor.

[Translation]

Energy Conservation Programmes

13. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing energy conservation programmes in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the funds provided to each State under this programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) State Level Action Plans for energy efficiency and conservation are being formulated and implemented by State Designated Agencies (SDAs) since 2007-08. This includes programmes for technical assistance/consultancy, capacity building, awareness generation and development of web enabled platform. Details of funds released to SDAs in different States, year-wise, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Details of funds released during 2007-08 and 2008-09*

			Rs. in lakh
	Name of the State Designated Agency (SDA)	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Energy Management Centre (Kerala)	89.60	106.46
2.	Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation AP Ltd. (Andra Pradesh)	42.65	44.74
3.	Renewable Energy Agency of Puducherry (Puducherry)	14.00	6.30
4.	Inspectorate of Meghalaya (Meghalaya)	18.73	0.00
5.	Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA)	49.00	56.70
6.	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	33.60	63.00
7.	Govt. of Tamil Nadu Electrical Inspectorate (Tamil Nadu)	47.50	40.53
8.	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (Karnataka)	28.35	52.50
9.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (Rajasthan)	26.43	47.88
10.	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd., Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	32.20	68.95
11.	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. (Uttar Pradesh)	30.26	61.25
12.	Office of Chief Electrical Inspector-cum-Advisor (Assam)	26.40	33.25
13.	"Electricity House", Department of Power (Nagaland)	18.06	36.83
14.	Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development (CREDA)	33.64	53.34
15.	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (Maharashtra)	48.50	22.05
16.	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (Bihar)	32.55	10.50
17.	Gujarat Energy Development Agency (Gujarat)	32.52	46.00
18.	Office of Electrical Inspector to Govt. of Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand)	32.76	61.95
19.	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (West Bengal)	46.50	50.75
20.	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (Himachal Pradesh)	18.20	9.45
21.	Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency (Arunachal Pradesh)	14.05	48.19
22.	Energy Department, Govt. of Jharkhand (Jharkhand)	4.10	0.00
23.	Government of Mizoram, Power & Electricity Department (Mizoram)	5.80	39.06
24.	Government of Manipur, Electricity Department (Manipur)	4.20	0.00
25.	Office of Electrical Inspectorate, Govt. of Orissa	0.00	53.80
26.	Office of Electrical Inspectorate, Govt. of Union Territory, Chandigarh	0.00	67.02

*[English]***Amount Sanctioned to Gujarat under JNNURM**

14. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Gujarat under the JNNURM for construction of new houses to replace the slums in the State during the last five years;

(b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has utilized all the allocated amount for this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for not utilizing the full amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005. The amounts sanctioned under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM for projects in Gujarat are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	BSUP	THSDP
2006-07	497.29	51.54
2007-08	115.63	101.59
2008-09	0	0
Upto 15.10.2008		

(b) and (c) Utilisation Certificates amounting to Rs. 53.52 Crores have so far been received in respect of BSUP projects.

(d) The primary reason for lack of full utilization of funds is that projects have been sanctioned during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and integrated housing projects involve a long gestation period.

(e) The State Government has been addressed at the highest level to expedite implementation.

Inclusion of Communities in ST List

15. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal for inclusion of some communities in ST list in N.E. region and Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has over the years received in excess of 120 proposals for inclusion in/exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Tribes from the States of N.E. Region and Sikkim.

(c) The modalities approved by the Government on 15.06.1999 for determining the claims for inclusion in/exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Tribes requires consultation with the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, which takes time. Hence, no definite time frame can be indicated for decision on these proposals.

DDA Housing Scheme 2008

16. SHRI RAMSWAROOP KOLI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of application forms sold under the Housing Scheme 2008 and the total number out of them received by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) whether the DDA proposes to put all the particulars of the registrants in its website for public information; and

(c) if so, the time by which such information would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The

Delhi Development Authority has informed that under the Housing Scheme 2008, a total of 8,99,445 application forms were sold through Banks and at DDA counter. Apart from this, 4,02,077 application forms were downloaded through DDA website. Out of these, a total of 5,66,084 application forms have been received by DDA through various Banks.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that the application form number of the applicants will be put on DDA website by the end of November, 2008.

Merger of Lord Krishna and Centurion Banks with HDFC

17. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lord Krishna Bank and Centurion Bank of Punjab have merged with HDFC Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has given permission for this merger;

(d) if so, the effect of this merger on the branches of Lord Krishna and Centurion Bank and the employees of these Banks; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India sanctioned the Schemes of amalgamation of Lord Krishna Bank Ltd. (LKBL) with Centurion Bank of Punjab (CBOP) Ltd. w.e.f. 22.08.2007, and Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd. with the HDFC Bank Ltd. w.e.f. 23.05.2008 under Section 44A(4) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1944. The branches of the transferor banks became the branches of the transferee banks with effect from the date of amalgamations.

(e) The Scheme of amalgamation of LKBL with CBOP provided for continuation of all the employees of LKBL in service on the Effective Date as employees of CBOP

Ltd. without any break or interruption in service, on emoluments and benefits and terms and conditions of service which are no less favourable to the employees than those on which they were employed with LKBL as on the date immediately preceding the Effective Date. Further, it also provided that the provident fund, superannuation fund or any other special scheme(s), fund(s) created or existing for the benefit of the employees of LKBL, on and from the Effective Date, shall stand transferred to CBOP Ltd. The above provision have also been incorporated in the Scheme of amalgamation of CBOP with the HDFC Bank Ltd.

Shortage of Coaches under DMRC

18. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is facing shortage of coaches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to augment the existing fleet of coaches;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the new coaches are likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that it is facing shortage of coaches of approximately 5 additional train sets to meet the present traffic demand.

DMRC has already taken steps to augment the existing fleet of coaches. Orders have been placed for a total of 424 broad gauge coaches and 196 standard gauge coaches to meet the total requirement of new sections under Phase-II of the project and its extensions totalling to 99.065 km, as well as augmenting the existing fleet of coaches. New coaches are planned for introduction by DMRC from July, 2009 to March, 2011.

National Bank for SC and ST

19. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Bank for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure dedicated funding for the disadvantaged groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above bank is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government/Reserve Bank of India.

Enhancement of Funds under IAY

20. SHRI ANATA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from some States to enhance the allocation of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the allocation made during the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the IAY; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and the progress made 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) and (b) Yes Sir, requests for enhancement of allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are received from some States from time to time. A Statement showing the State-wise allocation made under IAY during the current financial year is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Indira Awaas Yojana is a very popular scheme and overall functioning has been found to be satisfactory. However, revamping of IAY is a continuous process to make improvement from time to time by making necessary modifications in the IAY guidelines as and when required.

Statement

State-wise Central Allocation made under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2008-09

Rs. in lakhs		
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1954.81
3.	Assam	43225.67
4.	Bihar	148870.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32
6.	Goa	310.64
7.	Gujarat	24734.35
8.	Haryana	3472.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3804.44
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58
12.	Karnataka	19431.14
13.	Kerala	10805.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42
15.	Maharashtra	30415.70
16.	Manipur	1696.87
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34
18.	Mizoram	629.81
19.	Nagaland	1955.65
20.	Orissa	29248.20
21.	Punjab	4294.73
22.	Rajasthan	12429.38
23.	Sikkim	374.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	20192.94
25.	Tripura	3807.83

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	66866.42
27.	Uttarakhand	3352.28
28.	West Bengal	40345.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68
32.	Lakshadweep	41.34
33.	Puducherry	318.60
Total		564577.00

Export Credit

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

(a) whether some of the public sector banks particularly Bank of India (north zone) is denying Export Credit to small scale pharma units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Bank of India has reported that it has not denied export credit to any small scale pharma unit but they sanction need based limits on merit. Public Sector Banks usually sanction Export Credit to Small Scale Units within the working capital limits after assessing the individual customer's performance.

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Scheme of DDA

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

(a) whether DDA proposes to bring Housing Scheme for Janta/LIG/MIG/HIG flats on the pattern of 1979 scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the New Pattern Registration Scheme 1979 was kept alive till all the eligible registrants were allotted flats. However, administering such a scheme over a long period of time has inherent difficulties. Therefore, different housing schemes are launched by DDA from time to time for allotment of available flats of different categories to registrants declared successful in the draw.

Basic Amenities in DDA Colonies

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the colonies developed by DDA in South Delhi lack basic amenities;

(b) if so, the names of the colonies yet to be transferred to MCD for maintenance and upkeep; and

(c) the time by which these colonies are likely to be handed over to MCD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) DDA has reported that there is no such colony in South Delhi developed by DDA which is lacking in basic amenities.

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

Allocation of Power to States

24. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI BHUPENDRASINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the unallocated quota of power by 210 MW in February, 2006 from the Central Generating Stations of Gujarat State and restored only 55 MW in 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has represented for restoration of the remaining quota of 155 MW; and

(d) if so, the time by which the remaining quota is likely to be restored by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations is limited and fixed. Allocations and modifications of allocation, within the States/UTs in the region and made generally keeping in view the emergent or 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 unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) in the Western Region (WR) and Eastern Region (ER) was revised in February 2006 and power to the tune of 151 MW was allocated to more deficit States/UTs in the Region by reducing the allocation of Gujarat and Goa, due to their relatively comfortable position. Subsequently, keeping in view the request of Gujarat for allocation of additional power and relative power supply position of constituents of Western Region, the unallocated power to Gujarat was enhanced by 5% (around 55 MW) in January, 2007.

The Government of Gujarat had requested for reinstating their unallocated power to the previous level. The reasons for reductions in the allocation had been communicated the State Government. The allocation of unallocated power of CGSs is reviewed and revised from time to time as already indicated above. There is no quota earmarked for any particular State.

Recovery of Loan by Dena Bank

25. SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI PRAKASH B. JADHAV:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dena Bank has issued caution notices for recovery of loan in Maharashtra during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount of loan recovered thereby;

(c) whether any of such notice has since been withdrawn by Dena Bank;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether withdrawn 'caution notices' of the bank relate to Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs too;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has fixed any responsibility in the matter;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Dena Bank has not issued any Caution Notice to borrowers for recovery of loans. For recovery of loans, the Bank issues demand/recall notices and notices under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act to defaulted borrowers. The Caution Notices are generally issued by the banks by way of confidential letters to Bankers alerting them about the high value defaulted accounts to avoid multiple financing to defaulted borrowers, to safeguard the security interest and to prevent dilution of securities charged to banks. Further, such exchange of information amongst Bankers is made in Standard Accounts also. This being a confidential exchange of information amongst Bankers as per general banking practice, this does not affect the social standing of the Borrowers.

(c) and (d) In one high value defaulted Corporate borrowal account based in Pune with total exposure of around Rs. 160 crore from the banks under consortium arrangement, it was decided to issue Caution Notice to Bankers in Pune to avoid double financing, prevent dilution of security and to Safeguard the security interest of all the lending banks. However, the Caution Notice was, subsequently, withdrawn by the Bank at the specific request of one of the Directors of the defaulted company, who represented that the issue of Caution Notice had

affected the operations of the other companies where he is a Director and more than 450 families are directly dependent on these companies.

(e) and (f) The concerned high value corporate borrower is registered under the Companies Act, 1956. One of the directors of the company represented that he belongs to a Scheduled Caste.

(g) to (l) The decision to issue Caution Notice or other notices for recovery of their dues is taken by banks in accordance with their recovery policies and is guided by their usual commercial judgement.

Power Plants by Chinese Firms

26. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given permission to Chinese firms to set up power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the permission to Chinese firms to set up power plants in the country is posing threat to the security of the nation;

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

(e) whether the Central Electricity Authority has set up a Committee to probe the technical quality of the Chinese plants installed in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to the Electricity Act, 2003, thermal generation has been delicensed and concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of thermal power plants including those in the private sector. In case of hydel projects, concurrence of CEA is required under Section 8(1) of the Electricity Act for setting up of a hydro power generation station estimated to involve a capital expenditure notified by the Central Government.

Further, under the existing policy of the Government, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted in the power

sector on the automatic route wherein no prior approval of the Government is required except when the foreign investor has an existing collaboration/joint venture in the same sector.

As per information available with the Central Electricity Authority, no Chinese firm is setting up/developing a power project.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of (a) & (b) above.

(e) and (f) Some Chinese companies have been supplying equipment and carrying out EPC contracts for execution of power projects. Central Electricity Authority has set up a Committee, whose Terms and Reference relate to design features of boilers and auxiliaries being sourced from China with reference to using Indian coals having high ash content.

The Committee visited recently commissioned thermal projects in India (300 MW unit size) provided with main plant equipment from Chinese manufacturers and obtained operation feedback. These units have been in operation for a short period and are under stabilization phase. Inherent generic deficiencies, if any, would be identifiable during longer period of operation, say, 1-2 years. The scheduled statutory inspection of boilers would also bring out the effect of poor quality of coal on various boiler components for any remedial measures considered necessary.

Regulation to Check Misuse of Surrogacy

27. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the "National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) in India" to curb misuse of surrogacy as organ trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) As per Indian Council

of Medical Research the "National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics in India" have been developed to supervise and regulate the Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) clinics in India. In order to implement these guidelines in the country a draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill and Rules, 2008 have been prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at www.mohfw.nic.in for obtaining comments from various stakeholders.

Appropriate steps have been taken to curb misuse of Surrogacy. It is proposed to include additional provision in the draft ART Bill and Rules which were not available in the aforesaid National Guidelines.

Loans by Public Sector Banks for Rural Housing Schemes

28. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are providing home loan for rural housing schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of home loan provided to the rural areas by the Public Sector Banks for the housing schemes to various States including Gujarat during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the number of persons benefited from the above schemes during the above period?

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

(b) The National Housing Banks (NHB) is implementing the Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme (GJRHFS). The Scheme provides for construction of new dwelling unit or upgradation of the existing one. The Scheme is implemented through various Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) namely Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Co-operative Sector Institutions. Loans are also provided for rural housing under the Differential Rates of Interest (DRI) Scheme.

(c) and (d) Separate information on home loans provided by PSBs for housing schemes in States, including Gujarat, is not available. However, according to information provided by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), a total of 2,26,207 units (Rs. 5472.15 crores) were financed by PSBs and 45,330 units (Rs. 3220.89 crores) were financed by HFCs in the year 2007-08.

[Translation]

Indo-Iran Cooperation In Energy Sector

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Iran to cooperate in energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the above agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) An Agreement on Trade & Economic Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed on April 10, 2001, which includes an MoU on Co-operation in Power. The areas of co-operation include power generation, transmission, distribution and technology development. The agreement on trade and economic co-operation was valid for 5 years and automatically extended for successive one-year periods unless either of the contracting parties notified other to the contrary.

A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India and the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran on January, 27, 2003 for the purpose of cooperation in areas of mutual interest in the Hydrocarbon Sector.

[English]

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe women benefited from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) across the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the rate of interest charged under RMK is high and if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce the interest rate to cover more number of poor ST women; and

(c) the measures taken or likely to be taken by the Government to promote RMK in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) A total number of 5380 Scheduled Tribe women benefited from RMK loan during the last three years i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

(b) RMK disburses loan to intermediaries (NGOs etc.) at the rate of 8% on reducing balance and the intermediaries can charge interest between 8 to 18% reducing balance from the ultimate beneficiaries. Thus in RMK there is cap of 18% interest rate that can be charged from the ultimate beneficiary, compared to commercial Banks where there is no interest rate cap and beneficiaries are being charged around 22-25% interest.

(c) RMK has recently sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.5 crore to the RGVN Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi, Guwahati for covering the tribal areas in Jharkhand and North Eastern Region.

— During the year 2006-07 RMK sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7 crore to 14 Mandal Samakhya in Andhra Pradesh over 80% of the women beneficiaries are poor tribal women.

— RMK is in consultation with the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India to further explore the opportunities of enhancing coverage of tribal areas.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

31. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) the number of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) projects made operational so far State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any target under ICDS projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of programmes undertaken under ICDS during the last five years, year-wise;

(e) whether any medical expert group has been associated for some centres under ICDS programme;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to increase the salary of ICDS staff; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) There are 6284 sanctioned Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects as on 31.3.2008. Out of 6118 projects targeted for operationalisation, 6070 ICDS projects became operational as on 31.3.2008. State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) The ICDS Scheme is a composite programme for children below 6 years of age and for Pregnant & Lactating women and it has evolved on the strength of various initiatives taken over the years. Some of the initiatives taken during the last five years are as follows:-

(i) Expansion of ICDS to 466 additional Projects and 1.88 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in 2005-06 and 166 additional projects and 1.07 lakh AWCs in 2006-07.

(ii) Sharing of 50% cost of supplementary nutrition by Government of India.

(iii) Enhancing of rent of AWCs from 1st September 2005.

(iv) Construction of AWCs in North Eastern States.

(v) Doubling of honoraria in January 2003 effective from April, 2002.

(vi) Introduction of Awards for Anganwadi Workers.

(vii) Introduction of Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana from 1.4.2004.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The Ministry is not aware of any such association.

(g) and (h) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2008, announced an increase in the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) to Rs. 1500/- p.m. and that of Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) to Rs. 1000/- p.m. Both the AWWs and AWHs, are voluntary/honorary workers under the ICDS scheme.

Statement

Sl.No.	Month of report	State/UT	Number of ICDS Projects		
			Sanctioned as on 31.3.2008	Target during 2007-08	Operational as on 31.3.2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	03/08	Andhra Pradesh	385	376	385
2.	03/08	Arunachal Pradesh	85	79	85
3.	02/08	Assam	223	219	223
4.	04/07	Bihar	545	538	394
5.	03/08	Chhattisgarh	163	158	158
6.	03/08	Goa	11	11	11
7.	03/08	Gujarat	260	260	260
8.	03/08	Haryana	137	128	137
9.	03/08	Himachal Pradesh	76	76	76
10.	05/07*	Jammu and Kashmir	140	140	129
11.	11/07	Jharkhand	204	204	204
12.	03/08	Karnataka	185	185	185
13.	03/08	Kerala	163	163	163
14.	02/08	Madhya Pradesh	367	367	367
15.	03/08	Maharashtra	451	416	416
16.	12/07	Manipur	38	34	38
17.	03/08	Meghalaya	41	39	41
18.	03/08	Mizoram	23	23	23
19.	03/08	Nagaland	56	56	56
20.	03/08	Orissa	326	326	326
21.	03/08	Punjab	148	148	148

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	02/08	Rajasthan	278	274	278
23.	03/08	Sikkim	11	11	11
24.	02/08	Tamil Nadu	434	434	434
25.	03/08	Tripura	54	51	54
26.	03/08	Uttar Pradesh	897	835	890
27.	03/08	Uttarakhand	99	99	99
28.	03/08	West Bengal	416	416	411
29.	03/08	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	5
30.	03/08	Chandigarh	3	3	3
31.	03/08	Delhi	50	34	50
32.	12/07	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	2
33.	03/08	Daman and Diu	2	2	2
34.	10/07	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
35.	03/08	Puducherry	5	5	5
All India			6284	6118	6070

[Translation]

Barh Thermal Power Project

32. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the NTPC Barh Thermal Power Project in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any delay in completion of this project;

(c) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be completed and made operative;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up any committee to monitor the project; and

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

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) NTPC Ltd.'s Barh Super Thermal Power Project, in Bihar, is having two stages. The first stage consists of three units of 660 MW each, for which investment approval was accorded in February 2005. The second stage consists of Two (2) units of 660 MW each, for which investment approval was accorded in February 2008.

Stage-I (3x660 MW):

The works are in progress in Main Power House Building, Circulating Water (CW) System, Cooling Tower, Chimney, Coal Handling Plant and other offsite areas of the Project. In case of Steam Generator & Auxiliaries Package, supply of Boiler structures have commenced and 19,729 MT out of 37,523 MT of Unit-1 materials have been supplied. However, M/s. Technopromexport, Russia is declining to take up the erection activities of Steam Generator Package as the Agency is seeking

removal of price escalation ceiling and also revision in work completion schedule. NTPC Ltd. issued notice to the Agency to start the boiler erection work immediately, subject to adjudication of dispute. The Agency opted for adjudication and the Adjudicator has been appointed on 10th October, 2008.

Stage-II (2x660 MW):

Main Plant Steam Generator package has been awarded in March, 2008 and Main Plant civil works in July, 2008. Piling Works have commenced in September, 2008. Award for Steam Turbine Generator Package is expected to be placed shortly.

(b) and (c) Stage I (3x660 MW):

The Stage-I units were envisaged to be commissioned by November, 2010. Now, NTPC is taking all efforts for commissioning all the units progressively by March, 2012.

Stage-II (2x660 MW):

The Progress on project activities with respect to Stage-II Barh Project is in line with the schedule. The first unit is envisaged to be commissioned in the year 2011-2012 and the second unit in the year 2012-13 according to schedule.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. NTPC Ltd. projects are being monitored by the Ministry of Power/other Government Agencies as follows:

- (i) Monitoring through monthly reports/review.
- (ii) Quarterly Progress Reviews (QPR) by the Ministry of Power.

[English]

Tripping of Transmission Lines

33. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is frequent Grid failure and tripling of transmission lines in the country;
- (b) if so, the main factors therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to constitute any committee for this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No grid failure has occurred in the country during 2008-09.

However, partial grid disturbances occurred in the Northern Region on 7th and 9th March, 2008 when a large number of high voltage power transmission lines tripped *prima facie* due to unusual weather pattern and pollution in the region. Unprecedented fog and high humidity with high levels of pollution, further aggravated by the absence of winter rains resulted in triplings of transmission lines.

(c) and (d) A committee has been constituted by the Central Electricity Authority, to enquire into these grid incidents and to suggest remedial measures. The report of the committee is under finalization.

[Translation]

Renovation of Vacant Houses under CPWD

34. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time period has been fixed by the Government for renovation of vacant houses under Central Public Works Department (CPWD);

(b) if so, the number of houses lying vacant and the number of houses renovated during the last one year in Delhi;

(c) whether any legal action has been taken against the concerned CPWD officers if the renovation work is not completed by them within stipulated time period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

*[English]***Loans Taken by Corporate House**

35. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans obtained by Corporate Houses from various Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions are not being returned regularly;

(b) if so, the details of defaulters; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to recover the loans from defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The banks/financial institutions recover their outstanding loans in accordance with their loan recovery policies.

To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India have taken various steps to improve the asset quality of the banks which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, introduction of Corporate Debt Restructuring Mechanism, One Time Settlement Schemes, enactment of The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993, etc.

Further, RBI disseminates list of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (i.e. as on 31st March and 30th September) to banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) for their confidential use. The list of non-suit filed accounts of wilful defaults of Rs. 25 lac and above is also disseminated on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above and non suit-filed accounts (wilful defaulters) of Rs. 25 Lakhs and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL website www.cibil.com.

Due to concerted efforts made by the public sector banks, their gross NPAs have reduced from 3.71% in 2006 to 2.81% in 2007 and 2.34% in 2008.

Pattom LIC Housing Scheme

36. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trivandrum Area Office of the LIC of India has launched the "Pattom LIC Housing Scheme" in 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme was stopped recently; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that it had launched Pattom Housing Scheme at Thiruvanthapuram in late 2006. It advertised the scheme on 30.11.2006 for 52 flats and received 764 applications for the same. The scheme was cancelled due to increase in the cost of construction. LIC has since refunded the amount received along with interest to all the 52 allottees as per the terms and conditions of the Scheme.

SBI Branches

37. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of State Bank of India (SBI) opened during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the SBI has made amendments in the licencing Rules for opening of branch; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India,

the State-wise number of branches of SBI opened during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) The Branch Authorisation Policy is formulated/amended by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

and the Commercial Banks have to ensure the compliance of the RBI policy. The SBI has reported that they are not authorized to make amendments in the licencing Rules so framed by the RBI.

Statement

State-wise number of Branches opened by State Bank of India during the last three years

State Name	Number of Branches Opened during		
	April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006	April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007	April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	13	14	101
Assam	10	3	15
Bihar	7	6	25
Chandigarh	4	1	8
Chhattisgarh	6	6	23
Delhi	8	2	15
Goa	2	-	12
Gujarat	19	16	88
Haryana	10	6	11
Himachal Pradesh	2	3	11
Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	8
Jharkhand	9	5	12
Karnataka	18	7	54
Kerala	4	21	41
Lakshadweep	1	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	12	10	58
Maharashtra	20	10	85
Manipur	-	1	-
Meghalaya	3	1	1
Mizoram	-	2	-

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	-	-	2
Orissa	14	18	38
Puducherry	-	3	2
Punjab	13	8	27
Rajasthan	8	10	10
Sikkim	-	-	1
Tamil Nadu	8	20	56
Tripura	1	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	25	22	164
Uttarakhand	3	1	37
West Bengal	3	3	25
Ali Total	226	204	932

Source: Master Office File of RBI (Latest updated version) on Banks.

Note: '—' Denotes 'NIL'

Repo and CRR Rate

38. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised Repo and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) rates in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on inflation, economic growth and increase in rate of interest by banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Repo Rate was increased from 7.75 per cent to 8.0 per cent with effect from (*w.e.f.*) June 11, 2008, to 8.5 per cent *w.e.f.* June 24, 2008 and further to 9.0 per cent *w.e.f.* July 29, 2008.

The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) was raised from 7.50 per cent to 7.75 per cent *w.e.f.* April 26, 2008, to 8.00 per cent *w.e.f.* May 10, 2008, to 8.25 per cent *w.e.f.* May 24, 2008, to 8.5 per cent *w.e.f.* July 5, 2008, to 8.75 per

cent *w.e.f.* July 19, 2008 and to 9.00 per cent *w.e.f.* August 30, 2008.

However, the CRR was cut to 6.50 per cent *w.e.f.* October 11, 2008, announcement for which was done in three parts—0.5 per cent on October 6, 2008 to 8.5 per cent, 1.0 per cent on October 10, 2008 to 7.5 per cent and further 1.0 per cent on October 15, 2008 to 6.5 per cent. The announcement on October 15, 2008 is implemented retrospectively.

There has been no change in the Bank Rate which stands at 6 per cent. The rate of interest charged by the banks takes into account the liquidity conditions and the credit demand.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has through Annual Policy Statements stated its resolve to tackle price rise while ensuring a monetary and interest rate environment that supports export and investment demand in the economy so as to enable continuation of the growth momentum. Towards this end, RBI endeavours with its policy of active demand management of liquidity through the appropriate use of policy instruments.

The rate of inflation or, a point to basis measured by the Wholesale Price Index (1993-94=100) was 7.75 per cent during 2007-08 and 11.80 per cent on September 27, 2008.

The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP, at factor cost at 1999-2000 prices) was 9.0 per cent during 2007-08. As per the advance estimates, the growth rate of GDP (at factor cost at 1999-2000 prices) and 7.9 per cent during the first quarter April-June 2008-09.

[*Translation*]

Complaints against Companies by Investors

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

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints against companies from investors during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of action taken by SEBI against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) SEBI as regulator of Securities Markets receives representations, suggestions from investors and has an elaborate investor grievance handling mechanism. Office of Investor Assistance and Education (OIAE) facilitates redressal of the grievances of investors by taking up these grievances with the respective listed companies and registered intermediaries.

The details in this regard are as given in table below.

Year	Received	Resolved
2005-06	30,488	27,240
2006-07	22,033	18,811
2007-08	41,908	38,216

Cheaper Solar Lamps/Lantern

40. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for making available the cheaper solar lamp/lantern in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said plan is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any subsidy on the said lamps; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing a scheme on distribution of solar lanterns in the un-electrified villages and hamlets of the special category States and island Union Territories. At present, compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) is being used as the light source in the solar lanterns. The average cost of a solar lantern is around Rs. 3,500/- and the Ministry is providing a subsidy of Rs. 2,400/- per solar lantern. In addition, a girl child from a BPL family, studying in class IX-XII, in the above mentioned areas are eligible to get one solar lantern free of cost during her entire period of school study.

The Ministry is also supporting development of white Light Emitting Diode (LED) based solar lanterns, for replacing CFL, which are expected to further reduce the cost of the solar lanterns. The draft performance specifications of white LED based solar lanterns have been prepared for product development and performance evaluation.

[*English*]

Monitoring of ARWSP Projects by PRIs

41. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide technical and financial support to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for implementation and monitoring of drinking water schemes in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been drawn up therefor;

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

(d) whether the Government has any role in monitoring of above schemes prepared by State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Rural water supply is a State subject. With 73rd Amendment in the Constitution of India, rural water supply has been placed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution to be transferred to Panchyati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Centrally-sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Under ARWSP, power to plan, approve, implement, monitor and manage the water supply systems rests with the States. The Government has approved proposal for signing MoUs with States that would lay out road maps for implementation, management, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes through PRIs. The proposed memoranda include commitment on the part of the State Governments towards development of policies for involving PRIs in a phased manner. This road map also includes the training of PRIs functionaries for water quality monitoring and surveillance, record keeping, matters relating to operation & maintenance of water supply systems, collection of user charges, etc.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has also set up Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and district levels to monitor various schemes/programmes of the Ministry *inter alia* which includes ARWSP.

Training Institute for Power

42. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Training Institute for officials of Department of Power at Guwahati;

(b) if so, the performance thereof;

(c) the type of courses conducted and funds allocated during the last three years and the current financial year;

(d) the staff strength of the Institute;

(e) whether Government proposes to create some teaching and non-teaching posts in the institute; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, there is a Training Institute of National Power Training Institute (NPTI), an autonomous society under the Ministry of Power, at Guwahati. The Institute was sanctioned during the year 2003 to train the personnel in the power sector. While the building of the institute is under construction, the institute has started operating from the premises of Assam State Electricity Board.

NPTI, Guwahati conducts various training courses for engineers, Operators, Supervisors etc. in the following areas:

- (i) Transmission & Distribution;
- (ii) Hydro Power
- (iii) Thermal Power;
- (iv) Energy Efficiency & Conservation; and
- (v) APDRP.

The details of the personnel trained in the various fields are as under:

2003-04	189
2004-05	100
2005-06	448
2006-07	470
2007-08	547
2008-09	472 (upto 30.09.2008).

The details of the funds allocated during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:

	(Rupees in Lakhs)
2005-06	65.24
2006-07	456.00
2007-08	418.00
2008-09	225.00

(d) The sanctioned strength of the Institute at Guwahati is 09 (five newly created posts & 04 transferred from other Institutes).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Integrated Tribal Development Agencies

43. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in the State of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have no permanent staff of their own for implementation of the tribal development schemes but being run by the deputationists;

(b) if so, whether any misutilization of funds under the scheme have been noticed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) In Orissa, Project Administrators, some special officers and Engineering staff are on deputation to Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). The ministerial staff remain permanently. In Andhra Pradesh only certain sectoral posts relating to Agricultural, Horticulture Officers etc. are filled up by deputation while other posts are filled up on a regular basis.

(b) No mis-utilisation of funds in ITDAs in Orissa has been substantiated. Two instances of mis-utilization of funds in the ITDAs of Srisailem and Etumagaram in Andhra Pradesh have come to the notice of State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) In case of Srisailem ITDA, charges have been framed against the concerned officials and submitted to

the State Government. The case is under examination. In case of Etumagaram ITDA, after detailed enquiry, it was revealed that a total amount of Rs. 1,06,71,200 was misappropriated in grounding of (891) ESS units and among others (3) officers working in ITDA, Etumagaram on deputation were found to be responsible for this misapriation. They were immediately repatriated to their parent department and criminal and disciplinary cases were initiated against them. The case are under process.

Tax Sharing between Centre and States

44. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Value Added Tax (VAT) panel has sought hike in States in central taxes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No. Value Added Tax (VAT) panel has not sought hike in States in central taxes from Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Hostels for STs

45. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the centrally sponsored scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount spent during the last one year and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09 (w.e.f. 1.4.2008). Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all ST Girls' hostels and also for construction of ST Boys' hostels in naxal-affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostels to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of Union

Territories, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) for ST Girls and Boys will also be funded on the same criteria as other hostels. Members of Parliament could also provide funds as a substitute of State share from their MPLAD scheme for this purpose. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territories. The hostels may be for primary, middle, secondary, college or university level education. During last financial year (2007-08), an amount of Rs. 37.00 crore was released to various State Governments/Union Territories under the scheme. Out of the budget allocation of Rs. 66.00 crore for the current year, till date Rs. 22.21 crore has been released to various States.

Credit to Farmers

46. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount credit given to agriculture sector

by banks during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the percentage of credit given to small and marginal farmers out of the total agriculture credit;

(c) whether the credit flow by banks has increased in favour of big farmers;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the credit flow to small and marginal farmers through banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The total amount of credit given to agriculture sector by banks during the last three years and the current year is detailed below:

(Rs. Crore)

Agency	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09*
Commercial Banks (CB)	1,25,477 (40.86%)	1,66,485 (44.68%)	1,75,072 (43.00%)	53,297 (43.70%)
Co-operative Banks (CoB)	39,786 (56.42%)	42,480 (42.46%)	43,684 (51.75%)	17,215 (37.15%)
Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)	15,223 (52.04%)	20,435 (57.29%)	24,814 (60.53%)	9,197 (50.79%)
Total	1,80,486	2,29,400	2,43,570	79,709

Figures in bracket shows the percentage of credit given to small and marginal farmers.

*Provisional figures upto March 2008.

** Provisional figures upto August 2008.

The percentage of Agriculture Credit to small and marginal farmers by CBs and RRBs has shown an increase in trend over the past three years, while there is a slight decline in the share of CoB, presumably because of the weaknesses of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure.

(e) The Government of India (GoI) has taken the following steps to ensure increased accessibility of credit for small and marginal farmers through banks:-

- The GoI is providing Short Term Crop Loans upto Rs. 3 lakh to farmers at interest rate of 7% per annum at the ground level.
- The GoI is implementing a revival package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structures amounting to Rs. 13,596 crore.
- Banks have simplified the procedure for documentation for agricultural loans.

- Loans upto Rs. 50,000/- have been made collateral and margin free and the requirement of No Dues Certificate has been dispensed with.
- Banks have been advised to provide all eligible farmers with Kisan Credit Cards.
- Banks have been instructed to achieve financial outreach through provision of a General Credit Card to households, to open "No Frills" accounts with limited overdraft facilities, to extend financial outreach by utilizing services of Civil Society Organisation like Farmers Clubs, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Post Offices as Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model, etc.

RBI Directives regarding Farmers

47. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given direction to the banks to give first preference for providing loans to the landless farmers having less than five acres of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by RBI on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has issued the following instructions, from time to time, to banks for increasing the availability of timely and affordable credit to small marginal and landless farmers having less than five acres of land:

- Farmers having less than 5 acres of land are classified as small and marginal farmers and are included under the category of 'Weaker Section' forming part of overall priority sector. As per RBI guidelines, banks have to ensure that at least 10% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year is provided as financial assistance to the weaker sections.
- All Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)) have been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

vide their Circular dated April 30, 2007 to accept certificates provided by local administration/ Panchayati Raj Institutions regarding the cultivation of crops in case of loans of landless labourers, share-croppers and oral lessees.

- Further, these banks have been advised to accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving occupational status (i.e., details of land tilled/ crops grown) for loans up to Rs. 50,000. Banks should also encourage the Joint Liability Group/ Self help Group mode of lending for such persons. However, banks were also advised to go through their procedures of identification as per KYC norms, appraisal and usual pre-sanction checks before extending finance.
- Under Special Agricultural Credit Plan, SCBs have been advised to ensure that 40% of their disbursements are made to small and marginal farmers.

(c) and (d) No specific complaint has been brought to the notice of this Department.

Tribal Research Institute

48. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is setting up apex tribal research institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the parameters adopted for this purpose?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Loan Waiver for Bihar and Orissa

49. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the cases of farmers whose crops have been washed away in recent floods like in Bihar and Orissa under loan waiver scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has so far released Rs. 1,000 crore and 1.25 lakh metric tonne of foodgrains to Bihar and has announced a relief assistance of Rs. 500 crore for Orissa. There is no separate loan

waiver scheme for the farmers of these States under consideration. However, in order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank of India has issued standing guidelines to banks by way of a Master Circular, which is applicable to the States affected by recent floods e.g. Bihar and Orissa as well. The latest Circular in this series stipulates the following relief measures:

- conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agricultural term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans.
- conversion/rescheduling loans and the interest accrued thereon for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops;
- fresh crop loans for affected farmers;
- treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as current dues;
- non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled, etc.;
- relaxed security and margin norms;
- provision of consumption loans to agriculturists whose crops have been damaged; and
- moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring.

Repayment of Loan

50. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farm debt waiver package announced in 2008-09 Budget has affected the discipline of timely repayment of loans by borrowers;

(b) whether defaults on farm equipment loans have also risen in the wake of farm loan waiver scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to take care of banks, legitimate commercial interests for providing fresh loans to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) There is no specific report, which

shows that the implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 has affected the discipline of timely repayment of loans by farmers.

The ADWDR Scheme was brought out by the Government to improve the financial health of the rural financial institutions, particularly the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Credit Institutions (CCIs). Besides, the Government also intended to de-clog the line of credit to the farmers. A sizeable number of farmers, otherwise not able to access the institutional sources, are now in a position to do so.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to improve the liquidity position of the lending institutions generally and RRBs and CCIs in particular:

- The Government will reimburse Rs. 25,000 crore to the lending institutions by October, 2008, Rs. 15,000 crore in July 2009, Rs. 12,000 crore in July 2010 and the remaining amount, if any, in July 2011.
- In order to enhance the availability of concessional refinance to CCIs, the Government has set up a Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (STCRC) Fund in NABARD with an initial corpus of Rs. 5,000 Crore.
- NABARD has decided to extend refinance to the RRBs and CCIs extent of 75% of actual crop loan disbursed during Kharif 2008, as against 35% in earlier years.
- NABARD has enhance its refinance budget to RRBs and CCIs from Rs. 18,432 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 21,500 crore in 2008-09.
- NABARD has deferred the dues repayable by State Cooperative Banks upto 6 months.
- The Government is providing interest subvention to RRBs and CCIs on liquidity support to be provided by NABARD during Rabi 2008-09. The rates of interest subvention are 3.5% p.a. for RRBs and 4.5% p.a. for CCIs.

Excise Duty Evasion

51. SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some large Pharma companies are charging excise duty, but are not depositing the excise duty on the plea that they are operating in tax exempt states;

(b) if so, the amount of excise duty evaded and the action taken against them by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No case has been detected where large Pharma companies have been found to be charging excise duty, and not depositing the same on the plea that they are operating in tax exempt states.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Cost Audit Reports

52. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the companies who have not submitted their cost audit reports during the last financial year;

(b) the name of the companies who are found manipulating their cost audit reports;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint a special task force to examine the cost audit reports of various companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Name of the companies who have not submitted their cost audit reports, as due, during the last financial year i.e. 2007-08 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No company has been found manipulating the cost audit report.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement	
Sl.No.	Company Name
1	2
1.	A.P.M. Industries Limited
2.	Aastha Intermediates Limited
3.	Abhishek Industries Limited
4.	ABT Textiles Private Limited
5.	Additions Paints & Chemicals Limited
6.	Adinaths Textiles Limited
7.	Adisankary Spinning Mills Limited
8.	Aditya Mills Limited
9.	ADP Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Advance Detergents Limited
11.	Aekta Limited
12.	Aero Pharma Limited
13.	Agarpara Jute Mills Limited
14.	Aggarsain Spinners Limited
15.	Agrimore Limited
16.	Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Limited
17.	Akshaya Textiles Limited
18.	Alagiri Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Limited
19.	Alkem Labs. Ltd.
20.	Alpine Industries Limited
21.	Alumeco India Extrusion Limited
22.	Amal Limited
23.	Amit Processors (P) Limited
24.	Amrit Banaspati Co. Limited
25.	Amrutanjan Limited
26.	Amrutanjan Limited
27.	Andhra Organics Limited+B2
28.	Andhra Pradesh Fibres Limited

1	2
29.	Andhra Pradesh Steel Limited
30.	Anjani Synthetics Limited
31.	Apeejay Industries Limited
32.	API Associates Limited
33.	Apollo Tubes Limited
34.	ARB Bearings Limited
35.	Arcot Textile Mill Limited
36.	Arfat Petro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Arihant Industries Limited
38.	Arihant Steel & Alloys Limited
39.	Arlene Textiles Limited
40.	Arjan Khimjee Ginning & Processing Company (P) Ltd.
41.	Armor Chemicals Limited
42.	Aruna Mills Limited
43.	Ashima Limited
44.	Ashoka Alloy Steel Limited
45.	Asia Fab Limited
46.	Asian Fertilizers Limited
47.	Asromi Tubes Pvt. Limited
48.	Assam Cotton Mills Limited
49.	Assam Frontier Tea Ltd.
50.	Atlantic Spinning and Wvg. Mills Limited
51.	Auckland International Limited
52.	Austin Engineering Company Limited
53.	Ayyappan Textiles Limited
54.	Bagalkot Udyog Limited
55.	Bal Pharma Limited
56.	Balaji Herbal & Spices Extracts Pvt. Limited
57.	Balkrishna Industries Limited

1	2
58.	Bannari Amman Spinning Mills Limited
59.	Banswara Textile Mills Limited
60.	Barak Valley Tea Company
61.	Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited
62.	Beck India Limited
63.	Bellary Steels & Alloys Limited
64.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited
65.	Berger Auto & Industrial Coatings Ltd.
66.	Best & Crompton Engineering Limited
67.	Bhagwanti Rubber & Allied Products Limited
68.	Bharat Battery Mfg. Co. Pvt. Limited
69.	Bharat Fertiliser Industries Limited
70.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corpn. Ltd.
71.	Bhawani Mills Limited
72.	Bhiwani Denim and Apparels Limited.
73.	Bhoruka Textiles Limited
74.	Bhushan Limited
75.	Bijlee Products (India) Pvt. Limited
76.	Binny Limited
77.	Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
78.	Birla VXL Limited
79.	Bojaraj Textile Mills Limited
80.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn. Ltd.
81.	Bombay Conductors & Electricals
82.	Bombay Drugs and Pharmas Limited
83.	Bombay Silk Mills Limited
84.	Brindavan Alloys Limited
85.	Broach Textiles Mills Limited
86.	C.T. Cotton Yarn Limited

1	2
87.	Cachet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
88.	Calama Industries Pvt. Limited
89.	Calcutta Chemical Company Limited
90.	Calcutta Electrical Lamps Works Limited
91.	Carara Springs Limited
92.	Canara Steel Limited
93.	Cardwell Spinning Mills Pvt. Limited
94.	Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited
95.	CCL Products (INDIA) Ltd.
96.	CEAT Tyres of India Limited
97.	Cement Corporation of India Limited
98.	Centron Industrial Alliance Limited
99.	Century Iron & Steel Limited
100.	Century Tubes Limited
101.	Chadha Sugars (P) Limited
102.	Chakolas Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
103.	Chatta Sugar Company Limited
104.	Chhabra Spinners Ltd.
105.	Choksi Tubes Company
106.	Chola Textiles Limited
107.	Chromatic India Limited
108.	Cifatul Limited
109.	Circar Jute Mills Pvt. Limited.
110.	Claris Life Sciences
111.	Colour Chem Limited
112.	Coramandel Cements Limited
113.	Cosmos Industries Limited
114.	D.B.V. Cotton Mills Limited
115.	Daewoo Motors India Limited
116.	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited

1	2
117.	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
118.	Damodar Threads Limited
119.	Davangere Sugar Company Limited
120.	DCM Limited
121.	DCM Shriram Consolidated Limited
122.	DCM Shriram Industries Limited
123.	Deewan Tyre Limited
124.	Delta Limited
125.	Delta Paper Mills Limited
126.	Detergents India Limited
127.	Dev Shree Cement Limited
128.	Devarsons Industries Pvt. Limited
129.	Dhampur Sugar (Kashipur) Limited
130.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited
131.	Dhanamall Silk Mills Pvt. Limited
132.	Diamond Agro Industries Limited
133.	Diamond Cables Limited
134.	Dimond Textiles Mills Pvt. Limited
135.	Dil Limited
136.	Diwan Rubber Industries Limited
137.	Dodballapur Spinning Mills Limited
138.	Doiwala Sugar Company Limited
139.	Dominor Leathers Limited
140.	Donear Industries Limited
141.	Dunlop India Limited
142.	DWD Pharmaceuticals
143.	Dyna Hitech Powersystem Limited
144.	Dyanamix Diary Industries Limited
145.	East India Commercial Co. Limited
146.	East India Cotton Mfg. Co. Limited

1	2
147.	East India Syntex Limited
148.	Eastern Naphtha Chemicals Limited
149.	Eastern Sugar and Industries Limited
150.	Eggor Paper Moulds Limited
151.	Eicher Motors Limited
152.	Elan Pharma (India) Private Limited
153.	Electric Lamp Manufacturers (India) Limited
154.	Electrosteel Castings Limited
155.	Ellora Steels Limited
156.	Emami Limited
157.	Emami Paper Mills Limited
158.	Empire Plantations (I) Ltd.
159.	Emtex Industries India Limited
160.	Escorts Limited
161.	EskyKnit India Limited
162.	Euresian Ethchem Ltd.
163.	Eurospin Industries Limited
164.	Everest Cycles Limited
165.	Everest Organics Limited
166.	Everest Paper Mills Pvt. Limited
167.	Fena (P) Limited
168.	Fine Fragrances Private Limited
169.	Fourrts (India) Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
170.	Futuristic Offshore Services & Chemicals Limited
171.	G E Motors India Limited
172.	G.K. Steel & Allied Industries
173.	G.S.L. (India) Limited
174.	Ganesh Benzoplast Limited
175.	Ganesh Flour Limited

1	2
176.	Garg Furnace Limited
177.	Gaurav Paper Mills Limited
178.	GE Lighting (I) Limited
179.	Geethanjaly Mills Limited
180.	Gobald Textiles Limited
181.	Golden Proteins Limited
182.	Gora Mal Hari Ram Limited
183.	Govind Rubber Limited
184.	Govindwal Steels Limited
185.	Gujarat Aluminum Extrusions Pvt. Limited
186.	Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited
187.	Gujarat Carbon and Industries Limited
188.	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited
189.	GUV Paper Mills Limited
190.	Gwalior Sugar Co. Limited
191.	Gyatri Starchkem Limited
192.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
193.	Haftkine Ainthia Pharma Limited
194.	Hamsavni Spinners Limited
195.	Hanil Era Textiles Limited
196.	Hanjer Fibres Limited
197.	Hardcastle & Waud Manufacturing Co. Limited
198.	Haryana Concast Limited
199.	Haryana Petrochemicals Limited
200.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited
201.	Haryana Telecom Limited
202.	Haryana Tractors Limited
203.	Haryana Tube Mfg. Co. Limited

1	2
204.	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited
205.	HEG Limited
206.	Heinz India Private Limited
207.	Hemadri Cements Limited
208.	Henkel India Limited
209.	Henkel Spic India Limited
210.	Hind Lamps Limited
211.	Hindalco Industries Limited
212.	Hindoon River Mills Limited
213.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited
214.	Hindustan Cables Limited
215.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited
216.	Hindustan Lever Limited
217.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited
218.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited
219.	Hindustan Steel Ltd.
220.	Hindustan Development Corporation Limited
221.	Hooghly Mills Projects Limited
222.	Hytone Textiles Limited
223.	I.C. Textiles Ltd.
224.	I.V.P. Limited
225.	IDI Limited
226.	Indchemie Health Specialities Pvt. Ltd.
227.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited
228.	Indital Chemicals Limited
229.	Indl. Pharma Pvt. Ltd.,
230.	Indo Rama Textiles Limited
231.	Indo-Japan Steels Limited
232.	Indra Organic Limited
233.	Indu Spin Industries Limited

1	2
234.	Industrial Organics Limited
235.	Industrial Progress
236.	Inox Air Products Limited
237.	IPF Vikaram India Limited
238.	IPI Steel Limited
239.	Isagro (ASIA) Agro Chemicals Pvt. Limited
240.	Ispat Profiles India Limited
241.	J.D. Orgochem Limited
242.	J.B. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited
243.	J.K. Pharmachem Limited
244.	J.K. Snythetics Limited
245.	J.K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Limited
246.	J.K. Hellen and Curtis Limited
247.	J.K.T. Fabrics Limited
248.	J.L. Morison (India) Limited
249.	J.R. Organics Limited
250.	J.R. Organics Limited
251.	Jagdale Industries Limited
252.	Jaikishandas Mall Jute Products Pvt. Limited
253.	Jaipur Polyspin Limited
254.	Janakiram Mills Limited
255.	Janata Spinning Mills Pvt. Limited
256.	Jay Synth Dychem Limited
257.	Jaylakami Oil Chemicals Industries Limited
258.	Jaysynth Anthraquino Limited
259.	Jaysynth Dyestuff (India) Limited
260.	JBF Industries Limited
261.	Jenson & Nicoholson (INDIA) Limited
262.	Jindal Saw Limited
263.	Jindal Vegetables Products Limited

1	2
264.	Jotindra Steel & Tubes Limited
265.	Juggilala Kamlapat Jute Co. Limited
266.	Jyoti Overseas Limited
267.	K.R. Foods Limited
268.	Kajaria Yarns and Twines Limited
269.	Kalmeshwar Text. Mills Limited
270.	Kalyani Spg. Mills Limited
271.	Kalyanpur Cements Limited
272.	Kamadgiri Synthetics Limited
273.	Kanha Vanaspati Limited
274.	Kankanarrah Co. Limited
275.	Kanoli Paper & Industries Limited
276.	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company (KESCO)
277.	Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd.
278.	Kasat Paper and Pulp Limited
279.	Kasturi Mills Limited
280.	Kaygaon Paper Mills Limited
281.	Kedia Overseas Limited
282.	Kedia Vanaspati Limited
283.	KEI Industries Limited
284.	Kerala Automobiles Limited
285.	Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited
286.	Kesoram Industries Limited
287.	Kesri Vanaspati Products Limited
288.	Keswani Synthetics Industries Limited
289.	Khader Spinners (P) Limited
290.	Khaitan India Limited
291.	Khanna Paper Mills Limited
292.	Kichha Sugar Co. Limited

1	2
293.	Kirloskar Batteries Private Limited
294.	KKP Textiles Limited
295.	Klar Sehen Pvt. Limited
296.	Kohinoor India Pvt. Limited
297.	Konark Jute Limited
298.	Kongarar Spinners (P) Limited
299.	Kongarar Textiles Limited
300.	Kores (India) Limited
301.	Kosan Industries Pvt. Limited
302.	Kothari Global Limited
303.	Kothari Plantations & Industries Ltd.
304.	Kovilatti Lakshmi Roller Mill Limited
305.	Krishna Lifestyle Technologies Limited
306.	KRM International Limited
307.	KSL and Industries Limited
308.	Kumar Coptex Limited
309.	Kumar Tyre Mfg. Co. Limited
310.	Kumaragiri Textiles Limited
311.	Kusum Products Limited
312.	L. Kant Paper Mills Limited
313.	L.P. Gas Equipment Pvt. Ltd.
314.	L.S.P. Agro Limited
315.	Lakhani India Limited
316.	Lakshmi Apparels and Wovens Limited
317.	Lakshmi Shanmuga Spg. Mills Limited
318.	Lakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Limited
319.	Laxmi Board & Paper Mills Limited
320.	Lever India Exports Limited
321.	Lifeline Biotech
322.	LML Limited

1	2
323.	Ludhiana Steel Limited
324.	M H Mills & Industries Limited
325.	M.P. State Textile Corporation Limited
326.	Madannapalle Spg. Mills Limited
327.	Madhauban Chemical & Fertilizers Limited
328.	Madhusudan Industries Limited
329.	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
330.	Mahadeo Fertilizers Limited
331.	Maharashtra Agro Industries Dev. Corp. Limited
332.	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
333.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Limited
334.	Mahavir Spinning Mills Limited
335.	Mahendra Petrochemicals Ltd.
336.	Mahindra Ugine Steel Co. Limited
337.	Maikaal Fibres Limited
338.	Mandya National Papers Mills Limited
339.	Mankind Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
340.	Mansukh Industries Limited
341.	Mansurpur Sugar Mills Limited
342.	Mapra Laboratories Pvt. Limited
343.	Maris Spinners Pvt. Limited
344.	Markanda Vanaspati Mills Limited
345.	Marmagoa Steel Limited
346.	May & Baker (I) Limited
347.	Meghdoot Projects Limited
348.	Menon & Menon Limited
349.	Metroni Drugs Pvt. Limited
350.	Mewar Textiles Mills Limited

1	2
351.	Microwyth Fashion Pvt. Limited
352.	Modern Mills Limited
353.	Modern Syntex (India) Limited
354.	Modi Rubber Limited
355.	Modipon Limited
356.	Modistone Limited
357.	Mohan Jute Mills Limited
358.	Mohan Steels Limited
359.	Montari Industries Limited
360.	Mordi Textiles & Processors Limited
361.	Morepen Laboratories Limited
362.	Mukand Limited
363.	Mukerian Papers Limited
364.	MUL Dentpro Pvt. Limited
365.	Muridhar Ratanlal Export Limited
366.	Mysore Sugar Co. Limited
367.	N.R. Paper and Board Limited
368.	Nagammal Mills limited
369.	Nahar Exports Limited
370.	Naini Papers Limited
371.	Narayan Krishna Spinners Pvt. Limited
372.	Narbada Steels Limited
373.	Nath Pulp & Papers Mills Limited
374.	Nathani Paper Mills Limited
375.	National Agro Chemicals Industry Limited
376.	National Engineering Industries Limited
377.	National Fertilizers Limited
378.	National Industrial Corporation Limited
379.	National Jute Manufactures Company Limited
380.	National Organic Chemical Industries Limited

1	2
381.	National Sewing Threads Co. Limited
382.	Natural Products Export Corporation Limited
383.	Nav Bharat Paper Mills Limited
384.	Nava Karnataka Steel Limited
385.	Nav-Jyoti Investment & Dealers Limited
386.	Nawabganj Sugar Mills Co. Limited
387.	NCS Sugars Limited
388.	Neelam Jute Pvt. Limited
389.	Neelikon Food Dyes and Chemical Limited
390.	Neon Laboratories Ltd.
391.	Nepa Limited
392.	NEPC Textiles Limited
393.	New Central Jute Mills Co. Limited
394.	New Horizon Sugar Mills Pvt. Limited
395.	New India Sugar Mills Limited
396.	New Phaltan Sugar Work Limited
397.	New Rajpur Mills Co. Limited
398.	New Tea Co. Ltd.
399.	Niranjan Singh Karta Singh Forgings Pvt. Limited
400.	Nirlon Limited
401.	Niwas Spinnings Mills Limited
402.	Nizam Deccan Sugars Limited
403.	Nizam Sugar Factory Limited
404.	Nuddea Industries Limited
405.	Ochaa Labs Pvt. Ltd.
406.	Ondeo Nalco India Limited
407.	Optel Communication Limited
408.	Orbit Communication Limited
408.	Orbit Exports Limited

1	2
409.	Orbit Polyester Limited
410.	Orient Steel & Industries Limited
411.	Oswal Spng. & Wvg. Mills Co. Limited
412.	Oswal Sugars Limited
413.	Oswal Vanaspati and General Industries Limited
414.	Overseas Health Care Pvt. Limited
415.	Oxford Industries Limited
416.	Ozone Pharmaceuticals Limited
417.	Pacific Cotspin Limited
418.	Padam Cotton Yarns Limited
419.	Pahwa Cycles Private Limited
420.	Panacea Bio Tec Limited
421.	Panchsheel Paper Mills Limited
422.	Panjon Limited
423.	Pantaloon Industries Limited
424.	Paragon Textile Mills Pvt. Limited
425.	Paramount Communications Limited
426.	Parasam Puria (I) Limited
427.	Parasrampuria Synthetics Limited
428.	Parenteral Drugs (India) Limited
429.	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
430.	Patel Engineering Co. (S) Limited
431.	PCI Papers Limited
432.	Poddar Projects Limited
433.	Polymer Papers Limited
434.	Power Transmission Corp. of Uttaranchal Limited
435.	Prabhat Solvent Extraction Industries Pvt. Ltd.
436.	Prabhudas Kishordas Tobacco Products Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
• 437.	Pragati Paper Mills Limited
438.	Prakash Jute Industries (P) Limited
• 439.	Pranavadtty Spinning Mills Limited
440.	Prashant India Limited
441.	Precise Laboratories Limited
442.	Prime Industries Limited
443.	Prudential Sugar Corporation Limited
444.	PTC India Limited
445.	PTL Enterprises Limited
446.	Pulliccar Mills Limited
447.	Pulp Products Limited
448.	Punjab Iron & Steel Co. Limited
• 449.	Punjab Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
450.	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
• 451.	Pushpsons Industries Limited
452.	PVP Limited
453.	R.B.S. Rubber Mills Pvt. Limited
454.	R.K. Texcon (India) Limited
455.	R.S.R. Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
456.	Raashi Fertilizers Limited
457.	Radhika Spinning Mills Limited
458.	Raghuvar India Limited
459.	Rainbow Ink & Varnish Mfg. Co. Pvt. Limited
• 460.	Raipur Alloys & Steel Limited
• 461.	Rajalakshmi Textile Processors Limited
• 462.	Rajashree Sugars and Chemicals Limited
463.	Rajasthan Petro Synthetics Limited
464.	Rajasthan Polyesters Limited
465.	Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited

1	2
466.	Rajdeep Industrial Pvt Limited
467.	Rajgarhia Paper Mills Pvt. Limited
468.	Rajgopal Textiles Mills Pvt. Limited
469.	Rajinder Tubes Limited
470.	Rajkumar Mills Limited
471.	Ralson Industries Limited
472.	Ram Gopal Birla Textile Limited
473.	Rama Fibres Limited
474.	Rama Petrochemicals Limited
475.	Rama Qualitex Limited
476.	Rampur Fertilizers Limited
477.	Rana Mohendra Papers Limited
478.	Rana Papers Limited
479.	Ranjan Chemicals Limited
480.	Rasi Exports Limited
481.	Rathi Ispat Limited
482.	Regency Aquaelectro and Motel resorts Limited
483.	Reliance Energy Limited
484.	Reliance Ispat Industries Limited
485.	Res Chemol Pvt. Limited
486.	Reshma Fabrics Limited
487.	Rohan Dyes and Intermediates Limited
488.	Roshan Lal Paper Mills Pvt. Limited
489.	RPG Life Sciences Limited
490.	RSL Industries Limited
491.	Ruby Rubber Works Limited
492.	Ruia Cotex Limited
493.	S. Kumar Enterprises (Synfab) Pvt. Limited
494.	S.K. Cotex Limited

1	2
495.	S.L.S. Textiles Limited
496.	S.L.V. Spinning Mills Limited
497.	S.R. Oils & Fats Limited
498.	Samrat Spinner Limited
499.	Sanganeriya Woollen Mills Limited
500.	Sanghi Polysters Limited
501.	Sanjay Papar & Chemical Industries Limited
502.	Sarada Fertilizers Limited
503.	Saraf Textiles & Industries Limited
504.	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Limited
505.	Saraswati Steel & Alloys Limited
506.	Saraya Sugar Mills Pvt. Limited
507.	Sarda Papers Limited
508.	Sarita Synthetics and Industries Limited
509.	Saroja Mills Limited
510.	Sasvad Mali Sugar Factory Limited
511.	Schenctady Herdillia Limited
512.	Sekhsaria Chemicals Ltd.
513.	Sekhasaria Chemicals Ltd.
514.	Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Limited
515.	Shakti Pumps (India) Limited
516.	Shamli Papers Mills Limited
517.	Shital Fibres Limited
518.	Shiva Cement Limited
519.	Shivna Spinners Limited
520.	Shree Acids and Chemicals Limited
521.	Shree Ajit Pulp and Paper Limited
522.	Shree Hari Raj Paper Mills Limited
523.	Shree Rajeshwaranand Paper Mills Limited
524.	Shree Ram Mills Limited

1	2
525.	Shree Sitaram Mills Limited
526.	Shree Swami Harigiri Paper Mills Limited
527.	Shree Synthetics Limited
528.	Shree Vani Sugars & Industries Limited
529.	Shri Amrita Mills Limited
530.	Shri Ishar Alloy Steel Limited
531.	Shri Rani Lakshmi Ginning Wvg. Mills Limited
532.	Shriniwas Fertilizers Limited
533.	Shrivatsa International Limited
534.	Shruthi Synthetics Limited
535.	Shukla-Manseta Industries Pvt. Limited
536.	Siddharth Colourchem Limited
537.	Siddheshwari Paper Ydyog Limited
538.	Sidmak Laboratories (I) Pvt. Limited
539.	Siffa Coated Steels
540.	Simplex Castings Pvt. Limited
541.	Siruguppa Sugars & Chemicals Limited
542.	Sitalakshmi Mills Limited
543.	Sivaraj Spinning Mills Limited
544.	Smruthi Organics Ltd.
545.	SMS Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
546.	SNS Textiles Limited
547.	Somani Iron & Steel Limited
548.	Someshwara Cements & Chemicals Limited
549.	Sonu Synthetics Limited
550.	Sooraj Automobiles Limited
551.	Sorabh Cement Limited
552.	Southern Textiles Limited
553.	Sowdeswari Amman Spinners Limited
554.	SPBL Limited

1	2
555.	Speciality Papers Limited
556.	Spectrum Power Generation Limited
557.	Spentex Industries Limited
558.	Sree Sivakami Mills Limited
559.	Sree Akilandeshwari Mills Pvt. Limited
560.	Sree Ganesar Textile Mills Limited
561.	Sree Kumara Vel Textiles Limited
562.	Sree Meenakshi Sundaram Textile Limited
563.	Sree Raja Rajeswari Paper Mills Limited
564.	Sree Saraswathi Mills Limited
565.	Sree Siddeswara Textile Mills Pvt. Limited
566.	Sree Uma Parameswari Mills Limited
567.	Sree Vallappa Textile Limited
568.	Sri Asoka Textiles Limited
569.	Sri Ambal Mills Limited
570.	Sri Anjaneya Cotton Mills Limited
571.	Sri Annapurna Cotton Mills & Ind. Limited
572.	Sri Chakra Cements Limited
573.	Sri Durga Cement Company Limited
574.	Sri Ganapathy Mills Co. Limited
575.	Sri Jayajothi and Co. Limited
576.	Sri Jayalakshmi Spinning Mills Limited
577.	Sri Malini Spinning Mills Limited
578.	Sri Murali Spinning Mills Limited
579.	Sri Natesar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
580.	Sri Sakthi Textiles Limited
581.	Sri Sarvesh Cotton Mills Limited
582.	Sri Shanmugavel Mills Limited
583.	Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Pvt. Limited
584.	Sri Velayudhaswamy Spinning Mill Limited

1	2
585.	Sri Venkatesa Mills Limited
586.	Stadmed Private Limited
587.	Standard Mills Co. Limited
588.	Standard Surfactants Limited
589.	Stedman Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Limited
590.	Steel Strips Limited
591.	Stella Silks Limited
592.	Sudhan Spinning Mills Limited
593.	Suditi Industries Limited
594.	Sugauli Sugar Works Limited
595.	Sukhna Papers Mills Limited
596.	Sulochana Cotton Spg. Mills Limited
597.	Sunita Textiles Pvt. Limited
598.	Sunways India Ltd.
599.	Super Fibres Limited
600.	Super Syncotex (India) Limited
601.	Superior Industrial Enterprises Limited
602.	Superior Industries Limited
603.	Supreme Paper Mills Limited
604.	Suraj Industries Limited
605.	Surindra Engineering Company Pvt. Limited
606.	Surya Twines (P) Limited
607.	Surya Agro Oils Limited
608.	Swarup Vegetable Products Industries Limited
609.	Swastika Suitings Limited
610.	Sylvania & Laxman Limited
611.	Tai Chonbang Textile Industries Limited
612.	Tamarai Mills Limited
613.	Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited

1	2
614.	Tata SSL Limited
615.	TECIL Chemicals and Hydro Power Limited
616.	Teesta Valley Tea Co. Ltd.
617.	Telephone Cables Limited
618.	Tepcon International (INDIA) Limited
619.	Terene Fibres India Pvt. Limited
620.	Thapar Concast Limited
621.	The Ahmedabad Advania Mills Limited
622.	The Aluminium Industries Limited
623.	The British India Corpn. Limited
624.	The Budge Budge Company Limited
625.	The Champdany Industries Limited
626.	The Dawn Mills Company Limited
627.	The Fertilizer Corp. of India Limited
628.	The Ganges Manufacturing Co. Limited
629.	The Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited
630.	The Indian Seamless Limited
631.	The Jay Engineering Works Limited
632.	The Kolhapur Steel Limited
633.	The Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co. Limited
634.	The Madras Vanaspathi Limited
635.	The Moran Tea Co. (India) Ltd.
636.	The Narasimha Mills Limited
637.	The Rajaratna Mills Limited
638.	The South India Paper Mills Limited
639.	The Travancore Rayon Limited
640.	Three M Paper Mfg. Co. Pvt. Limited
641.	Tirumala Seung Han Textiles Limited
642.	Tirupati Fibres & Industries Limited
643.	Tirupati Sugars Limited

1	2
644.	Tirupur Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited
645.	Traco Cable Co. Limited
646.	Tractors & Farm Equipment Limited
647.	Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Limited
648.	Travancore Titanium Products Limited
649.	Trent Limited
650.	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited
651.	Tulsiani Builders & Textiles (P) Limited
652.	Tunga Alloys & Steel Pvt. Limited
653.	Tushaco Pumps Private Limited
654.	Tuticorin Spinning Mills Limited
655.	UB Distilleries Limited
656.	Udiy Pyrocables Pvt. Limited
657.	UMI Special Steel Limited
658.	Unimark Ltd.
659.	United Pulp & Paper Mills Limited
660.	Unity Mills Pvt. Limited
661.	Uniworth Textiles Limited
662.	UP Power Corporation Limited
663.	UP State Textile Corporation Limited
664.	Upper India Bearings & Brushing Pvt. Limited
665.	Upper India Steel Mfg. & Engg. Co. Limited
666.	Usha Martin Limited
667.	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
668.	Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
669.	Uttar Pradesh State Spg. Co. Limited
670.	Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Ltd.
671.	Uttaranchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
672.	Uttaranchal Power Corpn. Limited

1	2
673.	V.V.F. Limited
674.	Vamshadhara Paper Mills Limited
675.	Vanaja Textile Limited
676.	Vanavil Dyes and Chemicals Limited
677.	Vapi Paper Mills Limited
678.	Varadhalakshmi Mills Limited
679.	Vardhaman Industries Limited
680.	Vashisti Detergents Limited
681.	Veena Textiles Limited
682.	Vegetable Products Limited
683.	Vegetable Vitamin Foods Co. Limited
684.	Venkatalakshmi Textiles Pvt. Limited
685.	Victoria Mills Limited
686.	Vidarbha Paper Mills Limited
687.	Videocon Industries Limited
688.	Vidyut Metallica Limited
689.	Vijay Silk House (Varansi) Limited
690.	Vijayeswari Textiles Limited
691.	Vijaykumar Mills Limited
692.	Vikram Steel Pvt. Limited
693.	Vippy Spinpro Limited
694.	Virchow Laboratories Limited
695.	Vishal Costspin Limited
696.	Vishal Papertech (India) Limited
697.	Vishwabharathi Textiles Limited
698.	Waldies Limited
699.	Waterman Industries Pvt. Ltd.
700.	Well Pack Papers & Containers Limited

1	2
701.	Wescare India Limited
702.	West Bengal Agro Textile Corporation Limited
703.	West Coast Paper Mills Limited
704.	Western India Cotton Limited
705.	Wheelabrator Alloy Castings Limited
706.	White House Cotton Industries Limited
707.	Wings Pharma (P) Ltd.
708.	Winsome International Limited
709.	Wintae Ltd.
710.	Yemmiganur SPG. Mills Limited
711.	Zenith Limited
712.	Zenith Steel Pipes & Indus. Limited.

[Translation]

ADB Loans

53. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States to which the Asian Development Bank has sanctioned loans during each of the last three years;

(b) the projects relating to Chhattisgarh therein and the amount sanctioned thereof;

(c) the time by which the use of above loan is likely to start and the terms of such loans;

(d) whether the interest on these loans is to be paid by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the amount of annual interest to be paid on the said loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) 14 Loan Agreements have been signed during the period as per details below:

S.No.	Year	Nos. of Loans Signed	States involved signed
1.	2006	02	Kerala and Chhattisgarh
2.	2007	08	Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, and Madhya Pradesh
3.	2008	04	Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

(b) The projects relating to Chhattisgarh are as under:

Loan No.	Name of the Project	Amount (US\$ million)
2159-IND	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project	48.1
2050-IND	Chhattisgarh State Roads Development Sector Project	180.0

(c) Loan No. 2159-IND became effective on 30th June, 2006 and the loan closing date is 31st March, 2013. Loan No. 2050-IND became effective on 14th January, 2005 and the loan closing date is 31st January, 2009. The disbursement as on August, 2008 is US\$ 3.7 million and US\$ 51.2 million in the case of Loan No. 2159-IND and Loan No. 2050-IND respectively. The terms of the loans are as applicable to Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) loans of ADB.

(d) For the loans signed after 1.4.2005, interest is to be paid by the States concerned except in the case of special category states and Jammu & Kashmir where the interest is paid by the Union Government.

(e) The amount of interest is calculated every six months on the basis of disbursed and outstanding debt at the rate applicable as specified in the respective loan agreement.

[English]

National Urban Regulatory Authority

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Urban Regulatory Authority on the lines of TRAI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No, Sir The Union Government does not propose to set up National Urban Regulatory Authority having country-wide jurisdiction, since matters relating to Local Government including Urban Governance fall in State List as per List-II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

Assistance to Municipalities in Jharkhand

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

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

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

(c) whether any proposal in this regard sent by the Jharkhand Government during the last three years is pending with the Union Government for approval; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely time taken in clearing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Ranchi Water Supply Project' in Ranchi, Jharkhand has been sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for an approved cost of Rs. 288.39 crore and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed Rs. 230.71 crore in 2008-09.

Further, projects sanctioned under another scheme namely Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakh)		
2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
18.09	339.87	96.181

Further, projects sanctioned under another scheme namely Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM is enclosed as the Statement.

(c) No project proposal is pending.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Project-wise status

(as on 14.10.2008)

Overall Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	—	114.52
Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in Crore)	—	78.62
ACA released so far (Rs. in crore)	—	40.03
Remaining ACA can be committed so far (Rs. in Crore)	—	35.90
Pending projects	—	Nil

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instalment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	1st instalment of ACA released during 2005-06	1st instalment of ACA released during 2006-07	1st instalment of ACA release during 2007-08	Total release
Jharkhand										
1.	Chas	Water Supply	3324.19	2659.35	1329.68	49.86	0.00	0.00	1379.54	1379.54
2.		Solid Waste Management	567.62	454.10	227.05	8.51	0.00	0.00	235.56	235.56
3.	Deoghar	Water Supply	4737.77	3790.22	1895.11	71.07	0.00	0.00	1966.17	1966.17
4.	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management	569.17	455.34	227.67	8.54	0.00	0.00	236.21	236.21
5.	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management	447.8	358.24	179.12	6.72	0.00	0.00	185.84	185.84
Total	4	5	9646.55	7717.24	3858.62	144.70	0.00	0.00	4003.32	4003.32

*[English]***Prime Lending Rates**

56. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the pressure of sky-rocketing prices and inflation, the RBI and the Nationalized Banks have raised their prime lending rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the revision of Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR), Bank-wise?

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

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) With effect from 18th October, 1994 the RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakhs, including the housing loans and these interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Board of Directors subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) and Spread guidelines.

The RBI has taken monetary measures in recent months to control inflation. These include raising the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Repo Rates which in turn has resulted in increase in cost of funds resulting in increase in BPLR by banks.

(b) Bank-wise details of revision of BPLR are given in the enclosed statements-I, II and III.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank Public Sector Banks	BPLR As on 31.3.2007	BPLR As on 31.3.2008	BPLR As on 30.6.2008	BPLR As on 30.9.2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Bank of India	12.25	12.25	12.75	13.75
2.	State Bank of B & J	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
3.	State Bank of H'bad	12.50	13.00	13.00	14.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	12.75	13.25	13.25	*
5.	State Bank of Mysore	12.50	13.25	13.75	14.25
6.	State Bank of Patiala	12.50	13.00	13.00	14.00
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	12.50	13.25	13.25	*
8.	State Bank of Travancore	12.50	13.00	13.00	*
9.	Allahabad Bank	12.50	13.25	13.00	14.00
10.	Andhra Bank	12.25	12.75	12.75	*
11.	Bank of Baroda	12.50	12.75	12.75	14.00
12.	Bank of India	12.50	12.75	12.75	14.00
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	12.50	13.25	13.25	14.00
14.	Canara Bank	12.50	12.75	12.75	14.00
15.	Central Bank of India	12.50	13.00	13.00	14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Corporation Bank	12.50	13.00	13.00	14.00
17.	Dena Bank	12.75	13.00	13.00	14.25
18.	Indian Bank	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	12.50	13.25	13.25	14.00
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	12.50	13.25	13.25	*
21.	Punjab National Bank	12.25	12.50	12.50	14.00
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	12.75	13.50	14.00	14.75
23.	Syndicate Bank	12.25	13.00	13.00	14.00
24.	Union Bank of India	12.50	12.75	12.75	*
25.	United Bank of India	12.50	13.25	13.25	14.25
26.	UCO Bank	12.75	13.50	13.50	*
27.	Ujaya Bank	12.25	13.00	13.00	*
28.	IDBI Ltd.	12.75	13.25	13.25	14.25

*N.A.

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank Private Sector Banks	BPLR As on 31.3.2007	BPLR As on 31.3.2008	BPLR As on 30.6.2008	BPLR As on 30.9.2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bank of Rajasthan	14.00	14.50	14.50	*
2.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	12.50	*	*	*
3.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	13.00	14.50	14.50	*
4.	City Union Bank Ltd.	13.00	13.75	14.75	14.75
5.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00
6.	Federal Bank Ltd.	13.25	13.75	13.75	14.50
7.	J&K Bank Ltd.	13.00	13.00	14.00	14.50
8.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	13.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
9.	Karur Vysys Bank Ltd.	13.50	14.00	14.00	15.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	14.00	14.00	14.25	15.00
11.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	14.75	*	*	*
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	12.50	13.00	13.00	*
13.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	13.50	13.50	13.50	15.00
14.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	13.00	*	*	*
15.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	14.50	15.00	15.00	16.00
16.	Tamilnad Merc. Bk. Ltd.	12.00	13.00	13.50	15.00
17.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.50	15.25	15.25	16.25
18.	SBICI Bank Ltd.	12.50	13.25	13.25	13.50
19.	Development Cr. Bank Ltd.	16.50	14.50	15.25	16.25
20.	Axis Bank Ltd.	14.00	14.75	15.25	15.25
21.	Indusind Bank	15.75	15.75	16.25	17.00
22.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	14.75	15.75	15.75	17.25
23.	Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	14.50	15.00	*	*
24.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	14.00	15.00	15.25	16.50
25.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.75
26.	Yes Bank Ltd.	14.00	15.50	16.00	17.00

*N.A.

Statement III

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank Foreign Banks	BPLR As on 31.3.2007	BPLR As on 31.3.2008	BPLR As on 30.6.2008	BPLR As on 30.9.2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Citi Bank	13.75	13.75	14.50	15.50
2.	Standard Chartered Bank	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.25
3.	Hkg & Shanghai Bkg Crpn	13.25	15.50	15.50	*
4.	Bank of America	13.50	14.25	14.25	15.00
5.	American Express Bank	12.50	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Abu Dhabi Com. Bk. Ltd.	12.00	12.00	12.00	*
7.	ABN Amro Bank	14.00	15.25	15.25	16.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bank of Bh'm & Kuwait	13.25	13.75	13.75	15.00
9.	Mashreq Bank	14.50	14.50	14.50	*
10.	Calyon Bank	13.50	13.50	13.50	*
11.	BNP Paribas	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
12.	Deutsche Bank	12.75	12.75	12.75	*
13.	Oman International Bank	11.50	11.50	11.50	*
14.	Societe Generale	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.00
15.	Bank of Nova Scotia	14.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
16.	Bk of Tokyo Mlt UFJ, Ltd	13.35	13.35	13.35	14.00
17.	Barclays Bank	11.00	11.00	14.00	*
18.	JP Morgan Chase Bank	Nil	12.50	13.50	*
19.	State Bk of Mauritius	12.50	12.50	12.50	13.50
20.	Devp. Bank of Singapore	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.50
21.	Bank of Ceylon	12.00	12.50	12.50	*
22.	Shinhan Bank	12.50	13.25	13.25	*
23.	Bank Int. Indonesia	11.00	Nil	Nil	*
24.	Arab Bangla Desh Bk	11.00	11.00	11.00	*
25.	Mizuho Corporate Bank	11.00	11.00	11.00	*
26.	China Trust Comm Bank	11.50	11.50	11.50	*
27.	Krung Thai Bank PCL	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
28.	Antwerp Diamond Bk NV	15.50	15.50	15.50	*

*N.A.

*[Translation]***Decline in Sensex**

57. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continuous decline in the sensex from January, 2008 so far;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the loss incurred to investors as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of small investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Sensex has recorded a fall from 20300.71 on January 1, 2008 to 11309.09 on October 13, 2008. The fall in indices of Indian Securities Market is in line with the fall in the major indices, world over.

Volatility is inherent in any market. It is an outcome of perceptions of the investors—domestic and overseas, retail and institutional about the economy, the sector and the company. This perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy, policy credibility of the government, corporate performance, domestic and international events and market sentiments. The loss suffered by investors on account of the fall in the market price will depend on the composition of their portfolio, the cost of acquisition of securities and corporate benefits received for the portfolio subsequent to the acquisition.

SEBI has taken several measures to protect the interest of investors in securities market.

[English]

Infrastructure Projects

58. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have funded infrastructure projects in various states; and

(b) if so, the details, thereof, State-wise during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Public Sector Banks have funded infrastructure projects in various states. As per RBI provisional data for select scheduled commercial banks for the last three years the deployment of Gross Bank Credit (amount in Rupees crore) is as under:

Category	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2008
Infrastructure	1,12,853	1,42,975	2,02,296

State-wise data is not readily available.

Loans Outstanding against CPSEs

59. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount of outstanding loans to the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);

(b) the details of above loan converted into equity during each of the last two years;

(c) the details of the fresh equity infusion into CPSEs as part of revival during the same period; and

(d) the amount of dividend earned by the Government over such equity in the CPSEs during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Sir, the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) had outstanding short term loans amounting to Rs. 21775 crore and long term loans amounting to Rs. 45651 crore as on 31.3.2007 as borrowed from different sources. The enterprise-wise and source-wise details are given in statement 11 and 12 respectively of Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey 2006-07, which was Tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 27.2.2008 and is now a public document. The survey is also available on Department of Public Enterprises's website dpe.nic.in.

(b) to (d) As per the revival proposals approved by the Government based on the recommendation of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE), the non-cash assistance that includes conversion of loan into equity/redeemable preference shares/debentures also was Rs. 2880.33 crore and cash assistance that includes fresh infusion of equity, loan and grants was Rs. 1111.88 crore during 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, actual amount of conversion of loan into equity as well as fresh infusion of equity is spread over a period of years and depends on implementation of the revival schemes by the concerned Ministries/ Department. Payment of dividend can take place subsequently the CPSEs is turned around and earns profit. The enterprises-wise detail of cash infusion and non-cash assistance is given in the enclosed Statement. None of these companies have declared dividend during last two years.

Statement

Cash and Non-cash Assistance approved by the Cabinet/CCEA in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals during 2006-07 and 2007-08

Position as on 15.10.2008

S.No.	Name of the CPSE	Date of approval of the Government	Assistance (Rs. in Crores)		
			Cash #	Non-Cash @	Total
1.	Turgabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	2.6.2006	-	-	-
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. ##	16.6.2006	9.80	—	9.80
3.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	27.7.2006	-	267.29	267.29
4.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	27.7.2006	-	104.64	104.64
5.	Central Electronics Ltd.	3.8.2006	-	6.02	6.02
6.	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	5.10.2006	*	*	*
7.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	7.12.2006	3.37\$	153.15	156.52\$
8.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	21.12.2006	207.19	233.41	440.60
9.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	1.2.2007	723.00	157.00	880.80
10.	MECON Ltd.	8.2.2007	93.00**	23.08	116.08
11.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	22.2.2007	—&	457.14	457.14
12.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	26.6.2007	—	612.94	612.94
13.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. ##	11.10.2007	3.82	7.55	11.37
14.	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	26.11.2007	—	—	—\$\$
15.	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	3.1.2008	21.21	124.42	145.63
16.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	24.4.2008	—	479.16	479.16
17.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	@@	—	—	—@@
18.	NEPA Ltd.	23.8.2007	—	—	—@@@
19.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	26.6.2008	50.49	253.73	304.22
Total			1111.88*	2880.33*	3992.21*

* Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants

@ Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

** Government have approved closure/winding up of these CPSEs

* The issue of infusion of funds by GOI or by Joint Venture or a Strategic Partner will be sorted out by M/o of Finance and the M/o Heavy Industries.

* The revival plan approved by the Government inter alia envisaged non-cash assistance of Rs. 2470.77 crores and waiver of services charges of Rs. 14 crores per annum from 2004-05 from Coal India Ltd.

* In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of Rs. 150 crores and Rs. 20 crores respectively.

** Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs. 6.50 crores per annum on VRS loans.

** Cabinet approved "in principle" the takeover of BHPV by BHEL with the direction that the valuation of BHPV be carried out prudently on the basis of established principles and if the takeover is not found feasible, the matter be brought back before the Cabinet.

** Parliament had approved the Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill 2007 for changing the public sector Enterprises Character of the Company.

*** Proposal to revive NEPA Ltd. through JV route in the private sector and a Bill seeking Parliamentary approval for induction of such JV has been introduced in Parliament.

Land Rights of Tribals

60. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to protect the land rights of the tribals in the country.

(b) whether the tribals are under target after they filed their claims for land rights; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) 'Land Rights' are of two kinds:

(i) The right to hold lands in Forest Areas and

(ii) The right to hold lands non-Forest Areas.

As regards Forest Lands, the *Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006* has conferred powers on forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes the right to hold and live in the forest lands for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood. It is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to take further action as per the provisions of this Act.

As regards non-Forest Lands, "Land" and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States (Entry No. 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India). Hence State Governments are competent to make laws in this regard. Various Land Revenue laws/Regulations of States recognise these rights. In the Scheduled Areas, however, in terms of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governors of the States concerned can make Regulations restricting transfer of lands of tribal lands to non-tribals. Even in non-Scheduled Areas, State Governments have, in general, accepted the policy of prohibiting transfer of land from tribals and restoration of alienated land to tribals.

At the Central Government level, the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) are concerned with the matter to a limited extent; their role being of an advisory, monitoring and coordinatory nature. They monitor periodically the subject of land alienation from tribals in all States.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has no information from any State, including Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, of tribals being under target after they filed their claims for land rights.

Review Committee regarding Sixth CPC

61. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the term of reference of Review Committee of Secretaries on Sixth Central Pay Commission;

(b) the details of recommendation of the Review Committee accepted and rejected by the Government; and

(c) the reasons in case of non acceptance of recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Committee of Secretaries was set up to process the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission. It was meant to function mainly as a screening committee for recommendations requiring decision by the Cabinet.

(b) and (c) On the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries, the Government accepted Sixth Central Pay Commission's Report as a package with some modifications. The recommendation of the Committee relating to grade pays for Higher Administrative Grade and Senior Administration Grade and separate examination of Sixth CPC's recommendation relating to upgradation of the posts of Directors General SSB and ITBP were not accepted by the Cabinet.

Extension of Metro Rail

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

(a) the details of extension of Metro Rail in National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) whether DDA proposes to take up the extension of Metro Rail with Metro Rail Corporation beyond Rithala to cover DDA colonies falling in Rohini Phase III and IV;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details of extension of Metro Rail in National Capital Region (NCR) approved by the Government for implementation by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. are as under:—

- (i) Extension of Delhi Metro Phase II from Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Shushantlok in Gurgaon, Haryana (14.47 km.) Rs. 1581 crore.
- (ii) Extension of Delhi Metro Phase II from New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to NOIDA, Sector 32 (7 km.) Rs. 827 crore.

(b) and (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as per Draft Zonal Plan of Zone-M approved by the DDA on 3.10.2007, there is a proposal to extend the Metro Corridor from Rithala to Barwala and then along the proposed 100 meters right of way road to Narela and Holambi Kalan. The proposed extension of Metro Rail beyond Rithala envisages to cover DDA colonies falling in Rohini Phase III, IV & V. DDA is yet to submit the proposal to DMRC to examine its feasibility.

(d) Does not arise.

Enrolment in the Electoral Roll

63. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether particulars of a large number of citizens of Delhi who have applied for enrolment in the electoral rolls by filling from 16 on-line on the website of Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi have not yet been verified and their names have not been included in the revised electoral rolls;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the matter?

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.

Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd.

64. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India directed the Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. to close down the Residuary Non-Banking Company's (RNBC) business from 31 March, 2011;

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

(c) whether RBI has received any formal representation from Peerless Company to continue the business of RNBC;

(d) if so, the observation and decision of RBI in this regard;

(e) whether RBI has given directives to the Peerless Company to invest 100 percent deposit in Government approved securities;

(f) if so, whether RBI has taken into consideration Peerless's commitment to give returns to the certificate holders;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reasons behind RBI's directives to close down the business of RNBC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) In September, 2007 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised the Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. to transit from Residuary Non-Banking Companies (RNBC) business to the new business model by March 31, 2011 i.e. within a period of 4 years starting from April 1, 2007. The company had requested the bank to permit it to continue its RNBC business for 5 years i.e. upto March, 2012. After due consideration, the company has been advised by the RBI to transit from RNBC business to other business model by March 31, 2011.

(e) to (h) In terms of provisions of Residuary Non Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1987, with effect from April 1, 2007 all the RNBCs are required to invest 100 percent of their Aggregate Liability of Depositors

(ALD) in directed investment. The main objective of modifying RNBC directions directing the companies to invest 100 percent of their ALD in directed investment is to impart greater liquidity and safety to the investments of RNBCs and thus enhance protection available to depositors. Further, under the provisions of RNBC directions, the bank of also prescribed minimum rate of return which the RNBCs are bound to offer on the deposit accepted by them from the public.

In the changing financial environment it was recognized that the business model followed by RNBCs is unviable and not in the interest of the depositors.

RBI has issued guidelines on 24th April, 2008 on recovery agents engaged by banks. The RBI has advised the banks to ensure verification of antecedents of employees of recovery agencies engaged by them. Police verification has been suggested as one of the pre-employment due diligence measures. RBI has also stipulated that all recovery agents should undergo a training-cum-certification programme offered by Indian Institute of Banking and Finance (IIBF).

[Translation]

Tribal Areas under TSC

65. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is separate provision for Tribal Areas under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) There is no separate provision for Tribal Areas under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Aam Aadmi Awas by NHB

66. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank has prepared a concept note for construction of Low Cost Houses under a programme titled "Aam Aadmi Awas";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Housing Bank (NHB) has mooted the concept of cost-efficient houses of about 25 sq.m. area costing within Rs. 1 lakh (excluding land cost). This programme has been titled Aam Aadmi Awas (AAA). The programme envisages houses which will ensure reasonable quality of life with separate kitchen, toilet and a multipurpose room. They will be built in clusters of 2,000-3,000 units in a contiguous area to allow for development of related infrastructure such as internal paths, primary health care facilities, school, basic shopping, community hall, recreational area, etc. The AAA programme will use cost efficient technology through a combination of site-built and prefab techniques which would provide durability and economy. The concept note on AAA has been sent by NHB to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and also taken up with the National Advisory Council.

Solar Energy Commission

67. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Solar Energy Commission;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Private Sector will participate in the working of the Solar Energy Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up a Solar Energy Commission. However, the National Action Plan on Climate Change has proposed to develop Solar Energy in the country by setting up a Solar Mission.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Literacy among Tribals**

68. SHRI HANSRAJ G. HAIR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the literacy rate among tribals is very low in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement any Scheme for imparting education to tribals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some of the State Governments have submitted the proposals seeking financial assistance from the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ likely to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (f) According to census 2001, literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is 47.1% as against the total literacy rate of 64.8%. A statement showing State-wise number of Illiteracy of Scheduled Tribe persons according to the 2001 Census is enclosed.

Although the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes has shown an increase of 17.5% during 1990-91 to 2001 as against the overall increase of 12.63%, there is still a considerable gap between the two. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs through its various schemes has been filling in this gap by facilitating education of Scheduled Tribe. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development which is the nodal Ministry for literacy and education by implementing the following scheme:—

- (1) Scheme of Construction of Boys/Girls Hostels for STs;
- (2) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas;

(3) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts in low literacy pockets for development of literacy among Scheduled Tribe girls; and

(4) Grants under Article 275(1) Eklavya Model Residential Schools from Class VI to Class XII have been set up.

The details of these schemes can be seen in the Annual Report and on the website of the Ministry (www.tribal.nic.in).

Proposals are received from all the States and UTs to provide financial assistance under the scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The proposals received from State/UTs which are complete in every respect according to the requirements of the schemes, are processed for financial sanction.

Statement***State-wise Number of Illiterate Scheduled Tribes (7+Age Group) As per Census 2001***

Sl.No.	India/States/UTs	Illiterates-2001 (Persons)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2619983
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	285786
3.	Assam	1033026
4.	Bihar	433272
5.	Chhattiegarh	2599576
6.	Delhi	0
7.	Goa	210
8.	Gujarat	3222009
9.	Haryana	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	72796
11.	Jharkhand	3412302
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	564160
13.	Karnataka	1512548

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	112042
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5654112
16.	Maharashtra	3151424
17.	Manipur	214603
18.	Meghalaya	609171
19.	Mizoram	74675
20.	Nagaland	515743
21.	Orissa	4203733
22.	Punjab	0
23.	Rajasthan	3073429
24.	Sikkim	31405
25.	Tamil Nadu	325122
26.	Tripura	361522
27.	Uttar Pradesh	54530
28.	Uttarakhand	78472
29.	West Bengal	2077219
30.	A & N Islands	8514
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	D & N Haveli	63707
33.	Daman & Diu	4389
34.	Lakshadweep	6712
35.	Pondicherry	0
India		33,879,217

*[English]***Pending Cases in Various Courts**

69. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court and various High Courts in the country during the current year;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the likely time to be taken by these courts for early disposal of the pending cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for reducing the pendency of cases before the Supreme Court and High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A Statement showing the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court and various High Courts is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No assessment has been made by the Government in this regard as the time taken to dispose off a case in the court is within the exclusive domain of the judiciary.

(d) With a view to facilitating disposal of cases including pending cases in the superior courts, Government reviews the Judge Strength in the High Courts periodically and ensures prompt filling up of vacancies in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. In the last review undertaken in consultation with Chief Justice of India, the Government has decided to create 152 additional posts of judges in the following High Courts:—

1.	Allahabad	65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10
3.	Bombay	11
4.	Calcutta	08
5.	Delhi	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	02
7.	Karnataka	01
8.	Kerala	09
9.	Madhya Pradesh	01
10.	Punjab & Haryana	15
11.	Jharkhand	8
12.	Chhattisgarh	10
Total		152

The Government has also approved the increase in the judge strength of the Supreme Court from the present 25 to 30 excluding the Chief Justice of India.

The Government is implementing a scheme for

application of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in Judiciary which, inter-alia, provides for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure in the Supreme Court and the High Courts to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases.

Statement

Statement indicating the pendency of cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	As on	Admission Matters	Regular Hearing Matters	Total
	Supreme Court	31.8.08	29273	19565	48838
Sl.No.	Name of the High Court	As on	Civil cases	Criminal cases	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	30.6.08	630625	229149	859774
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30.6.08	145368	17634	163002
3.	Bombay	31.12.07	330399	39579	369978
4.	Calcutta	31.12.07	243222	40015	283237
5.	Chattisgarh	30.6.08	52716	22892	75608
6.	Delhi	31.12.07	103273	36054	139327
7.	Gujarat	31.12.07	85862	29532	115394
8.	Gauhati	30.6.08	52372	7884	60256
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.12.07	21312	6378	27690
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.6.08	45197	1799	46996
11.	Jharkhand	31.12.07	28149	23008	51157
12.	Karnataka	30.6.08	92481	14783	107264
13.	Kerala	30.6.08	86537	25598	112135
14.	Madras	30.6.08	397902	36142	434044
15.	Madhya Pradesh	30.6.08	124416	61389	185805
16.	Orissa	30.6.08	213658	23134	236792
17.	Patna	30.6.08	78386	35682	114068
18.	Punjab & Haryana	30.6.08	215627	46640	262267
19.	Rajasthan	31.12.07	166364	51855	218219

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sikkim	30.6.08	84	18	102
21.	Uttarakhand	30.6.08	12875	6084	18959
Total			3126825	755249	3882074

**Indigenous Material for Printing
of Currency Notes**

70. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHAL RAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to indigenously manufacture paper, ink and machinery used for printing of currency notes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the currency press identified for the said purpose in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The currency paper is being produced indigenously in the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad for printing currency. To enhance the production of currency paper:—

- (i) A Tender has already been floated to procure one new line of Currency paper Machine for Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad; and
- (ii) The Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Limited has already invited bids to set up a new Security Paper Mill in Joint Venture with a reputed international manufacturer. Private partners will be identified through a transparent process.

All the ink used in banknote printing is procured from indigenous sources presently, mostly from SICPA India Ltd., Sikkim (A subsidiary of SICPA, SA Switzerland) and Ink Factory at Bank Note Press, Dewas. It is not viable to indigenously manufacture machinery used for printing

currency notes due to low volume required. Only 2-3 companies cater to the requirement of the whole world.

[Translation]

Ratings of the Banks

71. DR. SHAFIQUK RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking ombudsman accords ratings of the banks based on the complaints against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof based on the complaints during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government against these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 does not envisage rating of banks on the basis of the complaints against individual banks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Mediclaime Portability

72. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement Mediclaime Portability for mediclaime policy holders through which a policy holder will have an option of switching over the another insurance company without losing bonus and other benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such facility is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the General Insurance Council (an association comprising of Chairman-cum-Manging Directors/Chief Executive Officers of general insurance companies) is in the process of developing a health insurance policy for Senior Citizens that would be standard across all insurers and therefore portable. The policy is expected to be finalized shortly after which insurers would file it with IRDA as required by the File and Use procedure of the Authority.

[Translation]

**Corruption In Income Tax and
Customs Departments**

73. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of corruption pending with various investigating Authorities/Agencies against officers/officials of Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) as on date with their dates of pendency;

(b) whether some officers indicated and charged in corruption cases at places like Inland Clearance Depots (ICDs) since April, 1999 have got plum postings despite their involvement in corruption cases;

(c) if so, the details of such officers since April, 1999 and reasons for giving important postings

(d) whether the Government has taken any penal action against the above mentioned officers of CBEC and CBDT;

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

(f) the measures taken to check such corruption cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of cases of corruption pending as on date with various investigating Authorities/Agencies against officers/officials of Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) are enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) While posting officers/officials, it is ensured that those who are included in the Agreed list/officers of Doubtful Integrity (ODI) list' are placed in non-sensitive Directorates on non sensitive charges as far as possible.

(d) and (e) Pending the completion of investigation, officials involved in corruption cases are shifted to non-sensitive charges and in appropriate cases, they are placed under suspension and/or, their names are included in "Agreed List" and their conduct kept under watch.

(f) Surprise checks are conducted at regular intervals. Officers are rotated so that they may not connive with the offenders. Public Grievance Committees have been set up in the Commissionerates for redressal of grievances of public and trade. Emphasis is given to e-governance to reduce public-officials interface. The details of the tender are put on website for transparency.

Statement

*Statement of cases of corruption against officers/
officials of Central Board of Excise and Customs
(CBEC) and Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)
with various investigating authorities*

Authority	Year of Action	No. of cases in respect of CBEC	No. of cases in respect of CBDT
1	2	3	4
CBI	2007	75	12
	2006	98	19
	2005	70	29
	2004	13	42
	2003	-	19
	2002	-	23
	2001	-	8

1	2	3	4
	2000	-	1
	1999	-	5
	1998	-	4
	1997	-	4
	1996	-	3
	1995	-	1
	1994	-	1
	Total	256	171
Non CBI	2007	65	-
	2006	23	1
	2005	20	-
	2004	7	-
	2002	3	-
	2001	1	-
	2000	2	-
	1997	1	-
	Total	122	1

*[English]***Burden on States Due to Pay Revision**

74. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have demanded Centre to bear fifty percent burden of the implementation of Sixth Pay Commission revision for their employees;

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

(c) which are the State Governments that have decided to go for pay revision for their employees; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to absorb the financial burden a result of implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Survey on Unemployment among Rural Women

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

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any survey to ascertain the degree of unemployment among the rural women folk, both tribal and in each state, during the last five years;

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

(c) the number of rural women provided employment in each state during each of the last three years under various rural development scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts quinquennial (once every five years) survey on "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India" on large sample basis. In the 61st round survey conducted during 2004-05, the unemployment rates of women in the rural areas (per thousand persons in the labour force) for Scheduled Caste according to casual status was 5, in case of Scheduled Tribes 2 and for overall was 6.

(b) and (c) A Statement showing State-wise employment provided to rural women under major schemes of this Ministry during the last three years (2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08) is enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UTs.	SGSY			SGRY			NFFWP	NREGS	
		No. of Swarozasies Assisted			Employment generated in lakh person days					
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120032	621600	207466	162.54	51.84	21.55	73.25	371.93	1160.86
2.	Arunahcal Pradesh	914	897	816	1.98	2.72	1.85	1.89	1.36	0.83
3.	Assam	33769	49549	66078	108.47	65.10	62.98	36.79	181.43	150.43
4.	Bihar	40311	43988	47228	129.10	36.58	0.00	53.21	103.72	233.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	10413	16091	22268	89.90	25.75	8.56	84.55	275.29	553.42
6.	Goa	368	453	569	0.57	0.71	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	11220	10912	13593	49.41	29.48	20.16	24.35	50.44	41.92
8.	Haryana	9865	10376	14104	18.77	23.09	21.08	1.35	7.38	12.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5049	3917	4926	2.15	1.45	0.92	0.26	3.66	29.36
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2534	3477	2761	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.30
11.	Jharkhand	43619	45452	35711	116.34	9.47	0.00	117.70	205.46	203.12
12.	Karnataka	42010	40094	80883	120.13	97.29	27.27	13.29	112.24	99.42
13.	Kerala	17770	17357	29375	38.42	19.10	26.84	0.14	13.44	43.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29114	28818	35876	193.93	97.22	40.93	220.23	852.53	1147.24
15.	Maharashtra	59005	70356	100712	201.80	114.84	53.71	0.00	59.05	73.93
16.	Manipur	1572	2783	2663	2.60	10.36	0.05	3.78	9.45	15.85
17.	Meghalaya	1139	1738	1888	11.15	9.04	5.35	0.51	47.00	12.76
18.	Mizoram	962	6558	3808	3.76	4.79	1.96	1.00	2.62	10.60
19.	Nagaland	1528	2143	978	10.19	4.08	3.76	0.00	3.92	7.08
20.	Orissa	57307	63126	77972	182.88	60.98	23.02	152.27	284.58	147.48
21.	Punjab	3304	6319	10214	0.75	0.33	1.72	3.25	5.88	3.12
22.	Rajasthan	16836	22582	24187	77.25	59.36	46.62	46.85	670.68	1158.01
23.	Sikkim	847	907	1111	2.30	2.78	0.05	0.74	0.60	3.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	37977	50838	146206	165.61	88.66	85.52	40.17	148.27	529.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Tripura	1946	5728	8299	35.17	23.39	3.63	5.50	37.60	80.59
26.	Uttarakhand	10490	6981	7035	19.66	18.03	13.51	4.54	12.37	34.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88707	88959	107056	228.48	117.65	48.14	32.86	136.21	198.03
28.	West Bengal	12701	23741	28864	123.30	32.97	0.92	54.63	80.46	164.63
29.	A & N Island	587	85	106	1.32	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	D & Nagar Haveli	0	8	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshdweep	3	6	65	0.20	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	865	1293	1087	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		662764	1247132	1083905	2098.37	1007.67	520.80	973.11	3679.01	6114.62

[Translation]

Investment Made by Banks Abroad

76. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian banks have made investment abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount invested during the last three years including the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the details of profit earned by these banks during the above period, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Regularization of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

77. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to regularise 1409 unauthorised colonies in Delhi provisionally and permanently within a year on the similar terms and conditions adhered to during the year 1976-77 for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest position of unauthorised colonies and stages that have been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Union Government on 8.2.2007 has approved a proposal regarding revision in the guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi. Accordingly the guidelines have been revised. Salient features of the revised guidelines are as under:—

(i) All unauthorized colonies (except those inhabited by affluent sections of society) as existed as per aerial survey of 2002 will be eligible for regularization subject to the condition that they fulfill the conditions mentioned as below. Habitations existing as on 31.3.2002 that have come up as extension to village abadi and have not been notified as Lal Dora extension to village abadi, would also be eligible for regularization on the same lines as unauthorized colonies.

(ii) Following types of colonies or parts thereof would not be considered for regularization:

- (a) Colonies/parts of colonies falling in notified or reserved forest areas.
- (b) Colonies/parts of colonies which pose hindrances in the provision of infrastructure facilities or fall in the area of ROW of existing/proposed railway lines; Master Plan roads and major/trunk water supply and sewerage lines.
- (c) Colonies where more than 50% plots are un-built on the date of formal announcement of regularization scheme.
- (d) No regularization would be done, of colonies or parts of colonies, whether on private or public land, if it violates the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.
- (iii) There shall be Registered Resident Society in each colony for liaison with the concerned local body/DDA/GNCTD in respect of issues pertaining to the regularization process.
- (iv) The colonies have been categorized into three groups for recovery of cost of undeveloped public land. The plot holders shall pay prevailing cost of acquisition of agricultural land plus penalty for undeveloped public land. In case of developed public land, the land rate shall be the rate as notified by DDA plus penalty.
- (v) Recovery of development charges and modalities for undertaking developmental works will be decided by the GNCTD.
- (vi) The work relating to regularization including finalization of boundaries of each colony, preparation and implementation of development works involving agencies concerned would be undertaken, coordinated, monitored and supervised by GNCTD.
- (vii) Actual regularization is subject to the orders of Supreme Court and Delhi High Court.

Based on Guidelines-2007 issued on 5th October 2007. Regulations for regularisation of unauthorized colonies were notified in the Gazette on 24.3.2008. On the request of GNCTD, the Regulations were modified on 16.6.2008 authorizing GNCTD for issuing provisional regularisation certificates to unauthorized colonies after completing prescribed formalities.

(c) Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that it has sent applications of unauthorized colonies to (i) MCD for scrutiny, and (ii) DDA for scrutiny and change of land use. GNCTD is also taking action for getting the boundaries of unauthorized colonies fixed. The work related to granting provisional Regularization Certificates has been completed in respect of large number of colonies.

[English]

Monitoring of NREGS

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

(a) the number of districts covered by National Level Monitors (NLMs) under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) so far, State-wise;

(b) the important findings brought out in the monitoring reports; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to further streamline the performance of the scheme in the light of the monitoring reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) As per the reports submitted by the NLMs, awareness amongst the rural masses about NREGA was reasonably good. NLM reports have observed that in 80% villages, Job Cards were issued within the stipulated period of 15 days from the date of registration; in 88.34% of villages, employment was provided within 15 days to all the applicants and in 85% of the villagees, wages were paid within 15 days. Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been set up in 81% blocks visited by NLMs. Areas which need to be strengthened related to dedicated staffing for NREGA, detailed knowledge of the provisions of the Act amongst the rural people and monitoring of works taken up in remote areas having poor connectivity.

(c) Awareness generation about NREGA amongst rural masses is a continuous process and is being done through intensive IEC activities such as one day orientation of all Sarpanches at the Block level; convening regular Gram Sabhas; use of local vernacular newspaper,

radio jingles, TV spots, films and local cultural forms; leaflets, brochures in simple local language and involvement of NGOs/Self Help Groups. So far 2.24 lakh Gram Rozgar Sewaks (GRS), 5277 Programme Officers, 22588 technical staff and 11722 non-technical staff have been appointed. 1.87 lakh GRS, 30937 technical and non-technical staff, 6.81 lakh PRI functionaries and 5.51 lakh members of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been trained. In order to ensure transparency and timely payment of wages under NREGA, States have been asked to disburse wages to NREGA workers through their accounts in Post Offices/Banks. So far, 4.22 crore accounts have been opened.

Statement

S.No.	State	NREGA (Phase I & II) Districts visited by NLMs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	13
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chattisgarh	15
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Haryana	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
10.	Jharkhand	22
11.	Karnataka	11
12.	Kerala	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31
14.	Maharashtra	18
15.	Manipur	3
16.	Meghalaya	5
17.	Mizoram	4
18.	Nagaland	5

1	2	3
19.	Orissa	24
20.	Punjab	4
21.	Rajasthan	12
22.	Sikkim	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	10
24.	Tripura	3
25.	Uttar Pradesh	37
26.	Uttaranchal	5
27.	West Bengal	17

**Overcharging of Interest from
Credit Card Holders**

79. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received complaints from credit card holders that banks are overcharging interest from them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has directed banks to follow the guidelines issued on 7 May, 2007 and prescribed a ceiling rate of interest, including processing and other charges;

(d) if so, whether the banks are not following the above guidelines and are overcharging interest from the credit card customers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The revised Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 empowers the offices of Banking Ombudsman to receive and resolve the complaints in respect of credit/debit cards. However, the existing Management Information System of RBI does not bifurcate the complaints relating to credit card operations further into categories such as overcharging interest etc.

RBI issued a Circular dated 7th May, 2007 on 'Complaints about excessive interest charged by banks' advising all commercial banks to put in place appropriate internal principles and procedures so that usurious interest, including processing and other charges are not levied by them on loans and advances. Further, the banks have been advised that while laying down such principles and procedures in respect of small value loans, particularly personal loans and such other loans of similar nature, banks should keep in view the broad guiding principles enumerated in the above circular such as prescribing an appropriate prior approval process for sanctioning such loans, incorporating a reasonable and justified risk premium in the interest rate charged by the banks, fixing justifiable interest and all other charges levied on a loan as well as ceiling thereof, etc. The banks have been advised to suitably publicise its policy in this regard.

Further, RBI has, vide its circular dated 23rd July, 2008, advised the banks that the instructions contained in RBI circular dated 7th May, 2007 in respect of small value personal loans and loans similar in nature, would apply to credit card dues also.

Merger of SBS with SBI

80. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. K.S. MANOJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the merger of State Bank of Saurashtra (SBS) with the State Bank of India (SBI);

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

(c) whether the trade unions in Banking Sector has opposed the merging of subsidiary banks with SBI; and

(d) if so, the main concerns of the trade unions and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, inter-alia, provides that the Scheme of acquisition of any banking institution by the State Bank of India containing the terms and

conditions relating to such acquisition agreed upon by the Central Board of the State Bank and the Directorate and Management of the banking institution concerned and approved by the Reserve Bank shall be submitted to the Central Government for its sanction. In terms of these statutory provisions, the draft Scheme for acquisition of the State Bank of Saurashtra by the State Bank of India, as approved by the respective Boards of both these banks and by the Reserve Bank of India, was submitted to the Government for sanction in terms of Section 35(2) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. Government has sanctioned and notified the said Scheme on 13.08.2008.

(c) and (d) There has been a mixed response to the proposed merger of SBS with SBI and also of the idea of merger of all the Associate Banks with SBI. Government and RBI have received a letter from Associate Bank Officers Association—the apex body representing the officers of all the Associate Banks of SBI (including the erstwhile State Bank of Saurashtra), strongly and firmly pleading for expediting the process of merger of SBS with SBI.

Deposits by NRIs

81. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the fixed deposit from Non Resident Indians (NRIs);

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

(c) sector-wise investment made from NRIs deposit; and

(d) further steps taken by the Government to attract NRIs deposit?

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

Government does not accept fixed deposits from NRIs. However, banks, who are authorized dealers, may accepted deposits either under (i) the Non-Resident (External) Account Scheme (NRE account), specified in Schedule 1, from a non-resident Indian, or (ii) the Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Account Banks Scheme, (FCNR-B account), specified in Schedule 2, from a non-resident Indian, or (iii) under the Non-Resident (Ordinary) Account

Scheme, (NRO account), specified in Schedule 3, from any person resident outside India. This is as per Regulation 5(1) of Notification No. FEMA 5/2000-RB dated 03 May, 2000 (Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000)

(b)	(USD million)		
Year	NR(E) RA	FCNR (B)	NRO
[As at end March]			
2006	22070	13064	1148
2007	24495	15129	1616
2008	26716	14168	2788
2008 [As at August]	24755	13455	3209

Source: Table No. 45 of RBI Bulletin-October 2008

(c) Since the resources are fungible in nature it will not be possible to identify the deployment of particular types or pool of deposits accepted by banks.

(d) Interest Rates on deposits held in Non-Resident (External) (NRE) Accounts and on deposits held in FCNR (B) Accounts were revised on 16 September, 2008, and again on 15th October, 2008.

Below Poverty Line STs

82. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Schedule Tribes living Below the Poverty Line (BPL); state-wise/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of persons assisted and crossed the poverty line so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) According to the estimates of ST population below poverty line compiled by the Planning Commission, there have been an overall decrease by 4.6 percentage points in the population of STs living below poverty line in rural areas during the period from 1993-94 to 2004-05 as against corresponding decrease by 7.8 percentage points in the urban areas. The State-wise and UT-wise population of STs living below the poverty line in the respective years is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

'State-wise and UT-wise Percentage of STs Population below Poverty Line'

(Figures in percentage)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1994-94		2004-05	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.66	46.68	30.5	50.0
2.	Assam	41.44	7.11	14.1	4.8
3.	Bihar	69.75	35.76	53.3	57.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	54.7	41.0
5.	Delhi	—	—	0.0	9.4
6.	Gujarat	31.2	35.47	34.7	21.4
7.	Haryana	41.55	—	0.0	4.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.94	—	14.9	2.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0	8.8	0.0
10.	Jharkhand	—	0	54.2	45.1
11.	Karnataka	37.33	82.05	23.5	58.3
12.	Kerala	37.34	1.08	44.3	19.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	56.69	65.28	58.6	44.7
14.	Maharashtra	50.38	61.06	56.6	40.4
15.	Orissa	71.26	64.85	75.6	61.8
16.	Punjab	.27	0	30.7	2.1
17.	Rajasthan	46.23	13.21	32.6	24.1
18.	Tamil Nadu	44.37	30.08	32.1	32.5
19.	Uttar Pradesh	37.11	36.89	32.4	37.4
20.	Uttarakhand	—	19.41	43.2	64.4
21.	West Bengal	61.95	—	42.4	25.7
All India		51.94	41.14	47.3	33.3

Financial Difficulties in NREGS

83. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing financial difficulties in implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for the financial year 2008-09;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

New IT Law

84. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the simplified Income-Tax Law has been prepared by the Government; and

(b) if not, the time by which the same will be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The new Income-tax Code is in the final stage of its preparation. It is expected to be released to the public shortly.

Bogus Voters

85. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding defective voter cards and bogus voter cards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Modifications In NREGS

86. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments and various organizations for modifications in National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) parameters including increase in number of working days to meet region specific requirements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The Ministry received a proposal from Chief Minister of Rajasthan for enhancement of the number of days of guaranteed wage employment under NREGA from 100 to 200 days. Another proposal was received from Shri Lalit Kishore Chaturvedi, Member Parliament (Rajya Sabha) for increasing the number of days of employment in Scheduled Tribe areas. Both the proposals have been examined and they have been informed that NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. however, Section 3(4) of the NREG Act, 2005, provides that the Central Government or the State Government may, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make provisions for securing work to every adult member of a household under a scheme for any period beyond the period guaranteed under Section 3(1) of the Act, as may be expedient.

Setting up of High Court at Trivandrum

87. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:

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

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has demanded setting up of a High Court Bench at Trivandrum; and

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

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

(b) The Chief Minister of Kerala was requested on 14th July, 2008 to clarify whether the proposal for establishing a High Court Bench at Thiruvananthapuram satisfied the broad principles and criteria recommended by the Jaswant Singh Commission. He was also requested to convey the views of the Chief Justice of Kerala High Court and those of the Governor of Kerala in terms of Section 51(2) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. While a reply from Chief Minister of Kerala has been received, the views of the Governor of Kerala have not been received yet.

Central Processing of Loans in SBI

88. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Processing Centres of loans in State Bank of India is causing undue delay and hardship to the customers in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the maximum distance a bank branch can be linked to the Central Processing Centre in case of various loans provided;

(c) whether the loan application takes an average of 15 to 45 days to get sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government for prompt sanction of loan including decentralization of process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Central Processing Centres (CPCs) of loans in State Bank of India (SBI) are located in top 110 Centres of the Country and these are designed to enhance customer satisfaction by implementing uniformly Bank's stipulated norms of loan sanction/processing and ensuring speedy delivery of product/services. The CPCs cover branches in a city only.

(c) and (d) SBI has informed that the loan processing centres have stipulated Turn Around Time (TAT) and the performance is constantly tracked by the controllers. The Turn Around Time (TAT) laid down for sanction of loans availed by individuals are as under:

For Housing Loan-6 days

For Education Loan-5 days

For Car Loan 2 days

Currency Notes on Polymer

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

(a) whether in a bid to overcome the menace of fake Indian currency notes, the Government has started giving serious thought to printing of currency notes on polymer, a practice prevalent in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the currency notes on polymer are going to check the use of fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) In order to increase the circulation life of bank notes, a decision has been taken to print only 100 million bank notes of Rs. 10 denomination on

polymer substrate on test basis to establish suitability or otherwise of such notes under Indian conditions. There is no established co-relation between counterfeiting and the material of banknote, either paper or polymer.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Gold

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

(a) details of the cases of smuggling of gold registered during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons for such smuggling and the areas prone to it; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Details of the cases of smuggling of gold registered during the last three years and the current year as under:—

Year	No. of cases registered	Qty (in Kgs)	Value of seized gold (Rs. in crores)
2005-06	45	57.508	3.62
2006-07	28	14.874	1.52
2007-08	58	24.615	4.92
2008-09 (upto Sep. 08)	22	7.924	0.84

(b) The difference in prices of gold in the international market and that in India is the reason for such smuggling. The international airports, ports and land borders are prone to such smuggling.

(c) The field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been directed to be alert and vigilant to thwart any attempt of smuggling of gold.

[English]

Mega Power Projects

91. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote and encourage mega power projects;

(b) the mechanism for time bound clearance and operationalisation of such projects;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise its policy towards setting up of mega power projects and extend financial and other incentives to these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) (i) In terms of the existing Mega Power Policy of the Government, operational since 1995 and last modified in April, 2006, the following fiscal concessions/benefits have been extended to mega power projects:-

- Zero Customs duty on import of capital equipment;
 - Deemed Export benefits to domestic bidders of mega power project equipment under Chapter 8 of the Foreign Trade Policy; and
 - Income Tax benefits: In addition, income-tax holiday regime as per Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ii) Further the Government has taken following legislative, policy and administrative measures to encourage investments in the power sector, including mega power projects:
- Enactment of new Electricity Act, 2003.
 - De-licensing of thermal power generation.
 - Provision of fuel linkages.
 - Structuring of ultra mega power projects.
 - Open access in Transmission & Distribution.
 - Notification of Tariff Policy.
 - Notification of National Electricity Policy.
 - Coordination with Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(b) According to the Electricity Act, 2003, thermal generation has been delicensed and concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of thermal power plants including those in the private sector. In case of hydel projects, concurrence of CEA is required under Section 8(1) of the Electricity Act for setting up of a hydro power generation station estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such

sum as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time.

(c) and (d) The existing Mega Power Policy is presently under review.

Financial Inclusion by NABARD

92. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and the Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) constituted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) would help in providing financial service to the rural poor including that of in remote areas of North Eastern Region;

(b) whether the said funds would increase the credit deposit ratio in North Eastern Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Some of the important eligible activities of Financial Inclusive Fund (FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) are envisaged as under:

- Providing promotional support to institutions, such as Farmers' Service Centres and Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes, nurturing entrepreneurial capacity and increasing financial education and literacy;
- Capacity building of Business Facilitators and Business Correspondents, personnel of banks, Post Offices, State Government Departments, MFIs, NGOs, Local Level Associations, members of SHGs/Joint Liability Groups, etc;
- Funding support for setting up of Rural Credit Bureaus and credit rating of rural customers;
- Encouraging user friendly technological solutions and providing financial support to them;
- Funding support to technologies facilitating the documentation for processing of loans;
- Capacity building of personnel of banks, Post Office, State Government, MFIs, NGOs, VAs, other stakeholders; and

Any other activity as may be approved by the Advisory Boards of these two Funds.

As per the Committee for Financial Inclusion, financial exclusion in North Eastern region varies from 61.2% to 95.9%. Therefore, the Committee has already recommended that the North Eastern region may be given adequate support for financial inclusion.

The support from these funds would provide financial services to the rural poor including those in the remote areas, which would help banks to raise untapped deposits and provide credit resulting in increased credit-deposit ratio in North Eastern region. NABARD has already received various proposals from Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh for Information Technology and Communication intervention from FITF.

Debt Burden on States

93. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision with regard to States debt problems and the loan burden; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended a "Debt Consolidation and Waiver Scheme" for States. Under the scheme, the past Central loans contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 are to be consolidated and rescheduled for repayment in 20 equal annual installments at a reduced interest rate of 7.5%, subject to States enacting Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts with suggested core provisions. As a result, the States together would have to pay lesser amount of Rs. 11,929 crore under principal repayment and Rs. 21,276 crore under lower interest repayment. In addition, the debt write-off linked to reduction of revenue deficit, subject to laid down conditions. This is expected to provide further debt relief to the States. The above recommendations have been accepted by Government of India and detailed guidelines called "The States' Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) 2005-06 to 2009-

10" has been formulated and circulated to all States Governments.

So far, 26 States have enacted FRBMA and central loans (from Ministry of Finance) of 25 States have been consolidated to the extent of Rs. 1,12,076 crore. Debt waiver have been awarded to the extent of Rs. 3,984.35 crore to 15 States for 2005-06, to the extent of Rs. 4,691.56 crore to 20 States for 2006-07 and to the extent of Rs. 4,609.55 crore to 18 States for 2007-08.

Special Courts to deal with Corruption Cases

94. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking into consideration the huge backlog of pending cases in the country, the Government proposes to create special courts to deal with corruption cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Need to set up more Special Courts to deal with pending corruption cases has been highlighted by the Chief Justice of India recently. The matter is being examined.

Tax on Windfall Profits

95. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose tax on windfall profits of private oil companies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no proposal to impose any tax on windfall profits of private oil refining companies.

(b) Does not arise.

Cheating by Companies

96. SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promoters of companies like Cadila Health, Adani Group, Kopran, Lupin, Ranbaxy and Nirma Ltd. had manipulated the value of their shares and cheated the poor retail investors by more than Rs. 1000 crores;

(b) if so, whether the Government has investigated the matter;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Investigation during the period 1999-2001 in the scrips of Kopran, Lupin, Nirma and Cadila

Ltd. conducted by SEBI did not reveal any manipulation by the promoters of these companies. In case of Ranbaxy and Adani Exports Ltd., investigations were conducted by SEBI and on the basis of the findings of the investigation, action was initiated against (i) Vidyut Investments Ltd., a 100% subsidiary of Ranbaxy and (ii) seven promoter entities of Adani Exports Ltd. for violation of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices) Regulations, 1995.

An inspection u/s 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 was undertaken in respect of the Companies named hereunder within various violations under the Companies Act, 1956 against which either prosecution(s) have been filed or contemplated by respective Registrar of Companies. A Statement on Action taken/contemplated on the findings of inspections under the Companies Act, 1956 is enclosed.

Statement

Action taken/contemplated on the findings of inspections under the Companies Act, 1956

S.No.	Name of the Company	Findings of Inspections and action taken under Sec 209A of Companies Act, 1956.
1	2	3
1.	Kopran Ltd.	Violations were reported under Sections 224(8), 233B, 193, 257, 205, 217(3), 209(1), 203(3)(b), 211(3A) r.w. 3C, 211 (16 counts), 212, (Declaration of dividend) Rules 1975. Instructions were issued to file prosecution. In response the Company has filed compounding applications under Section 621A of the Companies Act for the aforesaid violations. The same were compounded by competent authority vide order dated 11/3/2005.
2.	Nirma Ltd.	Violations were reported under Sections 295 (7 counts), Sec 17, 58A, 49, 275, 297/299/301, 217, 211 (2 counts). Instructions were issued to file prosecution under Sec 295 (2 counts), 17 and to take necessary action in respect of violation under section 275, 299/301, 217, 211 (2 counts). Companies has filed compounding applications for 295 (2 counts), 17 and 297/301 which is pending.
3.	Adani Impex Ltd.	Violations were reported under Sections Sec 209, 301, 433 (c) 217, 211, 147, 303, 372(6). Matter has been examined and Supplementary Report is being called up from Regional Director.
4.	Adani Properties Pvt. Ltd.	IO has reported violations under Section 211 & 217 (I) (b) of the Companies Act, 1956.
5.	Adani Agro Pvt. Ltd.	IO has reported violations under Section 211 (2 counts), 217(3), 209(3) (b) of the Companies Act, 1956.

1	2	3
6.	Adani Enterprises Ltd.	IO has reported violations under Section 211 (2 counts) of the Companies Act, 1956.
7.	Lupin Ltd.	Violations were reported under Sections 224(8) (b), 350 r.w. Sch XIV of the Act, 58 r.w. Companies Rules 1975, 308(2), 21 (4 counts), 207 (1) (b), 297 (1), 205 (2A), 307(1), 372A(5), 193(1), 147(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 1956.
8.	Cadila Health Care Ltd.	Violations were reported under Sections 295 (I) (d) (4 counts), 49, 299/301, 299/300/301, Sec 297 (7 counts), 211 (4 counts), 211 (4 counts), 217, 291, 292, 209(3) (b) (2 counts), 297 and bad debts written off of the Companies Act, 1956.
9.	M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	During the inspection the Inspection officer has reported the violation of Section 295, 211r/w Such VI, Part I 226 (3) (d) and 418 of the Act. Prosecutions have been filed after issuing Show Cause Notice by the ROC Jalhandar.

Public Sector Banks in Orissa

97. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches set up by public sector banks in the scheduled districts in Orissa;

(b) whether any of these banks is going to open ATMs in their branches in Orissa during 2008-09; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India, the details of District-wise number of Bank branches functioning in the State of Orissa during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of no. of ATMs as on 30.9.2008 and proposed to be opened during 2008-09 are given in the enclosed statement II.

Statement I

District-wise Number of Public Sector Bank Branches functioning in State of Orissa in the last three years

Sr. No.	District Name	31st March 2006	31st March 2007	31st March 2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Angul	47	49	53
2.	Balangir	27	28	31
3.	Bleshwar	73	75	76
4.	Bargarh	39	41	42
5.	Bhadrak	45	48	50

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Boudh	15	15	15
7.	Cuttack	136	139	144
8.	Deogarh	12	12	12
9.	Dhenkanal	38	40	42
10.	Gajapati	17	17	18
11.	Ganjam	134	141	148
12.	Jagatsinghpur	51	53	59
13.	Jaipur	53	55	60
14.	Jharsuguda	28	33	35
15.	Kalahandi	37	39	40
16.	Kandhamal	28	28	29
17.	Kendrapara	45	45	49
18.	Keonjhar	57	61	66
19.	Khurda	191	207	224
20.	Koraput	28	30	32
21.	Malkangir	6	6	6
22.	Mayurbhanj	83	84	89
23.	Nawapara	9	9	10
24.	Nawrangpur	7	7	9
25.	Nayagarh	29	31	32
26.	Puri	58	59	64
27.	Rayagada	28	30	33
28.	Sambalpur	64	65	68
29.	Sonepur	10	10	11
30.	Sundargarh	104	108	112
All Total		1499	1565	1659

Source: Master Office File (latest updated version) on Banks.

Note 1. Public Sector Bank include SBI & its Associates, 19 Nationalised Banks and IDBI Ltd.

Statement II

Details of No. of ATMs as on 30.9.2008 and proposed to be opened during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Existing ATMs as on 30.09.2008	ATM proposed to be opened during 2008-09
1.	Allahabad Bank	7	0
2.	Andhra Bank	23	2
3.	Bank of Baroda	14	0
4.	Bank of India	8	3
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	0
6.	Canara Bank	15	0
7.	Central Bank of India	9	0
8.	Corporation Bank	10	3
9.	Dena Bank	5	0
10.	IDBI Bank	6	0
11.	Indian Bank	3	2
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	5	0
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	1
14.	Punjab National Bank	30	7
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0
16.	State Bank of India	319	175
17.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0	0
18.	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0
19.	State Bank of Travancore	1	0
20.	State Bank of Mysore	0	0
21.	Syndicate Bank	17	5
22.	Union Bank	29	7
23.	United Bank of India	4	2
24.	UCO Bank	38	16
25.	Vijaya Bank	0	1
Total Public Sector Banks		545	224

[Translation]**Development of Barren Land**

98. SHRI AJIT JOGI:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of barren land in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of projects implemented and the area of such land brought under cultivation during each of the last three years and the current year, under various schemes, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of fund provision made therefor during the eleventh plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India-2005 brought out by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad using satellite imagery data, an area of 552.69 lakh ha. in the country is estimated to be wastelands. The State-wise details on the extent of these wastelands are given in the enclosed statement I.

(b) With the objective of bringing the wastelands into productive use, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. During the last three years, an area of 97.03 lakh ha. has been taken up for development under these programmes. The State-wise details of area taken up during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed statement II.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 15,359 crores has been indicated by the Planning Commission for the watershed programmes of the department during the eleventh plan.

Statement I

(in lakh ha)

Sl.No.	State	Area of Wastelands
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.18
3.	Assam	14.03
4.	Bihar	5.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.58
6.	Goa	0.53
7.	Gujarat	20.38
8.	Haryana	3.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28.34
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	70.20
11.	Jharkhand	11.17
12.	Karnataka	13.54
13.	Kerala	1.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57.13

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	49.28
16.	Manipur	13.17
17.	Meghalaya	3.41
18.	Mizoram	4.47
19.	Nagaland	3.71
20.	Orissa	18.95
21.	Punjab	1.17
22.	Rajasthan	101.45
23.	Sikkim	3.81
24.	Tripura	1.32
25.	Tamil Nadu	17.31
26.	Uttaranchal	16.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16.98
28.	West Bengal	4.40
29.	Union Territory	0.31
Total		552.69

Statement II

(in lakh ha.)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06			2006-07			Total*
		DPAP	DDP	IWDP	DPAP	DDP	IWDP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.71	0.67	1.395	1.80	0.74	1.21	7.525
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0.70			1.91	2.61
3.	Assam			1.38			2.21920	3.5992
4.	Bihar	0.45		1.10	0.45		1.12	3.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.68		0.99575	0.70		1.02076	3.39651
6.	Goa			0.02920			0	0.02920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	1.45	1.85	1.05	1.475	2.10	0.80	8.725
8.	Haryana		0.70	0.26		0.795	0.165	1.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.235	0.23	0.93592	0.235	0.24	0.39083	2.26675
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.385	0.25	0.91711	0.385	0.31	0.45	2.69711
11.	Jharkhand	1.17		0.30	0.71		0.28234	2.46234
12.	Karnataka	1.32	0.99	1.1378	1.325	1.10	1.16714	7.03994
13.	Kerala			0.75346			0.29091	1.04437
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.55		1.4506	1.665		1.51283	6.17843
15.	Maharashtra	1.80		0.70	2.18		1.54864	6.22864
16.	Manipur			0.49			0.58	1.07
17.	Meghalaya			0.565			0.88	1.445
18.	Mizoram			1.36			0.64	2.00
19.	Nagaland			0.405			0.24	0.645
20.	Orissa	0.85		1.12639	0.865		1.082	3.92339
21.	Punjab			0.31482			0.04245	0.35727
22.	Rajasthan	0.575	5.31	1.06986	0.60	6.065	1.09252	14.71238
23.	Sikkim			0.14342			0.217	0.36042
24.	Tripura			0.254			0.27971	0.53371
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.95		1.34234	1.04		0.50730	3.83964
26.	Uttaranchal	0.525		0.89211	0.545		0.51569	2.4778
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.95		1.25	1.005		1.93277	5.13777
28.	West Bengal	0.40		0.30053	0.40		0.58712	1.68765
Total		15.00	10.00	22.61831	15.38	11.35	22.68421	97.03252

*No new projects have been sanctioned during 2007-08 and till date in the current year due to committed liabilities and restructuring of the programmes.

[English]

Civic Conditions of Delhi

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the American Magazine, Forbes in its study has rated Delhi as the 'World's dirtiest cities';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the civic conditions of Delhi and other major cities in the country particularly in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Rehabilitation of Tribals

100. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals families displaced due to the establishment of steel plant at Kalinga Nagar in Orissa;

(b) whether all the displaced tribals have been suitably rehabilitated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) Specific provisions have been made for the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons including scheduled tribes in the "National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007", notified by Ministry of Rural Development, the nodal Ministry. However, State Governments/Project Authorities are at liberty to place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP 2007 as "Land" is a state subject under the Constitution. Therefore, such records regarding the numbers of displaced due to the establishment of steel plant at Kalinga Nagar in Orissa and suitably rehabilitated of the displaced tribals, are maintained by Government of Orissa.

Complaints against NBFC and Private Banks

101. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) and private sector banks charging unduly high rates of interest from their borrowers and also regarding harassing them in various ways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix maximum rate of interest for such institutions/banks and also issue directions to them in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) receives complaints from the customers regarding charging of high rates of interest by the NBFCs and Scheduled Commercial Banks including Private Sector Banks in respect of various types of consumer loans, including vehicle loans, availed by them. It is stated that the RBI has not issued any directions/guidelines with regard to the rate of interest to be charged by the NBFCs. The loans and advances including interest will be governed by the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the company and the customer. However, in order to ensure transparency in the operations of the NBFCs, Bank has been putting in place appropriate mechanism. NBFCs have been advised to lay down appropriate internal policies and procedures for determining interest rates and processing and other charges as rates of interest beyond a certain level might be excessive and not sustainable nor conforming to normal financial practice (circulars are available on the RBI's website at www.rbi.org.in).

As regards the Scheduled Commercial Banks, with effect from October 18, 1994 RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances, including home loans, above Rs. 2.00 lakhs and these interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Board subject to their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. However, Banks have the freedom to determine the rate of interest without reference to BPLR and regardless of size in respect of loans for purchase of consumer durables and non-priority sector personal loans including credit card dues.

The RBI has no plans to fix maximum rate of interest for NBFCs. As stated above, the loans and advances including interest will be governed by the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the company and the customer.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Project by NTPC

102. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTPC has submitted any report to the Government for setting up of the 2000 MW Nuclear Power Project;

(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 Corporate Plan of NTPC Ltd. envisages setting up of nuclear capacity of at least 2000 MW capacity in 12th Plan. In June 2006, NTPC had prepared a road map in consultation with eminent experts from nuclear field for its foray into the nuclear power sector. NTPC Ltd. will draw up an appropriate strategy keeping in view of the current developments relating to international civil nuclear cooperation.

[Translation]

Indian Projects Abroad

103. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going Indian Projects abroad; and

(b) the details of the targets/achievements made so far by these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Projects executed by the Indian companies abroad are broadly of three categories, namely, Civil Construction, Turnkey and Consultancy Services. Regulatory approvals as well as fund based and non-fund based support by way of guarantees for Indian projects abroad are provided by Exim Banks as well as commercial banks. Exim Bank and commercial banks can

approve projects valued up to USD 100 million. Project Export contracts valued above USD 100 million required approval from the Working Group constituted by the Government of India. Project Exports from India have been increasing steadily over the years, indicating the growing stature of Indian expertise overseas. Indian companies have made progress in a number of areas like Civil Construction projects (roads, railways, dams, airports, cyber towers), EPC Turnkey Projects (power generation, transmission projects), Technical Services (engineering design, project engineering, operation and maintenance of industrial plants), and have earned a niche for themselves in the international markets. No specific target is fixed for such projects.

[English]

Task Force on Affordable Housing

104. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force set up by his Ministry to look into various aspects of providing 'Affordable Housing for All' recommending ways and means for enhancing availability of houses for lower income group people has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Accelerated Power Development
Reforms Programme**

105. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (ADRP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the priority areas have been finalized under the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds earmarked and the allocation made for the purpose for the year 2008-09?

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 Government have approved the continuation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDR) during the XIth Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. In the project area, the State Power Utilities are expected to achieve Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction target of 15%. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT & C loss reduction at utility level:

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

(b) and (c) Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of information Technology in the areas of energy accounting are the necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening & up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution networks. Urban areas-towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 incase of special category states) are to be covered under the restructured programme. In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and Industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11 KV) are also to be taken up. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centers. Part B includes regular distribution strengthening projects.

Scheme also contains provision of incentive for utility staff in towns where AT&C loss levels are brought below the base line levels.

(d) The expected programme size of re-structured ADRP during XI Plan is Rs. 51,577 crore.

[Translation]

Thermal Power Plants Based on Foreign Technology

106. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Thermal Power Plants are being set up in the country based on foreign technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some thermal projects are being set up in the country with the help of foreign technology from China, Russia, Europe and Japan, though bulk of the equipment for power projects in India is being supplied indigenously by BHEL.

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) set up a Committee earlier this year, to study the design features of boilers and auxiliaries being sourced from China with reference to using Indian coals having high ash content. The Committee examined the technical particulars, to the extent available, relating to major design features of boilers and their auxiliaries of 300/600 MW Chinese units of sub-critical design and the same was found to be in line with good engineering practices.

The Committee in its Report, which has been posted on CEA's web site, has also brought out that there is a need to have due diligence during stage of specification finalization and detailed engineering by the utilities/consultants. A detailed comprehensive quality plan for ensuring quality at works and at site, identifying customer hold points and test procedures and standards need to be defined and implemented for each equipment/system.

[English]

Grant to NGOs Imparting Education to Tribal Girls

107. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institutions run by the Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) to impart education to tribal girls have been adversely affected due to non-release of grants in time;

(b) if so, the details of institutions closed down during each of the last three years, State and UT-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to release the grants in time to these organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not received any report of closing down of projects due to non-release of grants in time from any State/UT. It releases funds immediately on completion of all prescribed formalities.

Review of the Accounts of Unlisted Companies

108. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel appointed by the Planning Commission has proposed to review the accounts of unlisted companies in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring such companies under their ambit with a view to review their accounts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had placed a draft report of the High Level Committee on Financial Sector Reforms set up by it and headed by Dr. Reghuram Rajan on their website for public comment. The draft report has, inter-alia, made certain suggestions for review of accounts of both listed and unlisted companies on selective or sample basis.

(c) to (e) Under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, (the Act), the accounts of all companies are subject to audit by a chartered accountant within the meaning of Chartered Accounts Act, 1949. The audited financial

statements of a company are also statutorily required to be filed with Registrar of Companies, where they may be viewed by the stakeholders. Such accounts may also be subjected to inspection/scrutiny by the Registrar of Companies or other officers authorised by the Central Government/SEBI in this behalf, if need be under the provisions of the Act. The existing statutory provisions provide appropriate framework for review of company accounts where necessary.

Loan for Jatropha Plantation

109. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public and private sector banks provide loan for cultivation of Jatropha to the farmers in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any subsidy component by the Government on such loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of subsidy provided by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has issued guidelines (along with 3 bankable models of Jatropha plantation) to all the banks vide circular dated 1st July, 2005 for financing Jatropha on degraded and wasteland. Bank extend credit to farmers for cultivation of Jatropha.

(b) Public Sector banks provide loan for cultivation of Jatropha and other Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) after issue of Letter of Intent (LOI) from National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD Board), under "Back ended credit linked subsidy scheme". The name of the banks are under:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. Rajasthan | — | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Syndicate Bank and Punjab National Bank |
| 2. Madhya Pradesh | — | Bank of India |
| 3. Manipur | — | Punjab National Bank |

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture is providing subsidy through National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD Board), to farmers, non-governmental organizations, individuals, etc. for production of tree borne oil seeds including biofuel crops like jatropha under the integrated development of tree borne oilseeds scheme. Under this Scheme, 30% credit linked subsidy is being provided which is linked with 50% term loan and 20% beneficiary share.

(d) NOVOD Board under its scheme "Back ended credit linked subsidy programme" provided 30% subsidy on completion of the project. The details of subsidy provided under above programme are as under:-

2006-07	:	Rs. 10.49767 lakhs
2007-08		Rs. 1.1006 lakhs
2008-09	:	Rs. 0.38985 lakhs

Safety Equipment to Municipal Corporation Employees

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that class IV employees of the various Municipal Corporations are susceptible to diseases while cleaning up the sewage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide safety equipments to these workers while working; and

(d) the measures initiated by the Government for regular health check ups of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development has not received any information from any of the ULBs/State Governments regarding the Municipal Corporation's class IV employees suffering from diseases while cleaning up the sewers.

(c) and (d) Operation and maintenance of sewers including cleaning of sewers and regular health check up of class IV employees is a subject matter being dealt with by Municipal Corporations/Municipalities across the country. As such, responsibility to provide necessary safety

equipments to class IV workers while working along with their regular health check up is also with the concerned Municipal Corporations/Municipalities. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has brought out "Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment" second edition, wherein chapter-8, Para 8.10.3 and 8.11 specifically deals with infections and safety equipments.

[*Translation*]

Depreciation In Value of Rupee

111. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a continuous depreciation in the value of rupee against US dollar during the last year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian rupee has depreciated against the currencies of countries like China, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan, Indonesia during the same period;

(d) if so, the reasons behind the above depreciation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The exchange rate of the rupee against the US dollar has exhibited two-way movements in 2007-08 and 2008-09. Between end-March 2007 and end-March 2008, the rupee appreciated by 9.0 per cent against the US dollar. During 2008-09 (up to October 7, 2008), the Indian rupee has generally depreciated. The exchange rate reached a level of Rs. 48.01 per US dollar as on October 7, 2008, i.e., a depreciation of 16.7 per cent over its level on March 31, 2008.

(c) Asian currencies including the Indian Rupee are usually quoted against the US dollar and as such the movement of the Indian Rupee against these Asian currencies generally reflects the relative movements of these currencies against the US dollar. The rupee

generally depreciated against the currencies of China and Singapore in both 2007-08 and 2008-09 (April-September 2008). After generally appreciating in 2007-08, the rupee has generally depreciated against other currencies of countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan and Indonesia in the current year (April-September 2008).

(d) The earlier bout of depreciation in 2008-09 till August 2009 was primarily on account of large capital outflows by FIIs, increased demand for dollars by corporates and bearish stock market conditions. The depreciation has been sharper since September 2008 mainly on account of the unprecedented global financial crisis resulting in sharp fall in the equity indices, large demand for US dollars from domestic market participants and foreign institutional investors in the backdrop of inadequate supply.

(e) The exchange rate movements are closely monitored and intervention as deemed appropriate in the domestic foreign exchange markets are made by the RBI depending upon overall market conditions and in consonance with its overall exchange rate policy.

Counterfeit Currency

112. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India officials seized counterfeit Indian currency worth Rs. 20 lakh from the chest of State Bank of India's Dumariyaganj branch in Sidharth Nagar in the month of August, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether counterfeit Indian currencies have been found provided by banks through their ATMs;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases detected during the last three years and current year;

(e) whether some bank employees have been found guilty and penalized on account of counterfeit currencies received by customers through ATMs and banks;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to check the circulation of counterfeit Indian currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Special Task Force of Uttar Pradesh seized counterfeit currency worth Rs. 16 lakh on July 25, 2008. It has also been informed that the cashier of SBI, Dumariyaganj branch, Siddharth Nagar was arrested in this connection. RBI and SBI inspection team carried out screening of the notes at SBI, Dumariyaganj and detected 76293 pieces of counterfeits amounting to Rs. 4.02 crore.

(c) and (d) A few instances of counterfeit currency being dispensed through ATM have been brought to the notice of RBI, the details of the number of cases detected during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Denomination	No. of pieces
2005	100	01
	500	20
	1000	Nil
2006	100	Nil
	500	Nil
	1000	Nil
2007	100	Nil
	500	07
	1000	Nil
2008	100	Nil
	500	03
	1000	01

(e) and (f) No such instance has been reported so far.

(g) The steps taken by RBI/Government of India to curb the circulation of counterfeit currency, inter-alia, include:

(i) Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes and Vigilance Cells have been

formed at all the banks to take effective steps to deal with counterfeiting.

- (ii) The banks have been instructed to impound the forged notes and lodge FIR with Police authorities in respect of counterfeit notes detected at their counters. The Regional Offices of RBI also lodge FIR on detection of counterfeit notes detected in the remittances from banks.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes over their counters through ATMs.
- (iv) The Reserve Bank has been coordinating with the investigating agencies as well as State Police Authorities for sharing the information.
- (v) The Reserve Bank has also been conducting training programmes for detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organisations handling large amount of cash. The Bank's website provides information to the public on security features of banknotes. Posters on Know Your Banknotes are also displayed at bank branches.
- (vi) All Currency chest branches of banks are equipped with Note Sorting Machines to detect counterfeit notes at the entry level and curb their circulation.
- (vii) Steps are being taken to install Note Sorting Machines by the Reserve Bank at bank branches which have been identified as sensitive/are along international borders for detecting and curbing the circulation of counterfeit notes.

To check circulation of counterfeit currency, master circular have been issued by RBI advising banks that:

- (i) Banks should ensure that they stock their ATMs with good quality genuine banknotes only. Disbursement of counterfeit notes through the ATMs would be treated as an attempt to circulate the counterfeit banknotes by the bank concerned.
- (ii) Banks should establish at its Head Office, a Forged (Counterfeit) Banknote Vigilance Cell to

disseminate RBI instructions on counterfeit banknotes to the branches and monitor the implementation of these instructions, to ensure that properly sorted and examined banknotes only are fed into the ATMs and to put in place adequate safeguards both during the processing and transport of banknotes.

- (iii) Banks should equip all the Currency Chests maintaining branches with note sorting machines to detect the counterfeit notes. The banks may also consider setting up such machines at their branches and for public use at the counter.
- (iv) Banks should undertake regular training programmes for the staff on detection of counterfeit currency.
- (v) In case counterfeit notes are found in remittances from currency chests, entire amount equal to the value of counterfeit banknotes will be debited to the banks's current account and penal interest will be levied on the amount of counterfeit banknotes from the date of previous remittance to RBI.

Further, RBI has been incorporating new Security features/new designs in the banks notes from time to time stay ahead of counterfeiters.

[English]

Wind Energy

113. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:

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

- (a) the target fixed for wind energy generation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and achieved during the year 2007-08;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up wind energy generation plants in the country including the North-Eastern region; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) A capacity addition of 10,500 MW from wind power has been planned in the country during the 11th Plan period i.e. 2007-2012. A total Wind Power capacity of 9522 MW has been installed in the country as on 30th September, 2008 including 1663 MW during 2007-08;

(b) and (c) The Government of India promotes setting up of commercial wind power projects through private sector investments in the country in potential locations. So far, North Eastern regions/States are not found to be having potential for setting up grid connected wind power projects. The Government provides incentives such as concessional import duty for wind electricity generator sub-systems, excise duty exemption, ten years tax holiday on power projects, benefit of accelerated depreciation, term loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for wind power in the potential States. The Ministry, through its Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai carry out wind resource assessment studies to identify more potential locations for harnessing wind energy including North Eastern regions.

Overdrawal of Electricity from Grid

114. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued directions to the State Governments to curb overdrawal of power from the regional and national grids;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States are violating the Indian Electricity Grid Code; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the concrete 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) and (b) The Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) provides that the constituents should endeavour to restrict their net drawal from the grid within their respective drawal schedules whenever frequency is below 49.5 Hz and carry out requisite load shedding to curtail over-drawal when frequency falls below 49.0 Hz.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued direction from time to time to the constituent/state utilities, impressing upon them the need to maintain the safety and stability of the Grid in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) notified by the Commission under Section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Regional Load Despatch Centre being the designated apex body for monitoring of grid operations in the region, takes up the matter with the over-drawing constituents as and when required. In case of persistent default, notices are issued under Section 1.5 of IEGC by Regional Load Despatch Centre and Member Secretary, Regional Power Committee. The matter is also taken up by Central Transmission Utility, Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power whenever required. Secretary (Power), Government of India had convened a meeting of constituents States/UTs of Northern, Western and Southern Regions on 12th September, 2008 and *inter-alia* directed them to curb over-drawal from the Grid.

Recently, vide order dated 22.9.2008 in Petition No. 89/2008, after issue of show cause notices and hearing the concerned parties, the Commission imposed penalty of One Lakh Rupees each on Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited, Karnataka Power Transmission Limited, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Kerala State Electricity Board for violation of Grid Code.

Planning for Online Notary Applications

115. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering for introduction of online application system for Notaries in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A One-man Committee, headed by Shri K.D. Singh, the then Additional Secretary, was constituted for looking into the whole process of appointment and renewal of Notary's licenses. In the report submitted on 27th November, 2007, it has been recommended for initiation of e-governance and complete computerization of processing of applications, appointment, disciplinary proceedings and maintenance of electronic Notarial register etc. The said report is under examination of the Government.

(b) In case the report is accepted by the Government, it will take some time for its implementation.

[*Translation*]

Projects under SGSY

116. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special projects being implemented under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals/projects received by the Government under SGSY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has cleared the above proposals/projects;

(d) if so, the details of financial assistance provided therefor; and

(e) if not, the time by which the pending proposals/projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) 247 Special Projects have been sanctioned since inception of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). State-wise details are enclosed as statement I.

(b) 499 proposals for Special Projects were received during the last three years and the current year. State-wise details are enclosed as statement II.

(c) and (d) 47 Special Projects have been sanctioned as per details given in the enclosed statement-II. A sum of Rs. 13260.621 lakh has been provided as central assistance for implementation of these projects.

(e) Large number of Special Project proposals under SGSY received from the State Government and other agencies are scrutinized as per guidelines of the scheme and appraised in detail through two inter-ministerial committees. In view of their observations, project proposals are returned to the State Government for revision, restructuring and resubmission which is a continuous process and thus no time frame as such can be indicated for final clearance of these project proposals.

Statement I

Number of Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY till date

State	Number of Projects Sanctioned
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	24
Arunachal Pradesh	4
Assam	11
Bihar	10
Chhattisgarh	9
Goa	1
Gujarat	9
Haryana	1
Himachal Pradesh	9

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	4
Jharkhand	3
Karnataka	6
Kerala	9
Maharashtra	15
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	5
Madhya Pradesh	22
Nagaland	5
Orissa	2
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	21
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	8
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	9
Uttaranchal	13
West Bengal	4
Multi State	24
Total	247

Statement II

Number of Special Project proposals received and approved under SGSY during 2005-06 to till date

State	Number of Proposal Received	Number of Proposal Approved
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	17	1
Arunachal Pradesh	21	0

1	2	3
Assam	12	0
Bihar	26	3
Chhattisgarh	15	5
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	11	0
Haryana	3	0
Himachal Pradesh	15	1
Jammu and Kashmir	5	0
Jharkhand	17	0
Karnataka	25	2
Kerala	16	2
Maharashtra	48	6
Manipur	28	2
Meghalaya	8	1
Mizoram	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	43	3
Nagaland	23	2
Orissa	33	0
Punjab	10	0
Rajasthan	13	0
Sikkim	1	1
Tamil Nadu	11	0
Tripura	5	0
Uttar Pradesh	23	4
Uttaranchal	16	1
West Bengal	22	2
Multi State	29	11
Total	499	47

Merger of Banks

117. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge all scheduled commercial banks with the nationalised banks to have a limited number of banks with large capital base;

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

(c) the reaction of bank unions in this regard; and

(d) the details of the impact of such merger on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

NPA of Banks

118. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of the Public Sector Banks have increased during the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has determined the volume of loan during the above period for priority and non-priority sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the increase in Non-Performing Assets is due to increase in volume of loan to the non-priority sector; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The gross non-performing assets (NPAs) of public sector banks (PSBs) stood at Rs. 42,117 crore, Rs. 38,602 crore and Rs. 39,749 crore as on 31st March 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. In percentage terms, the gross NPAs of these banks have decreased from 3.71% in 2006 to 2.81% in 2007 and 2.34% in 2008. Details of gross NPAs of PSBs during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f) To motivate, guide and encourage the PSBs in improving their performance, the Government has put in place a mechanism to monitor their overall performance on the basis of the "Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)" submitted by them on various performance parameters including advances, priority sector advances, NPAs, etc. The gross NPAs of PSBs in their priority sector advances stood at Rs. 22,374 crore, Rs. 22,954 crore and Rs. 25,287 crore at the end of March 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively despite increase in gross outstanding credit of these banks to priority sectors from Rs. 3,97,051 crore in 2006 to Rs. 5,01,653 crore in 2007 and Rs. 5,97,653 crore in 2008. In percentage terms, these NPAs have come down from 5.65% in 2006 to 4.58% in 2007 and 4.23% in 2008.

Further, to improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India have taken various steps which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, introduction of Corporate Debt Restructuring mechanism, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of (i) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, (ii) the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and (iii) the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993, etc.

Statement*Gross Non Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks for the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)				
Bank's Name		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1		2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	1184	1094	1009
2.	Andhra Bank	437	397	372
3.	Bank of Baroda	2390	1972	1858
4.	Bank of India	2479	1931	1783
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	944	820	766
6.	Canara Bank	1793	1487	1391
7.	Central Bank of India	2684	2572	2350
8.	Corporation Bank	626	625	584
9.	Dena Bank	949	744	573
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1116	1381	1377
11.	Indian Bank	669	532	473
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	1228	1045	916
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2116	1454	1280
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	942	291	136
14.	Punjab National Bank	3138	3391	3319
15.	Syndicate Bank	1506	1553	1760
16.	UCO Bank	1235	1504	1652
17.	Union Bank of India	2098	1873	1657
18.	United Bank of India	744	817	761
19.	Vijaya Bank	540	564	512
21.	State Bank of India	10376	9871	12576

	1	2	3	4
22.	S.B. of Bikaner & Jaipur	389	463	437
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	453	351	312
24.	State Bank of Indore	363	294	265
25.	State Bank of Mysore	398	384	359
26.	State Bank of Patiala	543	524	521
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	168	128	179
28.	State Bank of Travancore	610	540	571
	Total	42117	38602	39749

Vacant Post in State Bank of Travancore

119. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in State Bank of Travancore, Grade-wise with the period from which it is lying vacant;

(b) the number of post to be filled through promotion and direct recruitment;

(c) the reasons for non-fulfillment of such posts;

(d) whether the Government proposes to fill up such posts; and

(e) if so, the timely by which such exercise would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The details are as under:—

Grade	No. of vacancies	Lying vacant since	Remarks
Manging Director	1	01.10.2008	To be filled by Government/SBI.
Grade VII	1	01.08.3008	To be filled by Government.
GM (Vigilance)	1	01.09.2008	To be filled by SBI.
Senior Management Grade V	6	01.07.2008	Through promotion
Senior Management Grade IV	56	01.07.2008	-do-
Middle Management Grade III	233	01.07.2008	-do-
Middle Management Grade II	300	01.07.2008	-do-
Junior Management Grade I	400	01.07.2008	Through promotion (80%) By direct recruitment (20%)

(c) to (e) The State Bank of Travancore has reported that the vacancies has arisen during the current year only. The exercise to fill the posts upto SMG V is in hand and will be completed by 30.11.2008.

Power Distribution Management System

120. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to connect all the major towns and cities in the country through a complex power distribution management system to deal with blackouts and thefts;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a supervisory control and data acquisition system to manage every generation and transmission system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government have approved the continuation of Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) during the XIth Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting are the necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening & up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution networks. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centres. Establishment of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) can also be taken up in the project areas with population more than 4 lacs and annual input energy of the order of 350 MU. Part B includes regular distribution strengthening projects.

[Translation]

Misuse of Voting Machines

121. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report regarding any kind of misuse of the voting machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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.

Vocational Education to Tribals

122. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide vocational education to tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) A scheme of Vocational Training Centres to impart vocational education to the tribals is in existence since 1998. Under the scheme 100% Central assistance is given to states/UTs/NGOs for setting up and running vocational training centres. The details of the scheme and the application guidelines are sent to States/UTs and put on the Ministry's website www.tribal.nic.in.

[English]

Corporate Frauds

123. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corporate frauds detected during the last three years and their effect on shareholders, creditors, employees and government revenue collection;

(b) the action taken against the companies found involved in such fraudulent practices;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy and set up guidelines to enable government agencies to effectively deal with money laundering, auditing and other financial frauds; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has referred twenty eight cases to inspectors drawn from the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) or otherwise during the last three years for investigations into alleged frauds. The status with regard to progress of investigation into alleged frauds. The status with regard to progress of

investigation of aforesaid cases is given in the enclosed statements.

The occurrence of fraud may diminish value for the shareholders and increase the risk for the creditors. Action is taken against employees, who are found to be involved in fraudulent action. Wherever corporate fraud is detected concerned revenue authorities are also intimated about the findings of the investigation for taking action as warranted.

(c) and (d) Various Government agencies are taking action as per the existing statutory framework dealing with various types of fraud. The Government reviews the action taken by such agencies from time to time and takes appropriate measures for their effective functioning.

Statement

No. of Investigation Cases referred by Ministry to SFIO during the last three years i.e. from 01.4.05 to 31.03.08

Year 2005-06

S/No.	Name of Company	Date of order of Investigation	Present status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Usha India Ltd.	18.05.2005	Investigation Report submitted on 10/02/2006. Prosecutions have been filed.	Prosecutions filed.
2.	Malvika Steel Ltd.	-do-	Investigation Report submitted on 10/02/2006. Prosecutions have been filed.	Prosecutions filed.
3.	Koshika Telecom Ltd.	-do-	Investigation Report submitted on 17/03/2006. Prosecutions have been filed.	Prosecutions filed.
4.	Information Tech of India Ltd. (Case officially not sent to SFIO yet)	14.10.2005	The Allahabad High Court Lucknow Bench has remanded the case to CLB to determine the questions raised in the petition. Hence, the investigation is kept in abeyance. Order of CLB is awaited.	—
5.	Mukta Arts Ltd.	08.11.2005	Investigation suspended as a result of interim stay granted against the order of investigation by Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai on 17th November 2005. The case has been referred to the Division Bench for orders.	—

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2006-07				
6.	Shonkh Technologies International Limited	16.05.2006	Investigation Report submitted.	Prosecution not yet sectioned.
7.	Shonk Technologies Ltd.	16.05.2006	Investigation Report submitted	Prosecutions filed.
8.	Morepan Laboratories Ltd.	16.05.2006	Investigation Report submitted on 16.3.2007, prosecutions have been filed.	Prosecutions filed.

Year 2007-08			
S.No.	Name of Company	Date of order of investigation	Present position
9.	JVG Industries Limited	09.07.2007	Investigation under progress.
10.	JVG Publication Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
11.	JVG Hotels Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
12.	JVG Steels Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
13.	JVG Techno India Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
14.	JVG Holdings Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
15.	JVG Farm Fresh Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
16.	JVG Housing Finance Ltd.	-do-	Investigation under progress.
17.	JVG Overseas Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
18.	JVG Finance Ltd.	27.07.2007	Investigation under progress.
19.	JVG Leasing Limited	-do-	Investigation under progress.
20.	JVG Securities Ltd.	-do-	Investigation under progress.
21.	JVG Department Stores Ltd.	-do-	Investigation under progress.
22.	SHCIL Services Ltd.	07.08.2007	Investigation under progress.
23.	Systems India (America) Ltd.	17.01.2008	Investigation under progress.
24.	Krishi Export Commercial Corporation Ltd.	25.02.2008	Investigation under progress.
25.	Leafin India Ltd.	26.02.2008	Investigation under progress.

Investigations Carried Out by the Officials of the Ministry during the last three years i.e. from 1.4.2005 to 31.3.2008

S.No.	Name of the Company	Date of Order of Investigation	Status
1.	Verma Steel & Wires Pvt. Ltd.	14.11.2005	Instructions issued for filing the prosecutions.
2.	Sporting Pastime India Ltd.	21.11.2006	Instructions issued for filing the prosecutions.
3.	Prabhat Forging Pvt. Ltd.	21.9.2007	Instructions issued for filing the prosecutions.

Impact of Global Financial Crisis

124. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing the heat of financial crisis turmoil due to the global turmoil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction to balance the financial economy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Pursuant to the crisis in the global financial markets and news about the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers on September 15, 2008, Indian stock markets have witnessed a fall. Sensex has recorded a fall from 13531.27 on September 15, 2008 to 11309.09 on October 13, 2008. The Nifty recorded a fall from 4072.9 to 3490.7 during the same period.

However, the fundamentals of the Indian economy have been strong and continue to be strong. Our banking system is stable and sound. What we are witnessing today in the Indian markets is an indirect effect of the global financial situation. This is only a reflection of the uncertainty and anxiety in the global financial markets. However, there is for any anxiety or uncertainty in India.

(b) Some of the steps taken by the Government, RBI and SEBI in this direction to balance the financial economy in the country are as follows:—

1. Hike in interest rates on FCNR (B) deposits to LIBOR/Swap+25 basis points and on NR(E) Rupee deposits to LIBOR/Swap+100 basis points
2. Market Intervention by RBI to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market. All the transactions by the RBI will be at prevailing market rates and as per market practice.
3. Allowing Scheduled banks to avail additional liquidity support under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) to the extent of up to one per cent of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL)
4. Allowing banks to avail of additional liquidity support exclusively for the purpose of meeting the liquidity requirements of mutual funds to the extent of up to 0.5 per cent of their NDTL

5. The Reserve Bank has decided to conduct the Second LAF on a daily basis with effect from September 17, 2008.

6. Reducing the Cash Reserve Ratio by 250 basis points from 9 percent to 6.5 per cent of NDTL.

7. Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, Government has agreed to provide to commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative credit institutions a sum of Rs. 25,000 crore as the first instalment.

8. It has been decided to increase the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment limit in corporate bonds from \$3 billion to US\$ 6 billion.

9. SEBI has decided that the position of the securities lent by FIIs and their sub-accounts abroad shall be disseminated on consolidated basis twice a week i.e. on Tuesday and Friday of every week.

10. SEBI has further informed that it has been monitoring the activities of a few large financial institutions in India to ensure that the orderly functioning of the market is not hampered. SEBI is also continuously reviewing the situation in consultation with the stock exchanges and the depositories. RBI-SEBI Technical Committee is also closely monitoring the developments in the global financial markets and its impact on the Indian markets.

Payment by Mobile Phones

125. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit use of the mobile phone for payment instead of cheques;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued direction in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The guidelines for mobile banking transactions in India issued by the Reserve Bank of India

on October 8, 2008 inter-alia, permit the banks to provide their customers the facility of using mobile phones also as a medium for initiating payments. The use of mobile phones will be in addition to the existing payment instruments like cheques, cards and other electronic payment systems.

Violation of RBI Guidelines/Advice

126. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector banks are not obeying RBI's advice to issue pass books to their customers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against private sector banks for violation of RBI guidelines/advice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) In its Annual Financial Inspection (AFI) of the HDFC Bank Ltd. and ICICI Bank Ltd., the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have noticed certain irregularities in issue of pass-books to the customers of these banks. RBI follows up the observations of AFI with the concerned banks for removal of the irregularities, as per its laid down procedure.

Funding of Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme

127. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign agency is funding the tribal empowerment and livelihood programme in Orissa; and

(b) if so the details thereof along with the funds provided by such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations is funding Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) for the following activities.

- empowering the tribals and enabling them to enhance their food security to increase their incomes;
- improved overall quality of their livelihoods;
- capacity building of local communities;
- enhance access and productivity of land, water and forests, encourage off-farm enterprise;
- ensure food security to local community;
- strengthen institutional capacity for improved delivery system;
- build on indigenous knowledge and blend with technological innovations and encourage development of pro-tribal environment in the State.

The total cost of this programme is USD 91.2 million. Out of this, the contribution of Government of Orissa is USD 9.6 million.

[Translation]

Aditya Solar Shops

128. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such shops in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) A total of 104 Aditya Solar Shops were established in the country under an erstwhile scheme of the Ministry. Under a revised scheme, the shops are now being established as Akshay Urja Shops. The scheme aims at establishment of one Shop in each district. A total of 165 Akshaya Urja Shops have been approved for 16 States.

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

(d) The scheme provides for soft loan at an interest rates of 7% to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh for setting up the shop. A recurring grant and incentive of Rs. 10,000/- per month is also available over a period of two years subject to certain eligibility conditions.

Statement

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

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

1	2	3	4
24.	Rajasthan	2	
25.	Sikkim	1	
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	4
27.	Tripura	2	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11	58
29.	Uttaranchal	5	4
30.	West Bengal	8	

Implementation of ARWSP

129. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achievements made under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of funds released and utilized by each State under the programme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Rural drinking water is a State subject. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). In the year 2005-06, Bharat Nirman was launched for infrastructure development in rural areas to be implemented in 4 years, under which rural drinking water is one of the components. During Bharat Nirman period, 55,067 uncovered habitations and 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations are to be covered and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations are to be addressed for tackling water quality problems. The targets set and achievements made during the last three years and the current year as under:

(Number of habitations)

Year	Target	Achievements
2005-06	56,270	97,215
2006-07	73,120	107,350
2007-08	155,499	180,788
2008-09*	219,782	30,831

*As reported by States till September, 2008

(b) Details of funds released for coverage under ARWSP i.e. for coverage (Normal), DDP areas and for natural calamity, and reported utilization by the States

during the above period are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Release and expenditure reported under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme under Normal, DDP areas and Natural Calamities during past three years and the current year

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09*	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25080.29	16036.00	27221.88	27649.64	30524.00	38840.72	19803.72	19994.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10674.54	10518.16	13663.78	10333.20	11241.00	12130.67	8086.00	1755.39
3.	Assam	14800.63	10863.40	11372.37	18104.16	18958.00	11726.22	12322.00	7623.59
4.	Bihar	15324.00	6954.93	13006.65	13681.84	16968.50	16580.54	45238.00	15512.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	5020.44	2738.50	6549.00	7237.00	9595.00	10415.54	6521.00	1055.93
6.	Goa	182.45	96.08	127.00	147.88	165.50	230.99	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	12769.16	12650.63	14033.08	12166.76	20589.00	21771.83	15721.50	10083.89
8.	Haryana	4193.80	2612.54	6372.63	6341.02	9341.00	10953.87	5865.00	4970.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11895.00	11911.30	15620.86	15632.68	13042.00	13245.19	7075.50	1780.67
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	23671.50	18278.97	23314.67	27092.31	32992.00	19005.73	19893.00	6203.92
11.	Jharkhand	6307.28	4334.99	3631.00	4115.15	8445.51	11751.10	8033.00	1840.72
12.	Karnataka	21208.99	21188.05	24336.00	24590.65	28316.24	28656.79	23933.00	11908.08
13.	Kerala	6170.65	4914.70	6216.00	7471.95	8425.08	8346.25	5167.00	2127.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15039.88	15483.73	19733.40	16798.24	25162.00	26755.60	19524.00	10324.28
15.	Maharashtra	33235.88	32286.40	36152.00	34870.89	40440.00	36716.25	28629.00	4937.81
16.	Manipur	271367	845.27	1689.50	3234.95	4559.00	3470.73	2508.00	18.01
17.	Meghalaya	3190.10	3243.84	5104.59	4569.51	5529.00	5661.16	2890.00	1844.62
18.	Mizoram	2599.27	2488.87	4271.39	4381.79	3888.00	3015.73	2472.00	1092.81
19.	Nagaland	2647.76	1647.05	2998.00	2857.52	3974.57	2738.62	2126.00	3919.29
20.	Orissa	13980.94	8902.56	9722.58	9954.61	17194.55	22851.87	14934.00	5543.30
21.	Punjab	4134.81	3754.91	4098.00	4111.48	5179.91	4027.59	4328.00	1353.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Rajasthan	49135.34	35499.63	31466.30	51477.91	60672.00	61664.08	90796.00	33582.15
23.	Sikkim	1283.68	1121.56	1630.77	1596.40	2013.00	1536.20	1072.00	200.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	12053.66	9374.62	12496.22	16111.32	19090.00	19090.00	12091.00	3862.49
25.	Tripura	3199.86	3255.38	4577.89	3681.54	5443.00	5419.19	2563.00	771.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28372.10	18134.01	28389.40	33073.82	40151.00	36716.25	27786.00	20583.35
27.	Uttaranchal	6559.12	5533.11	8329.36	5916.69	8930.00	10134.13	5379.00	1324.88
28.	West Bengal	15078.33	14238.08	17118.40	14454.73	19137.00	23054.59	19470.00	4747.68
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1747.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	472.18	0.00	
Total		352170.64	278907.27	353242.72	381655.64	469966.86	466779.61	414206.72	178952.25

*Funds released and reported expenditure upto 30.9.2008.

[English]

Energy Requirement

130. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the 17th Electric Power Survey carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the energy requirement in the country after five years (2012-13) is likely to be around 968,659 million units (MU);

(b) if so, the estimated availability at that time at the current rate; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap?

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 17th Electric Power Survey has made year-wise electricity demand forecast up to the year 2011-12 and Five Year Plan-wise projections up to 2016-2017 & 2021-22 (that is, terminal years of 12th & 13th Plans). According to the report of the Survey, the All India electrical energy

requirement at the end of the year 2011-12 is estimated to be 968659 Million Units (MUs).

(b) The estimated energy availability during 2011-12 based on generation planning norms is about 1023000 MUs.

(c) The availability of power is projected to be higher than the requirement projected for 2011-12. In order to ensure increased availability of power, a capacity addition target of 78700 MW has been set for the 11th Plan. Besides, steps have been taken to tap surplus power from captive plants and increase availability of power through demand side management and energy conservation measures. A strong inter-state and inter-regional transmission system has also been planned for not only to evacuate the planned generation capacity but also to provide open access for transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

Insurance Cover for Rural Areas

131. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase insurance cover for the rural areas particularly through micro insurance;

(b) if so, whether any insurance company has launched such proposal for the rural areas during the Eleventh Plan Period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has notified Micro Insurance Regulations

on 10th November, 2005. The Regulations were framed so as to facilitate access to affordable insurance cover in rural area.

(b) and (c) The details of insurance products launched by the life and non-life insurance companies for rural areas are given in the enclosed statement I and II.

Statement I

*List of Micro-Insurance Products of Life Insurers**

Insurer	Name of Product Individual category	Date of launch Group category	Name of Product	Date of launch
Aviva	Gramin Suraksha	12-Jun-2007	Credit Plus	1-Nov-2004
Bajaj Allianz	Baja Allianz Jana Vikas Yojana	7-March-2007		
	Baja Allianz Saral Suraksha Yojana	7-March-2007		
	Baja Allianz Alp Nivesh Yojana	7-March-2007		
Birla Sunlife	Bima Dhan Sanchay	31-August 2007		
	Bima Suraksha Super	31-August 2007		
ING Vysya	Securing Life Rural Endowment Plan	24-Feb-2003	Generic Group Term Insurance for Social Sector	27-March-2002
	(however the product is withdrawn on 13-March-08)			
	Surakshit Jeevan Rural Endowment Plan	8-March-2002	ING Saral Suraksha	30-November-2007
	(however the product is withdrawn on 1-April-08)			
Sahara	Sahara Sahyog	26-Jun-2006	Sahara Jankalyan	15-March-2005
SBI Life			Grameen Shakti	1-December-2007
			Grameen Super Suraksha	1-Dec-2007
			Super Suraksha for Farmers	4-Mar-2002
			Shakti for Self Help Groups (Group Swadhan)	10-Oct-2003
			Lifelong Pensions for KCC/GCC Holders	5-Jun-2003
Shriram			Shri Sahay-SP	18-Mar-2007
			Shri Sahay-AP	15-May-2007
Tata AIG	Tata AIG Life Ayushman Yojana	8 August-2006		
	Tata AIG Life Nav Kalyan Yojana	8 August-2006		
	Tata AIG Life Sampoon Bima Yojana	8 August-2006		
LIC	Jeevan Madhur	28-September-2006	Janashree Bima Yojana	10-August-2000
			Aam Admi Bima Yojana	2-October-2007

*All products which fall within the parameters stipulated for Micro-insurance products in the IRDA (Micro-Insurance) Regulations, 2005, including those products launched prior to November, 2005.

Statement II*Micro Insurance products for General Insurers till date***I. New India Assurance Company Limited**

1. Cattle Insurance—Loss to cattle due to death disease and accident.
2. Livestock Insurance—Loss to livestock due to death, disease and accident.
3. Agricultural Pumpset—Breakdown of agricultural pumpset
4. Janata Personal Accident—Personal Accident cover to low income groups
5. Group Personal Accident—Personal accident cover for groups
6. PA Kissan Credit Card Holder—Personal Accident cover for Kissan Credit Card holder
7. Bhagyashree—Personal Accident policy for the girl child on the death of parents
8. Rajrajeshwari—Personal Accident for the lady spouse on the death of husband
9. Jan Arogya—Health insurance for poor families
10. Universal Health Insurance—Health Insurance for Below Poverty Line families

II. Oriental Insurance Company Limited

1. Universal Health Microinsurance—Health insurance for below poverty line family
2. Micro Swasthya—Health insurance for poor families
3. Rajarajeshwari Mahila Kalyan Micro Yojana—Personal Accident for the lady spouse on the death of the husband
4. Janta Personal Accident—Personal Accident cover to low income groups
5. Gramin Accident Microinsurance policy—Personal Accident policy for rural persons.
6. Kisan Agri Pumpset Insurance Policy—Breakdown of agricultural pumpset
7. Cattle Microinsurance—Loss to cattle due to death, disease and accident.

8. Bhagyashree Child Welfare—Personal Accident policy for the girl child on the death of the parents

III. National Insurance Company Limited

1. Gramin Suraksha Bima—Personal accident cover for rural
2. Gramin Swasthya Bima—Health insurance for rural

IV. United India Insurance Company Limited

1. Cattle Insurance—Loss to cattle due to death, disease and accident.
2. Janatha Personal Accident policy—personal accident cover
3. Gramin Personal Accident policy—personal accident cover
4. Kissan Credit Card Insurance—package policy incl. PA, Health etc.
5. Rajarajeshwari Kalyan Mahila Yojana Policy—cover for women—Personal Accident covering death of husband
6. Bhagyashree Child Welfare policy—cover for the girl child on accidental death of parents
7. Agricultural Pumpset—Breakdown of agricultural pumpset
8. Universal Health Insurance—health Insurance

V. Roy's Sundaram Alliance Insurance Company Limited

1. Sakthi Health Shield Policy—Health insurance for rural poor
2. Sakthi Security Shield Policy—Personal Accident insurance for rural and poor
3. Livestock Shield—Loss to livestock due to death, disease and accident.
4. Tribal Health Shield—Health Insurance for tribal people
5. Grameen Arogya Raksha—Health insurance for rural

6. Jain Sakthi Shield—Personal Accident for low income
7. Micro Enterprise Shield—Fire cover for tools, implements and assets

VI. Tata—AIG General Insurance Company Limited

1. Group Personal Accident—Personal Accident for groups in rural areas.
2. Cattle insurance—Loss to cattle due to death, disease and accident

VII. Bajaj Alliance General Insurance Company Limited

1. Cattle & livestock Insurance—Loss to cattle and Livestock due to death, disease and accident
2. Fire Insurance—Dwellings—Fire policy for dwellings and contents
3. Health insurance—Health insurance for rural and poor persons
4. Personal Accident Insurance—Personal Accident cover for rural and poor

VIII. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited

1. Micro Health—Health insurance for rural and poor
2. Livestock Insurance—Loss to Livestock due to death, disease and accident
3. Personal Accident insurance—Personal accident cover for rural and poor
4. Weather insurance—cover for crops against inadequate rainfall

IX. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.

1. Varsha Bima—cover for crops against inadequate rainfall
2. Rainfall insurance—cover for crops against variation in rainfall
3. Poppy Insurance—cover for poppy crops against variation in different weather parameters
4. Water Insurance—cover for crops against variations in different weather parameters

X. State Health & Allied Insurance Company Limited

1. Micro Health insurance—Health insurance cover for rural and poor
2. Micro Personal Accident insurance—Personal Accident cover for rural and poor

[Translation]

Energy from Solid Waste

132. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized a policy to set up solid waste based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of power likely to be generated therefrom;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide technology and financial assistance to the States for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has developed a scheme for setting up of five pilot projects on Energy Recovery from MSW in accordance with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The capacity of individual projects is likely to be upto 16 Mega Watt.

(c) and (d) The projects based on a mix of technologies including preparation of Refuse Derived Fuel, Combustion, Biomethanation, Composting and Landfilling are developed by respective Urban Local Bodies and other Government organizations. The scheme provides for financial assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore per Mega Watt subject to a limit of Rs. 10.00 crore per project, besides project development assistance of upto Rs. 10.00 lakh per project. The scheme also provides for financial assistance for Research & Development and creation of awareness through organization of workshops and seminars.

*[English]***Difficulties in Implementation of IWDP**

133. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
 SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties being faced by the Government in successful implementation of the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) in the country and the remedial action taken in this regard;

(b) whether the funds released under the programme have been fully utilised by various States;

(c) if so, the details of the funds released and utilised during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has not released funds Under Area Development Programmes during the last one year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The main difficulties being faced by the Government in successful implementation of Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) in the country are lack of dedicated institutions with adequate professional support at Centre, State and District levels; a weak monitoring mechanism at Centre, State, District and Watershed levels; and inadequate cost per ha. The remedial action taken in this regard by the Department is adoption of the Common Guidelines, 2008 for Watershed Programmes which addresses these issues.

(b) and (c) Under IWDP, funds are released in 5 to 7 installments during the project period of 5 years. The next installment for the project is released only when the unspent balance is less than 50% of the previous installment released. The funds for the project do not lapse at the end of the financial year and rolls over to the next year. Therefore, the amount released for the project is fully utilised only on completion of the project. The State-wise funds released under the IWDP during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Government has released Rs. 1164.54 crores during 2007-08 for the Area Development Programmes.

Statement*State-wise Releases under IWDP from 2005-06 to 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4046.95	3563.06	3713.46
2.	Bihar	990.00	951.41	199.57
3.	Chattisgarh	2026.44	2295.67	2574.75
4.	CAPART	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	24.10	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2418.52	2713.08	2356.55
7.	Haryana	594.32	547.99	445.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2662.51	1754.56	2785.57
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1120.45	661.74	596.52

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	303.25	232.93	290.31
11.	Karnataka	2495.94	3206.49	2292.29
12.	Kerala	778.17	260.05	201.36
13.	Maharashtra	2051.93	1967.91	1647.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4857.38	3111.57	5697.46
15.	Orissa	2307.44	2062.00	1793.91
16.	Punjab	302.87	350.80	250.17
17.	Rajasthan	2401.67	4276.32	4845.23
18.	Tamil Nadu	2600.44	2692.45	2707.01
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3222.78	4736.16	5582.07
20.	Uttaranchal	1688.02	1123.27	1667.40
21.	West Bengal	464.57	627.18	262.27
	Total	37357.74	37134.66	39908.45
North-Eastern States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1061.37	2583.77	1563.57
2.	Assam	3373.90	3102.23	2705.23
3.	Manipur	553.52	1634.93	449.58
4.	Meghalaya	804.01	1202.51	547.37
5.	Mizoram	1122.00	857.86	3128.82
6.	Nagaland	3886.19	1098.17	2964.28
7.	Sikkim	165.55	274.95	386.14
8.	Tripura	308.48	538.08	0.00
	Total of NE	11275.01	11292.50	11745.00
	Total of IWDP	48632.75	48427.16	51653.45

NPA of UTI and IDBI

134. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the non-performing assets of the Unit Trust of India (UTI) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposed to restructure UTI and IDBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the restructuring process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of Gross non-performing assets of the Unit Trust of India (UTI) and IDBI Bank Ltd. for the last three years are as under:—

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Period	UTI	IDBI
31.03.2006	3094	1116
31.03.2007	2645	1232
31.03.2008	2109	1565

(b) to (d) As far as Specified Undertaking of UTI (SUUTI) is concerned, the statutory provisions contained in the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking & Repeal) Act, 2002 provide the manner and the process for transfer of the assets and properties representing and relating to the SUUTI to the Central Government. As regards IDBI Bank Ltd., no such proposal for restructuring of the Bank is under consideration of the Government.

Farmers Debt Relief Fund

135. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created a National Debt Relief Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount allocated and utilized so far, State-wise; and

(c) the details norms/guidelines regarding availing the benefit of Debt Relief Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a Farmers' Debt Relief Fund (FDRF) has been created in the Public Account with an initial corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore in the Budget of 2007-08 augment the resources for payment to lending institutions that have extended the benefit of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. No drawal has been made out of this Fund so far.

Loharinag-Pala Project

136. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 600 MW Loharinag-Pala Project is being executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

(b) if so, whether the environmental clearance has been obtained for the project; and

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

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) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment & Environment & Forests has environmental clearance vide letter No. J-12011/33/2004-1A-I dated 8.2.2005 and amendment letter dated 1.4.2005.

Irregularities in PMGSY

137. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports regarding diversion of funds, non-compliance of tendering process and unreliable monitoring in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/being 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) The Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (Report No. 13 of 2006), which is based on test check of records for the period from 2000-2005, has been received in the Ministry. In the report, some instances of diversion of funds, non-compliance of tendering process and unreliable monitoring in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been mentioned.

(b) Some instances of diversion of funds has been reported in respect of the implementation of PMGSY in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, non-compliance of tendering process in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar

Pradesh and West Bengal and unreliable monitoring in Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

(c) The corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard are as under:-

- (i) Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala & Tamil Nadu have been advised to fix responsibility for using PMGSY funds for activities not permitted as per the Programme Guidelines.
- (ii) The fund flow/utilization is being regularly monitored.
- (iii) The States have been advised to strictly follow the provisions of the Standard Bidding Process.
- (iv) The States have been advised to strengthen the quality control mechanism.
- (v) The implementation of the programme is being regularly reviewed/monitored.

Amendments In Notary Rules

138. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to amend the Notary Rules so as to reduce the experience for practicing Advocate for appointment as Notary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Violation of MRTP ACT

139. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies found guilty for alleged violation of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act;

(b) whether any action has been taken against such companies;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (d) The details of the cases including names of the companies/organizations and the orders passed by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 (till September) are as under:—

Sl.No.	Case No.	Title	Date of disposal	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2006				
1.	RTPE 04/1995	D.G. (I & R) Vs M/s. Pushpa Builders Ltd.	24.01.2006	Ceases & desist order
2.	RTPE 99/2000	D.G. (I & R) Vs Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	24.03.2006	Ceases & desist order
3.	RTPE 132/1997	Joginder Singh Vs Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	18.05.2006	Ceases & desist order
4.	RTPE 160/1996 CA 37/2002	D.G. (I & R) Abhilash Tandon Vs 1. M/s. Ocean Impex Ltd. 2. Five Star holidays Pvt. Ltd.	11.08.2006	Ceases & desist order

1	2	3	4	5
5.	RTPE 178/2000	D.G. (I & R) Vs. India Habitat Centre.	28.08.2006	Ceases & desist order
6.	RTPE 3/2000	D.G. (I & R) Vs. All India Motors Transport Congress	31.08.2006	Ceases & desist order
7.	UTPE 86/1999	Director (Research) Vs TELCO	28.02.2006	Ceases & desist order
8.	UTPE 87/1999	Director (Research) Vs TELCO	28.02.2006	Ceases & desist order
9.	UTPE 90/1999	Director (Research) Vs TELCO	28.02.2006	Ceases & desist order
10.	UTPE 57/2002	D.G. (I & R) Vs. Baron International Ltd.	12.01.2006	Ceases & desist order
11.	UTPE 35/1997	Mrs. Durga Chaudhary Vs. 1. Rajni Properties (P) Ltd. 2. Shri B. Dutta 3. Shri Vinod Bhatnagar	08.03.2006	Ceases & desist order
12.	UTPE 63/2004	Bureau of Indian Standard Vs. Dhanbhai Jewellers	25.04.2006	Ceases & desist order
13.	UTPE 45/2004	Bureau of India Standard Vs. Thakur Bhai Jewellers	25.04.2006	Ceases & desist order
14.	UTPE 258/1998	Grahak Sahayak Gurgaon Voluntary Consumer Association Vs 1. DLF Universal Ltd. 2. The Director Town and Country	02.05.2006	Ceases & desist order
15.	UTPE 190/1998	Grahak Sahayak Gurgaon Voluntary Consumer Association Vs. 1. DLF Universal Ltd. 2. The Director Town and Country	02.05.2006	Ceases & desist order
16.	UTPE 141/1995	D.G. (I & R) Vs. Ch. Shankar Shah Jewellers	12.05.2006	Ceases & desist order
17.	UTPE 142/1995	D.G. (I & R) Vs Krishna Jewellers	12.05.2006	Ceases & desist order
18.	UTPE 149/1998	Professor Sheo Narain Singh Vs. UP Housing & Development Board	11.05.2006	Ceases & desist order
19.	UTPE 114/1996 CA 240/1996	D.G. (I & R) Sunil Goyal Vs 1. M/s. Sterling Cellular Ltd. 2. VOICE Communications	15.05.2006	Ceases & desist order

1	2	3	4	5
20.	UTPE 73/2002	Bureau of Indian Standards Vs. Shri Krishna Jewellers	02.07.2006	Ceases & desist order
21.	UTPE 74/2001	Sunil Gulati Vs. Indian Habitat Centre.	21.08.2006	Ceases & desist order
22.	UTPE 189/1999	Shri Abdul Wahid Khan Vs. Greater Noida Industrial Dev. Authority	06.09.2006	Ceases & desist order
23.	UTPE 169/91	Director General (I&R) Vs. Ghaziabad Development Authority	09.10.2006	Ceases & desist order
24.	UTPE 168/1997	Shri B.N. Kureel Vs. Durga Land & Finance Company	03.11.2006	Ceases & desist order
25.	UTPE 03/2000	D.G. (I&R) Vs. 1. Reliance Industries Ltd. 2. Sri W. Bhaskera rao 3. Shri Gopi Krishan, Vimal Show Room 4. M/s. Sri Vamsi, Vimal Show Room 5. Harmony Boutique, Vimal Show Room 6. Only Vimal Show Room	27.11.2006	Ceases & desist order
26.	RTPE 12/1995 CA 53/1996	Director General (I&R) Vs. 1. Sri Baichanath Ayurved Bhawan Ltd. 2. M/s. Shri Rani Sales Corporation 3. Shri Matadin Tekriwal 4. Shri Kamal Kumar 5. Shri Anjani Kumar 6. Shri Suresh Kumar 7. Shri Sanjay Kumar	12.01.2006	Cases & Desists order
27.	CA 274/1999	M/s. Waxo Chemicals Vs. M/s. Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	04.01.2006	Compensation Allowed
28.	CA 104/1999	Lajeshwar Pal Singh Vs. M/s. Meerut Development Authority	17.01.2006	Compensation Allowed
28.	CA 288/2000	M/s. Manak technological Products (P) Ltd. Vs. The General Manager, Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	20.01.2006	Compensation Allowed
30.	CA 330/1999	Shri R.C. Mareshwari Vs. Ghaziabad Development Authority	20.01.2006	Compensation Allowed
31.	CA 694/2000	C.V. Ramana Raji Vs. Delhi Development Authority	27.01.2006	Compensation Allowed
32.	CA 599/200	Umesh Kumar Dhuppar Vs. Delhi Development Authority	30.01.2006	Compensation Allowed

1	2	3	4	5
33.	CA 213/1997	Spark Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Vs. 1. United India Insurance Co. Ltd. 2. Lew-Ways Ltd.	01.02.2006	Compensation Allowed
34.	CA 475/2000	Nirmal Kau Pental Vs. Israna	06.02.2006	Compensation Allowed
35.	CA 180/1999	Mohd. Ibrahim Vs. Canara Bank	08.02.2006	Compensation Allowed
36.	CA 74/2000	Daya Dhaon Vs. Make Wave Sea Resorts Ltd.	14.02.2006	Compensation Allowed
37.	CA 85/1997	Mrs. Usha Sawhney and Anr. Vs. 1. Bank of America, N.T. & S.A. 2. Reserve Bank of India	22.02.2006	Compensation Allowed
38.	CA 297/1999	Winsome Breweries Ltd. Vs. 1. Thermax Ltd. 2. Ecotherm Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	14.03.2006	Compensation Allowed
39.	CA 138/2000	Orbit Properties Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Malibu Estate Private Ltd.	17.03.2006	Compensation Allowed
40.	CA 91/1999	M/s. K.S. Singhal Dairies Pvt. Ltd. Vs LB Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	20.03.2006	Compensation Allowed
41.	CA 219/2001	Jayaswal Neco Ltd Vs. Avery India Limited	03.04.2006	Compensation Allowed
42.	CA 106/2003	Vinod Tandon and Anr. Vs 1. Field Springs Builders Pvt. Ltd. 2. Haramain Builders & Developers	05.04.2006	Compensation Allowed
43.	CA 05/1999	Sumeet Industries Ltd. Vs. Siemens Ltd.	26.04.2006	Compensation Allowed
44.	CA 540/2000	Liberty Group Marketing Division Vs C.D.S. India Private Limited	26.04.2006	Compensation Allowed
45.	CA 96/2003	Mrs. Farkhanda Zaidi Vs. Shri I. Hassan and Another	28.04.2006	Compensation Allowed
46.	CA 554/2000	Brig. (Retd.) Madan Singh Vs 1. DLF Universal Ltd. 2. The Director Town and Country	02.05.2006	Compensation Allowed
47.	CA 204/2001	Mr. Sujoy Roy and Mrs. Arundhati Roy Vs. 1. DLF Universal Ltd. 2. The Director Town and Country	02.05.2006	Compensation Allowed

1	2	3	4	5
48.	CA 34/2004	Usha Intercontinental (I) Vs Shashi Agro Funds Pvt. Ltd.	08.05.2006	Compensation Allowed
49.	CA 338/1999	Ajay Kumar Singh Vs. Regency Industries Limited	12.05.2006	Compensation Allowed
50.	CA 208/1999	Shri Adeel Mirza Vs. 1. Shri Prem Khurana 2. Shri Sanjay Sachdeva	15.05.2006	Compensation Allowed
51.	CA 275/1998	Grants Consumers Education and Research Vs Telecom District Gd.	18.05.2006	Compensation Allowed
52.	CA 32/2000	Shri Surendra Kumar Sirohi Vs 1. M/s. Suri Automobiles 2. M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited	23.05.2006	Compensation Allowed
53.	CA 53/2002	Mrs. Ekta Seth & Anr. Vs DLF Universal Ltd.	03.07.2006	Compensation Allowed
54.	CA 245/2000	Mr. Ashoke Datta Vs 1. Foothill Properties Ltd. 2. Mrs. Jyoti Mehra 3. Mr. N.S. Mehra 4. Mr. Ravindra Nath Perti 5. Mr. Balwant Singh Mehra 6. Smt. Durga Mehra	21.07.2006	Compensation Allowed
55.	CA 242/1999	Hari Gopal Garg Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	24.07.2006	Compensation Allowed
56.	CA 463/1999	Amit Bhatnagar Vs Ghaziabad Development Authority	04.08.2006	Compensation Allowed
57.	CA 37/2002	Abhilesh Tandon Vs 1. Ocean Impex Ltd. 2. Five Star Holidays Pvt. Ltd.	11.08.2006	Compensation Allowed
58.	CA 199/2000	Rouble Dungle Vs Ansal Properties and Industries Ltd.	11.08.2006	Compensation Allowed

1	2	3	4	5
59.	CA 149/2002	Varun Gupta Vs SP Jain Institute of Management & Research	20.09.2006	Compensation Allowed
60.	CA 472/1994	Meenakshi Shrama Vs Ghaziabad Development Authority	21.09.2006	Compensation Allowed
61.	CA 88/1997	Ms. Satyawati R. Ruia Vs. Ghaziabad Development Authority	09.10.2006	Compensation Allowed
62.	CA 48/1995	Hement Chunnial Shah Vs Shri Yusuf Abdullah Patel	11.10.2006	Compensation Allowed
63.	CA 589/2000	SKM Hospital & Maternity Home Vs Dalmia Resorts International Pvt. Ltd.	16.10.2006	Compensation Allowed
64.	CA 108/2001 CA 213/2001 CA 173/2001 CA 176/2001 CA 212/2001 CA 214/2001 CA 171/2001 CA 181/2001 CA 178/2001 CA 172/2001 CA 177/2001 CA 221/2001 CA 188/2001 CA 174/2001 CA 175/2001 CA 170/2001	Shri A.C. Khullar Sh. Hardeep Singh Sodhi Sh. Vijay Kumar Mehta Sh. Rajinder Singh Dhang Sh. R.P.S. Bhaite Sh. Satya jit Sood Sh. Anand Kumar Sh. Manoj Dutta Sh. Mahinder Singh Sh. R.P. Dimri Sh. S.P. Prathapan Sh. Vijay Tandon Ms. Pushpa Malhotra Ms. Harmeet Kaur Sh. Joginder Singh Sh. Himmat Ram Vs. Delhi Development Authority	08.11.2006	Compensation Allowed
65.	CA 36/2001	Shri K. Sundar Vs. Ghaziabad Development Authority	21.11.2006	Compensation Allowed
66.	CA 65/2004	Route Travel Limited Vs The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	27.11.2006	Compensation Allowed
67.	CA 356/1998	Sanjeev Dewan Vs. Mussoories Dehradun Development Authority	05.12.2006	Compensation Allowed

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2007				
1.	RTPE 199/1997	Mrs. Annamma George D.G. (I&R) Vs 1. Kerala Vyapari Vyavasayi Ekopana Samithi 2. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. 3. State of Kerala	13.02.2007	Cease & desist order
2.	UTPE 69/2004	Bureau of Indian Standards Vs TC Auddy & Sons	11.10.2007	Consent Order u/s. 36D(2)
3.	RTPE 72/1999	D.G. (I&R) Vs Escorts Ltd.	22.03.2007	Cease & desist order
4.	RTPE 120/1995	D.G. (I&R) Vs. Lakhvir Enterprises (Indane Gas Distributors)	16.04.2007	Cease & desist order
5.	RTPE 80/1997	Mrs. Pramila Shrama Vs. Ghaziabad Dev. Authority	20.04.2007	Cease & desist order
6.	RTPE 100/1985	D.G. (I&R) Vs Delhi Hindustan Mercantile Assn.	31.05.2007	Cease & desist order
7.	RTPE 57/1992	D.G. (I&R) Vs United Towers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	10.07.2007	Cease & desist order
8.	RTPE 218/1995	Smt. Kala Sethi Vs United Traders (P) Ltd.	10.07.2007	Cease & desist order
9.	RTPE 06/2001	The Director (Research) Vs 1. Tata Liebert Ltd. 2. M/s. Technical Trade & Services	08.10.2007	Cease & desist order
10.	RTPE 10/2003 CA 49/2003	Shri B.R. Bhargava Vs Senior Citizen Home Complex Welfare Society	07.12.2007	Cease & desist order
11.	UTPE 55/2002	1. Bureau of Indian Standards 2. Shri M.A.J. Vinod Vs M/s. Bansi Jewellers	24.01.2007	Cease & desist order

1	2	3	4	5
12.	UTPE 09/2005	1. Bureau of Indian Standards 2. Shri M.A.J. Vinod Vs. M/s. Manjunath Jewellers	17.05.2007	Cease & desist order
13.	UTPE 58/2006	Dr. V.K. Ahuja Vs M/s. Libra Travels (Regd).	25.05.2007	Cease & desist order
14.	UTPE 106/2000 CA 593/2000	Shri Vineet Pershad Vs M/s Oriental Insurance Company	30.05.2007	Cease & desist order
15.	UTPE 341/1997	1. Ms. Sushila Mehta 2. Dr. Prayag Mehta Vs M/s. Vatika Plantations Pvt. Ltd.	31.05.2007	Cease & desist order
16.	UTPE 88/2007	D.G. (I&R) Vs M/s. Reliance Communications Limited	24.07.2007	Cease & desist order
17.	UTPE 87/2004	Bureau of Indian Standards Vs M/s. Swiss Gold House	28.07.2007	Cease & desist order
18.	UTPE 86/1998	K.P. Jain Vs DLF Universal Limited	11.10.2007	Cease & desist order
19.	CA 5/2005	Ashok Kumar Chaudhary Vs. Ghaziabad Development Authority	24.01.2007	Compensation allowed
20.	CA 112/2005	Lt. Col. (Ret.) S.R. Raina Vs. Army Welfare Housing Organisation	23.02.2007	Compensation allowed
21.	CA 141/2000	Chetan Khullar Vs. Delhi Development Authority	09.03.2007	Compensation allowed
22.	CA 37/1999	Fitness & Beauty Point Vs. Vs. Zenith Slimming System	15.03.2007	Compensation allowed
23.	CA 02/2004	Raminder Singh Vs Surender Kumar Arya	30.03.2007	Compensation allowed
24.	UTPE 11/1996	D.G. (I &R) — Vs Chaitre Low Burnett Heinz India Ltd.	06.07.2007	Consent Order

1	2	3	4	5
25.	CA 30/2007	D.P. Nanda Vs. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	18.04.2007	Compensation allowed
26.	CA 244/1997	Usha International Ltd. Vs. Ghaziabad Development Area	16.05.2007	Compensation allowed
27.	CA 61/2004	K.N. Ravindran Vs. Ghaziabad Development Area	22.05.2007	Compensation allowed
28.	CA 72/2005	Dr. Rajesh Agarwal Vs. 1. Lifeline Global Limited 2. CEAT Company	28.05.2007	Compensation allowed
29.	CA 190/1993	Shri Jagram Nirwan Kataria Vs M/s. Man-Jog Investments	31.05.2007	Compensation allowed
30.	CA 60/2003	Gokhlesh Enterprises Vs Panjon Ltd. & Ors	17.07.2007	Compensation allowed
31.	CA 566/2000	J. Ravindran Vs. Abrol Industries & Another	24.07.2007	Compensation allowed
32.	CA 32/2001	Pee Jay Finance Co. Ltd. Vs Sterling Holiday Resorts (I) Ltd.	21.08.2007	Compensation allowed
33.	CA 73/2005	Rajeev Bhargava Vs Chancellor Club	10.09.2007	Compensation allowed
34.	CA 38/2000	Gits Food products (P) Ltd. Vs Sterling Holiday Resorts (I) Ltd.	17.09.2007	Compensation allowed
35.	CA 76/2005	S.D. Chopra Vs. Motherson International	21.09.2007	Compensation allowed
36.	CA 37/1993	Narendra Prakash Aggarwal Vs. Management of Jaswant Rural Education Society	01.10.2007	Compensation allowed
37.	CA 13/2007	Shri Leeladhar Pant Vs ICICI Bank	05.10.2007	Compensation allowed

1	2	3	4	5
38.	CA 48/2003	Shree Krishna Infosystem Vs. Hawlett Packer (I) Ltd.	29.10.2007	Compensation allowed
39.	CA 186/1999	Ashish Ahluwalia Vs Dalmia Resort International Private Ltd.	10.12.2007	Compensation allowed
40.	CA 3/2006	Oxides Inc. Vs. Offshore Impex Corporation	13.12.2007	Compensation allowed
41.	RTPE 99/1990	D.G. (I&R) Vs. 1. Cement Manufacturer Association 2. The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd. 3. The Associated Cement Co. Ltd. 4. Basolkot Udyog Limited 5. The Birla Jute & Industries Ltd. 6. The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd 7. Chentnad Cement Corpn. Ltd. 8. Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd. 9. Dalmia Cement (P) Ltd. 10. Diamond Cements 11. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd. 12. The Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. 13. The India Cement Ltd. 14. J.K. Cement Works 15. The Jaipur Udyog Ltd. (Not guilty) 16. Jaypee Rewa Cement Ltd. 17. Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd. 18. The K.C.P. Ltd. 19. Lakshmi Cement 20. Larsen and Tourbro Ltd. 21. Madras Cements Ltd. 22. Makers Developments Services (P) Ltd 23. Manglam Cement Ltd. 24. Modi Cement Ltd. 25. Mysore Cement Ltd. 26. Narmada Cement Co. Ltd. 27. Orient Cement Co. Ltd. 28. Orissa Cement Ltd. 29. Panyam Cement & Min. Ind. Ltd. 30. Priyadarshini Cement Ltd. 31. Rassi Cement Ltd. 32. Rajashree Cement 33. Raymond Cement Works	20.12.2007	Cases & desist order

1	2	3	4	5
		34. Rohtas Industries Ltd. (Not guilty) 35. Saurashtra Cement & Chemicals Ind. 36. Shree Cement Ltd. 37. Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd. 38. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd 39. Texmaco Limited (Not guilty) 40. Kesoram Inds. Ltd. 41. Vikram Cement 42. H.M.P. Cement Ltd. 43. DCM Cement Ltd. 44. Shri Vishnu Cement Ltd. 45. Cement Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.		
Year 2008				
1.	CA 317/2000	Berry Industries Tape Company Vs. R.P. Coating Pvt. Ltd.	08.09.2008	Compensation Allowed
2.	CA 94/2005	M.K. Sharma Vs 1. Karan Valley Estate 2. Deepak Bajaj	17.01.2008	Compensation Allowed
3.	CA 87/2003	Himalaya International Limited Vs Hindustan Tin Works Limited	01.07.2008	Compensation Allowed
4.	CA 106/2002	Reena Rani 1. Baron Electronics Pvt. Ltd. 2. Manoj Electronics Ltd.	13.05.2008	Compensation Allowed
5.	CA 167/2001	Veena Sinha Vs Universal Institute of Advance Studies Research Pvt. Ltd.	05.05.2008	Compensation Allowed
6.	CA 38/2006	Ravi Shankar Pandey Vs. 1. Jagran Prakshan Limited 2. Sanjay Gupta	21.05.2008	Compensation Allowed
7.	UTPE 188/1938	Krishna Eastate Vs. Oriental Bank of Commerce	13.05.2008	Cease & desist order
8.	CA 135/1998	Pooja Bhavan Vs. 1. Telco 2. Tata Finance 3. Rohit Automobiles	16.07.2008	Compensation Allowed

1	2	3	4	5
9.	CA 98/2006	Feroz Ahmed Vs. 1. Ravi Ranjan Infotech Franchisees SSI 2. Manoj Kumar, Infotech Franchisees SSI 3. Director, SSI Ltd.	18.07.08	Compensation Allowed
10.	CA 112/2006	Ranjan Kumar Sharma Vs. Asian Paints (India) Ltd.	25.03.08	Compensation Allowed
11.	CA 187/2001	B.L. Nimesh Vs Shaeedheswari Builders Pvt. Ltd.	19.03.08	Compensation Allowed
12.	CA 361/1999	Personal Point Care Limited Vs. LIC of India	11.04.08	Compensation Allowed
13.	UTPE 13/2005	Bureau of Indian Standard Vs. T. Subhaiah Shetty & Sons	21.08.08	Cease & desist order
14.	CA 292/1999	Gp. Capt. Anil Gupta Vs. Sterling Holiday Resorts Ltd.	29.08.08	Compensation Allowed
15.	RTPE 21/2001	Sarabjit S. Mokha and another Vs. 1. Cement Manufacturers Association 2. Associated Cement Co. Ltd. 3. Gujarat Ambuja Cement Co. Ltd. 4. Parisim Cement Ltd. 5. Larson & Tourbo Ltd. 6. Lafarge Cement 7. Grasim Cement, 8. Satna Cement Works 9. Jay Pee Cement, 10. Diamond Cement 11. Maihar Cement Industry House	29.02.08	Cease & desist order
16.	CA 198/2000	M. Rama Rao Vs. 1. Om Developers, 2. Sanjay R. Desai 3. A. V. Mate	07.03.08	Compensation Allowed
17.	UTPE 42/2004	Bureau of Indian Standard Vs Harjeevan Dass Jootha Bhai Zaveri	28.03.08	Consent order 36 D(2)

1	2	3	4	5
18.	UTPE 05/2005	DG (I&R) Vs Aloha India	28.03.08	Cease and Desist Order
19.	UTPE 85/2007	Director General (Investigation & Registration) Vs Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	31.03.08	Cease and desist Order
20.	RTPE 30/2006	D.G. (I&R) Vs 1. Resins & Plastics Ltd. 2. Key Agencies 3. Bombay Pigment & Allied Products 4 Samar Chemicals	06.02.2008	Consent order

Note:

RTPE—Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiry

UTPE—Unfair Trade Practices Enquiry

CA—Compensation Application

DG (I&R)—Director General (Investigation & Registration)

*[English]***Privatization of Nationalised Banks**

140. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatise some of the nationalised banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Compassionate Appointments in Banks

141. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for compassionate appointment received in the nationalized banks during the last three years and the current year, Region-wise;

(b) whether the guidelines for appointment under the scheme has been modified recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Model Scheme for Payment of Ex-gratia amount in lieu of appointment on compassionate grounds 2004 was modified in July 2007 to provide appointments on compassionate grounds in the following exceptional cases, where:

- (i) an employee dies while performing his official duty as a result of violence, terrorism, robbery or dacoity;
- (ii) an employee dies within five years of his first appointment or before he reaches the age of 30 years, whichever is later, leaving a dependent spouse and/or minor children; and
- (iii) the appointment shall be made only in class III and IV.

Appointment of Judges

142. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:

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

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has urged the Government to bring transparency and to review the existing procedure for appointment of judges of Supreme Court and High Courts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Pending Proposals under Rural Development Schemes

143. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects pertaining to rural development submitted by various States, during each of the last three years and current year; State-wise;

(b) the number of projects out of them cleared and pending for clearance State-wise;

(c) the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development receives proposals from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for release of Central funds under various schemes of the Ministry. These proposals are examined with respect to the programme guideline by the concerned Project Approval/Sanctioning Committees. Incomplete proposals are referred back for requisite information and clarifications etc.

Under Prahdhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) there is no undue delay in clearing the projects for any State and all the proposals satisfying the PMGSY guidelines have been cleared. The pending proposals, during the current year are given in the enclosed statement I. In case of Special Projects under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), 449 proposal were received during the last three and the current year. Out of these, 47 proposals have been sanctioned, as many as 252 incomplete proposals have been returned rejected to the States. Details of proposals received, approved and pending are given in the enclosed statement II. Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), projects are not considered State specific but are based on district proposal and approved accordingly. Till date projects from 590 districts have been received and approved and no project is pending. Under Integrated Wastelands Management Programme (IWMP) which include Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), no new projects have been sanctioned during 2007-08 and current financial year.

Statement I

Pending proposals under PMGSY

#	State	Phase	No. of Roads	Length in Km	Est in Crores	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Phase III	248	1975.28	1042.09	Discrepancies observed during scrutiny were intimated to the State. Compliance awaited.
2.	Bihar	Missing Links	231	796.00	319.25	Certain clarifications required from the State. It will be considered in the Empowered Committee slated on 30.10.2008.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	Bharat Nirman Batch III	1102	3626.86	1271.93	Under Scrutiny.
4.	Bihar- NEAs					
	NHPC	Phase VII	15	59.73	40.80	Scrutiny to be started
	IRCON	Phase VII	439	1416.60	605.88	Scrutiny to be started
5.	Gujarat	Phase VIII	1327	3793.75	880.00	Ready to put up in the Empowered Committee to be held on 30.10.2008.
6.	Haryana	Phase VIII	51	618.61	356.77	Clarifications are awaited from the State.
7.	Jharkhand	Phase VI	636	2971.69	928.32	Compliance on the observations of ECM held on 24-7-2008 is received from the State. Clearance to be issued shortly.
8.	Kerala	Phase VII	420	1155.00	499.80	Scrutiny to be started
9.	Madhya Pradesh	ADB Batch	404	1875.47	558.73	Under Scrutiny.
10.	Mizoram	Phase VII	25	386.05	193.78	Discrepancies observed during scrutiny were intimated to the State. Compliance awaited.
11.	Orissa	ADB Batch III	313	1514.38	632.02	Ready to put up in the Empowered Committee to be held on 30.10.2008.
12.	Sikkim	Phase VII Normal PMGSY	106	488.69	298.83	Discrepancies observed during scrutiny were intimated to the State. Compliance awaited from the State.
13.	Tripura	Phase VIII	112	568.49	316.55	Observations on scrutiny were sent to the State. Compliance awaited.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Phase VII Part II	1132	7707.34	2929.64	Under Scrutiny.
Total of 12 States			6561	28954	10874.39	

Statement II

State-wise details of the Projects of SGSY submitted and pending during last three years and current year.

State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Pending Proposals
	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	11		5		1	1			2
Arunachal Pradesh	1		5		13		2		18
Assam	3		3		3		3		7
Bihar	14		4	1	5		3	2	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	6		5	2	4	3			6
Goa									0
Gujarat	4		2		4		1		7
Haryana			1				2		1
Himachal Pradesh	2		3	1	4		6		9
Jammu & Kashmir	1				3		1		3
Jharkhand	3		7		7				7
Karnataka	18		4	1	2	1	1		7
Kerala	7		4	2	3		2		5
Maharashtra	19		12	2	12	2	5	2	13
Manipur	8		10	1	3	1	7		15
Meghalaya	6		2	1					0
Mizoram	1	1	2	1				1	1
Madhya Pradesh	10	2	15		14		4		22
Nagaland	6		7		5		5		13
Orissa	5		7		10		11		14
Punjab	2		1		6		1		4
Rajasthan	3		4		6				4
Sikkim			1	1					0
Tamil Nadu	4		4		1		2		1
Tripura	4				1				1
Uttar Pradesh	10		5	2	6		2	2	7
Uttaranchal	5		6	1	5				6
West Bengal	3	1	10		5	1	4		9
Multi State	4	1	10	8	10	1	5	1	10
Total	160	5	139	24	133	10	67	8	200

*[English]***Bank Strike**

144. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
DR. K.S. MANOJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank employees in the country observed two day's strike in September, 2008;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the demands of striking employees, if any;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the demands of the employees;

(d) the loss of business due to this strike and extent to which inconvenience caused to the common people; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such inconvenience in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) On a call given by the United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU), the employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were on strike for two days on 24th and 25th September, 2008 opposing the privatization of PSBs, recommendations of Raghuram Rajan Committee and Anwarul Hoda Committee, merger of PSBs; and amendment to the Banking Regulation Act, and in support of their demands namely expeditious implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated 25.2.2008 between UFBU and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) relating to the issues like second option for pension, appointments on compassionate grounds, wage revision, to stop outsourcing in all normal jobs and services and the filling up of unfilled vacancies in banks.

(c) No directive has been issued by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on consolidation of the banks, as of now and there is no proposal to transfer the control and management of PSBs to the private sector. Further, a view is yet to be taken on the Reports of the Raghuram Rajan and Anwarul Hoda Committees' recommendations. The Amendment to the Banking Regulation Act is in accordance with best international

practices. Further, IBA has reported that they are in continual dialogue with UFBU on the issues covered in MOU of 25.02.2008.

(d) The loss of business due to strike is not possible to quantify. The inconvenience caused to the public was minimized due to the functioning of 27,000 ATMs spread throughout the country.

(e) As per Section 20 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, conciliation proceedings are deemed to commence on the date on which a Notice of strike is received by the Conciliation Officer to resolve the issues and to avert the strike.

Residential Schools

145. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more residential schools during the 11th Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) The Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has no plan to set up residential schools during the 11th Plan period. It only supports States in setting up residential schools.

(b) the total budgetary provision during current year (2008-09) of the 11th Plan period for establishment of residential schools (Ashram Schools) is Rs. 30.00 crore. The scheme is demand driven and need based and grants are released to the States/UTs only after receipt of proposal complete in all respects. So funds have not been earmarked State/UT-wise.

*[Translation]***Sharing of Service Tax between Centre and States**

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

(a) whether the Government has recently decided for sharing the revenue received from 33 services with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the negotiations have been held with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and agreement arrived at therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) A consensus was arrived at between the Central and the State Governments through the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, to phase out the Central Sales Tax (CST) over a period of 3 years beginning 01.04.2007 i.e. by 31.03.2010. The rate of CST was thereby agreed to be reduced by 1% each year w.e.f. 01.04.2007, when it was 4%. As one of the measures included in the extant consolidated guidelines for CST compensation to States/UTs for the resultant revenue loss during the period of transition, the Central Government has decided, inter alia, to utilize the revenue from 33 services of intra-State nature currently subject to service tax, for compensating those States which have suffered loss due to reduction of CST.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the extant consolidated guidelines issued in this regard, the Central Government will continue to levy and collect service tax on the identified 33 services during the transition period, but the revenue will be transferred to the States/UTs concerned against cash compensation due, if any, after accounting for additional revenues to States/UTs accruing from VAT or Sales Tax on tobacco and abolition of Form-D. The transfer of such amount, if required, would be through the Central Government budget. The decision has already been implemented.

[English]

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations

147. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) the norms prescribed for providing assistance to voluntary organizations engaged in the various welfare schemes for women and children;

(b) the details of funds released by the Union Government to the above organizations during the last three years, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds utilized by these organizations during the said period, scheme-wise, State-wise, UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is monitoring/auditing such assisted organizations; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The norms of the schemes being implemented by the Ministry for women and children for providing assistance to voluntary organizations are available in the Ministry's website viz. www.wed.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Details of NGOs, State-wise/UT-wise, to whom funds were released by the Ministry during the last three years, are available in the subsequent year's Annual Reports and also in the Ministry's website viz. www.wed.nic.in. As regards, utilization of funds by the Organisations, further funds are released on the basis of the audited statement of accounts and utilization certificate submitted by them.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. All the schemes of the Ministry are being properly monitored through an in-built system of monitoring in each scheme.

Quantum of Loans Written Off

148. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) written-off by banks during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government including the Reserve Bank of India have detected cases of gross violation of norms by banks while writing-off loans in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith losses suffered as a result thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) the percentage of industries, service sector and agriculture-based industries in the domain of written off loans separately;

(e) whether the Government is considering to include agriculture Loan for such writing off too; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of amount of write off including compromise by the scheduled commercial banks during the last three years are as under:

(Amount Rs. in crore)

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

(b) and (c) No such specific instance of gross violation of norms by the banks while writing off loans has come to the notice of the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(d) The Management Information System of RBI does not generate data in the desired manner.

(e) and (f) The Government has implemented the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008 extending total waiver/relief of Rs. 65,318 crore to around 3.69 crore.

Rates of Interest on Loans by Banks

149. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Banks have increased the rates of interest on various kinds of loans;

(b) if so, the item-wise details of the increase made during the last six months;

(c) the reasons for increasing the interest rates on the loans given to the customers;

(d) whether the Government has any fresh proposal to reconsider the reduction of interest rates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased their Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) during the current financial year. However, the item-wise details of the increase in rates of interest of PSBs for various kinds of loans during the last 6 months is not available.

(c) The increase in BPLRs is mainly on account of the monetary measures to control inflation. This includes increase in Repo Rate and the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) which in turn has affected the cost of funds to banks in recent months.

(d) and (e) Interest rates are now deregulated and market based. Government does not determine interest rates.

Survey on Corruption in Judiciary

150. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has conducted any survey on corruption in the judiciary;

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

(c) whether the report has been made public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Government is not aware of any survey conducted by the Bar Council of India on corruption in judiciary.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) Government is taking steps to set up a National Judicial Council to deal with complaints against Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

*[Translation]***Per Capita Loan Burden**

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

(a) the present per capita loan burden of the country;

(b) the amount of money spent on interest on loans during the last three years and the current financial year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the loan burden of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per the information available, the per capita burden of Consolidated General Government liabilities, consisting of the Central and State Governments, of both internal and external variety, was Rs. 31,874 in 2007-08 (RE).

(b) Available information on interest payments of the Consolidated General Government for the last three years and the current financial year is given below:

Table: Interest payments of Consolidated General Government

(Rs. crore)			
2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
2,03,977	2,30,831	2,63,736	2,87,477

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The initiatives taken by the Government to reduce the burden, inter alia, include: adherence to the objectives and targets of the FRBM Act, 2003 and rules made thereunder at the debt of 25 States and relief in the form of rescheduling of debt at lower interest rates and debt waiver for fiscal correction as per the award of the Twelfth Finance Commission; maintaining soft interest rate through appropriate policies; restructuring debt through recourse to low cost market borrowings thereby reducing the carrying cost of outstanding debt; and pursuing appropriate tax which result in higher tax-GDP ratio and prudent expenditure management that facilitates the process of fiscal consolidation.

*[English]***Waiver of Loans by RRB**

152. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Rural banks have waived off the loans of the farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the year 2007-08, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per provisional figures, 41.20 lakh eligible farmers have been extended the benefit of debt waiver and debt relief amounting to Rs. 8,909.30 crore under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 by Regional Rural banks (RRBs). The state-wise details of debt waiver/relief extended by RRBs is enclosed as statement.

Statement***Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme—2008—Eligible Amount of debt waiver and relief******Regional Rural Banks***

(No. of accounts in thousand & Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	SFMF		Other Farmers		Grand Total	
		No(s) of Farmers Accounts	Total Amount Waived	No(s) of Farmers Accounts	Total Amount Waived	No(s) of Farmers Accounts	Total Amount Waived
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	542.79	119507.83	121.18	22995.90	663.97	142503.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.15	301.02	0.07	47.48	2.22	348.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	69.03	11868.11	1.90	194.29	70.93	12062.40
4.	Bihar	465.76	102904.61	24.26	4088.90	490.02	106993.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.89	8099.80	17.40	4124.22	69.29	12224.02
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	28.18	7784.07	10.98	2660.02	39.16	10444.09
9.	Haryana	18.91	15524.77	6.87	7699.59	25.78	23224.36
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.26	1871.34	0.14	27.42	8.40	1898.76
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.44	1103.88	0.32	31.91	5.76	1135.79
12.	Jharkhand	167.70	22379.88	2.58	380.25	170.28	22760.13
13.	Karnataka	257.42	73703.40	123.40	33503.45	380.82	107206.85
14.	Kerala	126.57	37997.60	1.48	415.00	128.05	38412.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	172.56	29956.44	82.23	12657.10	254.79	42613.54
16.	Maharashtra	72.86	18591.56	44.22	8688.08	117.08	27279.64
17.	Manipur	1.71	237.49	0.04	12.15	1.75	249.64
18.	Meghalaya	5.74	853.14	0.00	0.00	5.74	853.14
19.	Mizoram	5.52	1408.08	0.30	40.20	5.82	1446.28
20.	Nagaland	1.09	193.06	0.00	2.08	1.09	195.14
21.	Orissa	322.94	49325.11	21.38	3820.09	344.32	53145.20
22.	Punjab	5.40	2588.04	2.84	1126.73	8.24	3712.77
23.	Rajasthan	129.06	32055.25	43.42	10422.85	172.48	42477.90
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	41.84	11116.08	6.47	1355.20	48.31	12471.28
26.	Tripura	7.25	719.71	0.06	9.87	7.31	729.58
27.	Uttaranchal	9.19	1594.16	0.80	128.50	9.99	1722.66
28.	Uttar Pradesh#	838.50	176668.05	69.79	24148.09	908.29	200816.14
29.	West Bengal	178.82	23690.05	1.33	312.89	180.15	24002.74
30.	Andaman Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3536.58	752037.93	583.46	138891.86	4120.04	890929.79

Source: NABARD.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplaces

153. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has registered cases relating to sexual harassment of women at work places in the country;

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

(c) whether the NCW has made any study to find out the factors responsible for such type of harassment of women;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government?

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

(b) Details of the cases during the last three years (2006-2008) State-wise and UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The NCW has not conducted any such study. However, based on the wide consultations held, a Bill titled "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill 2006 drafted by the Commission is presently under consideration of the Government.

Statement*National Commission for Women**Data of "Sexual Harassment at Workplace"*

Sl.No.	State	2008	2007	2006	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	0	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	2	0	3
4.	Bihar	5	1	3	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1
6.	Goa	0	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	9	2	0	11
8.	Haryana	11	8	2	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	1	1	5
12.	Karnataka	6	1	3	10
13.	Kerala	1	1	2	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13	6	1	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	8	8	4	20
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	5	1	0	6
21.	Punjab	3	6	6	15
22.	Rajasthan	17	13	6	36
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	4	0	9
25.	Tripura	1	0	0	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40	22	15	77
27.	Uttarakhand	2	5	0	7
28.	West Bengal	2	2	1	5
Union Territories					
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	3	0	1	4
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	22	22	16	60
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		163	110	63	336

Kisan Credit Cards

154. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by various Banks for issuing Kisan Credit Cards to the farmers in the country at present;

(b) the details of the benefits available to the above card holders;

(c) whether Banks are creating unnecessary hurdles in providing Kisan Credit Cards to the poor;

(d) if so, the details of complaints received, and the action taken thereon, State-wise during the last year and the current year;

(e) whether Government proposes to review the norms/guidelines for easy availability of credit cards to the farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Salient features of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme are as follows:

- Eligible farmers to be provided with a KCC and a pass book or card-cum-pass book.
- Revolving cash credit facility involving any number of drawal/repayment within the limit.
- Limit to be fixed on the basis of operational land holding, cropping pattern and scale of finance.
- Entire production credit needs for full year plus ancillary activities related to crop production to be considered while fixing limit.
- Each drawal to be repaid within a maximum period of 12 months.
- Conversion/reschedulement of loans also permissible in case of damage to crops due to natural calamities.

(b) The following are some of the important benefits available to the KCC holders:

- Access to adequate and timely credit to farmers
- Minimum paper work and simplification of documentation for drawal of funds.
- Flexibility to draw cash and buy inputs.
- Assured availability of credit at any time enabling reduced interest burden for the farmer.
- Sanction of the facility for 3 years subject to annual review and satisfactory operations and provision for enhancement.
- Flexibility of drawals from a branch other than the issuing branch.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All the banks have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism to address all customer complaints including denial of KCC by the banks to the farmers. Various instructions have been issued to

banks from time to time in this regard. Any genuine grievance is attended to by the concerned bank.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has recently advised the National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development to review the existing norms/guidelines of KCC.

Financial Assistance for Setting up of Courts

155. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the States for setting up more courts in the country;

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

(c) the number of such courts targeted to be set up during the current year; and

(d) the details of funds allocated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The matter of setting up of courts is decided by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States for operating Fast Track Courts and Family Courts. A suggestion to set up Family Courts in all districts of the country and more courts to deal with cases of corruption has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise as it is for the State Government to decide on the matter of establishing more courts.

(d) A Budget provision of Rs. 75 crore for the Fast Track Courts and Rs. 13 crore for Family Courts has been made by Government for the year 2008-09.

[Translation]

Generation of Solar Energy

156. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make use of the Solar Energy compulsory for the Government departments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage participation of the Private Sector for the development of Solar energy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the quantum of subsidy given/proposed to be given to the private Sector for the development of Solar Energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Sir, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has been suggesting to various Central Ministries and Govt. Departments to maximize the use of solar energy devices and systems at their establishments. Following interactions with the Ministry of Urban Development, State/Union Territory Governments have already been requested to consider issuing directives to their local bodies for modifying the building bye-laws to make the installation of solar water heating systems mandatory in certain categories of buildings. Based on this, 18 States have issued necessary orders to their Urban Local Bodies. 26 Municipal Corporations/ Development Authorities in seven States have also amended their building bye-laws. A few State Governments have also issued Orders in their states for compulsory incorporation of passive architectural design concepts in new government buildings.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. To encourage participation of the private sector for development of solar energy, the Ministry is providing various fiscal and financial incentives which include soft loans to manufactures for technology up-gradation, concessional or nil duty on import of various equipment, exemption of excise duty, accelerated depreciation, generation based incentive for setting up of grid power plants based on solar thermal and photovoltaic technologies etc.

(e) The quantum of subsidy/support being given to the private sector is as below:

- (i) Soft loan at an interest rate of 5% to manufactures through IREDA for technology up-gradation on solar water heating systems
- (ii) Upto Rs. 10/- per KWh for electricity generated from solar thermal and Rs. 12/- per KWh from solar photovoltaic power plants of capacities 1 MW and above
- (iii) Upto 50% of the cost of R&D projects from industry.

[English]

Amendment in Model Town Planning Bye-Laws

157. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directives to the State Governments to amend the model town planning bye-laws in view of 59 percent area in the country being earthquake-prone;

(b) if so, the number of States which have amended the said bye-laws so far;

(c) whether the Government has taken any step to provide technology to the States for construction of earthquake resistant buildings in earthquake prone areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development has requested all the State Governments to incorporate provisions of Structural Safety as per National Building Code (NBC) 2005 and Model Building Bye-laws in their respective Building Bye-laws of cities/towns. Further, Ministry of Home Affairs has also requested all the State Governments to incorporate structural safety provisions as given in Model Building Bye-Laws and also Model Bye Laws of M/o Home Affairs.

(b) So far, 23 States and 6 UTs have intimated that action is underway for amending the Building Bye-laws.

(c) and (d) Earthquake tips prepared by IIT Kanpur were circulated to all the State Governments and the same have also been uploaded in the website of Ministry of Urban Development. Further, the handbook on Seismic Retrofit of Buildings published by CPWD and IIT, Chennai has also been circulated to the State Governments.

Computerisation of Courts

158. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding computerisation of District and Subordinate Courts, State-wise; and

(b) the funds utilised for the purpose so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Under the Plan scheme of Computerisation of District and Subordinate Courts being implemented since February 2007, laptop computers, laser printers, Internet connectivity and training have been

provided to Judicial Officers/court staff in various States and Union Territories as per the enclosed Statement. Funds have been provided to the High Courts/State Government agencies for taking up site preparation activity at 1514 court complexes under various High Courts. Processes for Hardware procurement are in progress.

(b) Government has so far placed Rs. 187.05 crore with National Informatics Centre (NIC), the implementing agency for the scheme. The NIC has so far reported utilization of Rs. 71.94 crore under the scheme.

Statement

Status of Computerisation of District & Subordinate Courts as on 12.09.2008

Sr.No.	State/UT Name	No. of Laptops Supplied	No. of Laser Printers Supplied	No. of Broadband At District Court	No. of Broadband At Subordinate Court	No. of Broadband At Subordinate Court	No. of Judges Trained	No. of Courts Staff Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	880	814	729	22	203	470	1880
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	7	4	6	1		6	24
3.	Assam	252	246	209	21		233	932
4.	Bihar	1137	833	333	18	2	1103	4412
5.	Chandigarh	36	36	5	1		18	72
6.	Chhattisgarh	271	251	164	16		213	852
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	2	2	1		2	8
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1		0	0
9.	Delhi	341	330				243	972
10.	Goa	40	40	30	1		48	184
11.	Gujarat	835	835	779	25	133	660	2640
12.	Haryana	317	228	214	15	21	174	696
13.	Himachal Pradesh	115	115	114	11	40	68	272
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	179	114	14		160	640
15.	Jharkhand	446	438	328	17	3	413	1652
16.	Karnataka	693	662	575	31	123	706	2824
17.	Kerala	416	416	361	16	75	282	1128

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Lakshadweep	3	3	1			0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	953	953	807	43	128	852	3408
20.	Maharashtra	1623	1538	1121	27	240	1191	4764
21.	Manipur	27	27	17	1		28	112
22.	Meghalaya	5	5	5	1		8	32
23.	Mizoram	21	21	10	1			0
24.	Orissa	399	380	213	14		281	1124
25.	Pondicherry	19	19	10	1		17	68
26.	Punjab	261	256	271	16	38	220	880
27.	Rajasthan	767	813	689	41	176	602	2408
28.	Sikkim	9	9	9	1	0	22	88
29.	Tamil Nadu	676	676	500	21	22	634	2536
30.	Tripura	62	57	41	7		17	68
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1702	1679	1406	64		1623	6492
32.	Uttarakhand	120	81	76	13	14	74	296
33.	West Bengal	747	667	546	24	54	639	2556
Total		13365	12599	9686	486	1272	11005	44020

Tax Evasion in Import of Aircraft

159. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian firms which imported aircraft for charter use have flouted import norms in order to evade taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the companies;

(c) whether notices have been issued to these companies; and

(d) if so, steps the Government is taking to recover revenues from these evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Certain importers, who had availed import duty exemption applicable to non-scheduled passenger/charter service operators appear to have violated the conditions of the exemption notification.

(b) and (c) The names of the companies against whom Show Cause Notices have been issued in thirteen cases are Reliance Commercial Dealers Pvt. Ltd., Reliance Transport and Travels Ltd., GMR Aviation Ltd., East India Hotels Ltd., Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd., Bharat Hotels Ltd., Airmid Aviation Ltd., Dove Airlines Pvt. Ltd., Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Ltd., Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd., as per details given in the enclosed statement I. Further, investigations are under progress in fifteen other cases involving the companies namely M/s Privilege Airways, Punj Lloyd Aviation Ltd., Ran Air Services Ltd., Mega Corporation Ltd., Escorts Ltd., Sky

Airways Ltd., S.K.B. Infracon Pvt. Ltd., V.R.L., Logistics Ltd., Gujarat Adani Aviation Pvt., Ltd., and Raymond Ltd., as per details given in the enclosed statement II. In many cases the aircrafts have been seized and allowed to be released on execution of bonds and furnishing of banks guarantees;

(d) The cases where show cause notices have been issued will be adjudicated as per the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. In the cases under investigation, show cause notices would be issued, wherever necessary, on completion of investigations. Recovery action would follow on the basis of outcome of adjudication.

Statement I

List of importers to whom Show Cause Notices have been issued.

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the importer	Type of aircraft	Value	Customs Duty involved
1.	Reliance Commercial Dealers Pvt. Ltd.	Airbus A-319	231.81	57.43
2.	Reliance Commercial Dealers Pvt. Ltd.	Falcon	167.01	41.37
3.	Reliance Transport and Travels Ltd.	Global 5000	144.00	36.78
4.	GMR Aviation Ltd.	Dassault Falcon	111.44	27.46
5.	East India Hotels Ltd.	Hawker 850 XP	56.15	13.93
6.	Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd.	Helicopter EC-155.B1	41.38	10.76
7.	Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd.	Helicopter EC-135P2+	41.16	10.45
8.	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	Beechcraft	26.93	6.67
9.	Airmid Aviation Services Pvt. Ltd.	Helicopter EC 135	26.54	6.70
10.	Dove Airlines Pvt. Ltd.	Cessna 525 A Citation	26.52	6.07
11.	Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Ltd.	Cessna 525 A Citation	25.13	6.23
12.	Global Vectra Helicorp Ltd.	Helicopter EC 135	10.13	2.57
13.	Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Helicopter Robinson	1.83	0.49
Total			911.03	226.91

Statement II

List of importers under Investigation

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the importer	Type of aircraft	Value	Customs Duty involved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Privilege Airways	Falcon 2000	85.47	19.29
2.	Punj Lloyd Aviation Ltd.	Gulf Stream G-200	72.23	18.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ran Air Services Ltd.	Hawker	35.70	9.00
4.	Mega Corporation Ltd.	Pilatus	9.00	2.30
5.	Ran Air Services Ltd.	Bell 430	24.75	6.20
6.	Ran Air Services Ltd.	Beech 1900 D	14.78	3.75
7.	Ran Air Services Ltd.	Super King Air B 200	13.94	3.50
8.	Ran Air Services Ltd.	Super King Air B 200	12.98	3.25
9.	Ran Air Services Ltd.	Super King Air B 200	12.84	3.75
10.	Escorts Ltd.	Helicopter Bell 407	12.78	3.50
11.	Sky Airways Ltd.	Helicopter Bell 407	11.84	3.01
12.	S.K.B. Infracon Pvt. Ltd.	Spare parts	0.40	0.02
13.	V.R.L. Logistics Ltd.	Premier IA	25.47	6.31
14.	Gujarat Adani Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Jet Hawker 850XP	56.00	14.00
15.	Raymond Ltd.	Spare parts	4.80	1.20
Total			392.98	97.08

Survey on Urban Poor

160. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its Sixth Report concerning Local Governance has recommended for an exhaustive survey to identify the urban poor within one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its Sixth Report concerning Local Governance has recommended that "an exhaustive survey to identify the urban poor should be carried out within one year. The parameters to be used for such identification should be simple and easily comprehensible, allowing objective measurement without

the use of discretion. The identification should be based on a door-to-door survey with the survey teams including at least one person from the Area Sabha concerned. The urban poor so identified may be issued multi-utility identity cards for availing benefits under all poverty alleviation programmes".

(c) In so far as Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is concerned, under the Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), the employment oriented urban poverty alleviation scheme implemented by this Ministry, house to house survey is carried out by the States/Union Territories for the identification of genuine beneficiaries of the scheme from among the urban Below Poverty Line (BPL) population on the basis of certain economic/non economic parameters. State/UTs are requested from time to time to carry out such BPL survey on the basis of the revised/updated state specific poverty lines provided by the Planning Commission, so that identification of genuine beneficiaries (i.e. poorest of the poor) can be done under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on the basis of economic and non-economic parameters.

**National Commission for Protection
of Child Rights**

161. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has registered a number of cases of child harassment against schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2007-08 and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has registered 57 such cases in 2007-08 and 22 in 2008-09. A reference to the concerned State Government, State Police, School Authority and others is made by the NCPCR for

ascertaining the facts in the case and appropriate action is taken thereafter.

Achievement in Agriculture Lending

162. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for agriculture lending during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012); and

(b) the state-wise target and achievement made for agriculture lending during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Agriculture credit targets are fixed annually in respect of Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The details of the targets set and achievement made by them for years 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as follows:-

(Rs. Crore)

Sr.No.	Agency	2007-08*		2008-09**	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(i)	Commercial Banks	1,50,000	1,75,072.13	1,95,000	53,296.76
(ii)	Cooperative Banks	52,000	43,684.13	55,000	17,215.12
(iii)	RRBs	23,000	24,813.65	30,000	9,196.95
Total		2,25,000	2,43,569.91	2,80,000	79,708.83

*Provisional figures upto March 2008

**Provisional figures upto August 2008

No State-wise targets are set.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, 20th October, 2008 at 11.00 A.M.

11.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, October 20, 2008/Asvina 28, 1930 (Saka).

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri "Bahda", Bachi Singh Rawat	1
2.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	2
3.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	8
4.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	7
5.	Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	11
6.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	3
7.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	19
8.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	3
9.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	17
10.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	14
11.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	15
12.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	12
13.	Shri Modh., Tahir	13
14.	Shri Mondal, Abu Ayes Mondal	9
15.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	7
16.	Shri Oram, Jual	16
17.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	14
18.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	5
19.	Shri Patle, Shishupal N.	15
20.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	8
21.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	11
22.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	6
23.	Shri Sai, Nand Kumar	10
24.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	18
25.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	6
26.	Shri Singh, Manik	5
27.	Shri Singh, Mohan	18
28.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	10
29.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	20
30.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	20
31.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	12
32.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	13
33.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	4
34.	Shri Yadav, Kailash Nath Singh	2
35.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	19

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri "Bachda", Bachi Singh Rawat	63
2.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	64, 102
3.	Shri Acharya, Prasanna	49
4.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	25, 72, 108, 134, 148
5.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	55, 122
6.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	68, 106, 132, 146
7.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	39, 90, 121, 143, 151
8.	Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai	14, 59, 101, 144, 158
9.	Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	71
10.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	65, 103, 129
11.	Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	42, 92, 113
12.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	86, 118, 140
13.	Shri Chandrapan, C.K.	27, 36, 87, 119, 141
14.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	33, 84, 116
15.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	74, 80
16.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	7, 85, 117, 139
17.	Shri Deora, Milind	3, 19, 61
18.	Shri Dhindsa, Sukhdev Singh	4
19.	Shri Dubey, Chandra Sekhar	32, 35
20.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	25, 75
21.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	74, 110, 136
22.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	57, 156
23.	Shri Gudhe, Anant	25
24.	Shri Jadhao, Prakash B.	25
25.	Smt. Jayaprada	22, 62, 114, 137, 150
26.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	1, 78, 86, 113
27.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	41, 53, 98, 128
28.	Shri Kanodia, Mahesh	24

1	2	3
29.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	37, 86, 88
30.	Shri Khan, Sunil	31, 115, 138
31.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	3, 54, 99
32.	Shri Koli, Ramswaroop	16
33.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	2,
34.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	32
35.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	26, 79, 112
36.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	34
37.	Shri Kuppusami, C.	21,
38.	Smt. Lakshmi, Botcha Jhansi	50, 95, 126, 142, 159
39.	Smt. Laxman, Susheela Bangaru	52
40.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	28, 81, 115, 138
41.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	75
42.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	17, 80, 144
43.	Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar Prasad	40
44.	Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	11
45.	Shri Mohd. Mukeem	51, 96
46.	Shri Mondal, Abu Ayes	69
47.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	77, 112
48.	Shri Nandy, Amitava	69
49.	Smt. Narhire, (SAW). Kalpana Ramesh	25
50.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	20, 97, 98, 127, 145
51.	Shri Oram, Jual	58, 100, 135, 149
52.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	18
53.	Shri Pannian Ravindran	36, 87, 119, 141
54.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	73
55.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	109, 153, 157, 162
56.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	73
57.	Shri Rai, Nakul Das	15
58.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	31
59.	Smt. Rajenthuran, M.S.K. Bhavani	5
60.	Shri Rao, E. Dayakar	12, 60, 111, 124
61.	Shri Rao, K.S.	8, 91, 123
62.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	91, 154
63.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	48, 80, 125
64.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	142
65.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhkar	27, 80

1	2	3
66.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	10
67.	Shri Sai, Nand Kumar	70, 107, 133, 155, 161
68.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	45, 80, 117
69.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	83
70.	Shri Sethi, Arjun	43
71.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	70, 133, 147, 157, 162
72.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	38
73.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	44, 93
74.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	67, 105, 131, 152
75.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	29
76.	Shri Singh, Mohan	102
77.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	30, 79, 82, 129
78.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	70, 107, 133, 147
79.	Shri Singh, Uday	23, 89, 114, 120, 142
80.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	76, 111, 130
81.	Shri Solanki, Bhupendrasinh	24
82.	Shri Subba, M.K.	6, 56
83.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	46
84.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	76, 111, 130
85.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	9
86.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	73, 139
87.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	72, 108, 134, 148
88.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	66, 104, 130, 160
89.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	85, 117, 122
90.	Shri Veerendra Kumar, M.P.	31, 41
91.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	70, 109, 153, 157, 162
92.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar, M.	143
93.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	13, 133
94.	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	69
95.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	75
96.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	47, 69, 94, 125

ANNEXURE II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**Corporate Affairs*

Finance 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation : 4

Law and Justice 15

New and Renewable Energy

Power 2, 3, 6

Rural Development 8, 19

Tribal Affairs

Urban Development 5, 9

Women & Child Development 7

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Corporate Affairs 52, 108, 123, 139

Finance 2, 3, 4, 17, 19, 21, 25, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 79, 80, 81, 84, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 101, 103, 111, 112, 117, 118, 119, 124, 125, 126, 131, 134, 135, 140, 141, 144, 146, 148, 149, 151, 152, 154, 159, 162

Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation 10, 14, 34, 104, 160

Law and Justice 63, 69, 85, 87, 94, 115, 121, 138, 142, 150, 155, 158

New and Renewable Energy Power 9, 13, 40, 67, 113, 128, 132, 156

Power 6, 24, 26, 29, 32, 33, 42, 91, 102, 105, 106, 114, 120, 130, 136

Rural Development 1, 20, 41, 65, 75, 78, 83, 86, 98, 109, 116, 129, 133, 137, 143

Tribal Affairs 15, 43, 45, 48, 60, 68, 82, 100, 107, 122, 127, 145

Urban Development 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 54, 55, 62, 77, 99, 110, 157

Women & Child Development 11, 27, 30, 31, 147, 153, 161.

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3

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G 81

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