

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

Gazettes & Publications Unit
Parliament Buildings
Room 101
Block 101

Acc. No. 11.....

Dated. 23. March. 2007

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 4, 2006/ Sravana 13, 1928 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 181, Dr. Chinta Mohan.

...(Interruptions)

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

**Re: Leakage of Report of Justice R.S. Pathak
Inquiry Authority probing the Volcker
Committee Report on Iraq's Oil-For-
Food Scheme**

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam):
The Government has to explain how the Pathak Committee
Report has been leaked....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear one by one. The hon.
Leader of Opposition wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): I have
only one point to make. The hon. Leader of Opposition
has every right and respect from us. He can come out
with his views. But we should also be permitted to speak.
It should not be that after he speaks, the House will be
adjourned. This should not be the position. I want an
assurance from you that everyone of us will
speak...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear what he wants to say.
Shri Dasgupta, I do not know what he will speak. I do not
have any notice from Shri Advani.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker,
Sir, there are two aspects on which the House should
hold an instant discussion. The first thing is that the
Parliament is in session. Last year, in October, when the
Volcker Committee report came in, the House, a

discussion was held on it at that time. Everyone was
concerned because it got a bad name for the entire
country in the world. It is so because the report contained
the name of Congress Party and the name of a former
Minister of External Affairs. There should be a detailed
discussion on it. The entire House made a demand in
this regard and the Government, thereafter, set up an
authority under the Chairmanship of former Justice Shri
R.S. Pathak. Though it was not a commission of enquiry,
yet it was vested with full powers of an enquiry
commission. It was asked to submit its report within a
definite time frame and report the facts to the Government
after enquiry. Yesterday, in the evening, all of a sudden,
the Parliament was not in the know of things, we were
taken aback when news in this regard telecast on news
channel.

[English]

CNN-IBN was the first to speak that Justice Pathak
has given his Report to the Prime Minister and the
Congress Party has been exonerated.

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot take note of newspaper
reports. Just allow me to make one observation. Will you
say that the Speaker has no right to make any
observation? Please show little courtesy.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Parliament is in Session. If it
has to come out, it has to come to the House first. It is
not to be given to a TV channel....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I make an observation?

• SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am sure you will take the
Government to task.

11.03 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already indicated it. I am
sure that it will be borne out by you: hon. Deputy Leader
that I have said that I will express my strong resentment
from the Chair on the publication of the Report which
has not yet been officially placed before the House. I am

[Mr. Speaker]

doing that from the Chair. But with regard to the contents of the Report, I cannot take note of a newspaper report. Let the Report be filed and certainly, the entire House will have full right to discuss it. This is my earnest appeal to you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have got it only last evening.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, you have been a Minister of this country. Do not take it to a point of ridiculousness.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are very right that it is only after the Report has been submitted to the House that we can properly discuss it. But see what has happened! It is not only in one single channel but the entire media of the whole country is saying that the Congress Party has been exonerated.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We should not take note of it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Shri Natwar Singh has been indicted. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the Opposition, I have already condemned it and expressed my resentment from the Chair about this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: But your condemnation of the Government on this failure to give the Report to the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be. The Report has been given only last night. How can I expect that it will be submitted today?

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI):

Sir, there was no leakage from the Government at any point of time, neither from the Prime Minister's Office nor from the Office of the Minister of Finance. I can only tell you that the Subramanyam Committee Report before it was even discussed was leaked by the Government and it was never allowed to be debated in the House when the NDA was in Office. ...(Interruptions) The Leader of the Opposition, who was the Minister of Home Affairs at that time, is talking like this. It is unfair on his part to give instructions to the Government. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now let me listen to Shri L.K. Advani. Please do not disturb your Leader.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is opening the case for another inquiry as to how it was leaked. Are you willing to do that? I can give you all the facts. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We have not leaked any information or the Report's content from the Government side. How it was leaked is a different matter. One can inquire and one can find out. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, you cannot make such allegations. It is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No allegations, nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*...

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, basically, as I have said, the whole nation was disturbed to find out that in the Volcker Committee Report, two names have been mentioned—the Congress Party and Shri Natwar Singh. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go into this so-called Report.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Do not put mask on your face. Face us directly....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri L.K. Advani is putting motive; the Leader of the Opposition is putting motive. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When the Report is placed, you can make all these points. You can make all these points at the time of the debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot proceed on the basis of a newspaper report.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Report has not been examined, the ATR has not been ready. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to Question. Q. 181—Dr. Chinta Mohan.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Is that untrue what has been telecast? The Government should release a statement in this regard....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Speak one by one, please. Geeteji, if you want to speak, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Leader of the Question, I did not expect it from you. I am making a personal request to you. I have said that it should not have been done. I expressed my resentment. The House is in Session. When Parliament Session is going on, that Report should have

been placed only before the House and should not have been made available to anybody. The question is, at the moment, who has done it and who is responsible. The Government certainly has to explain. But you cannot expect an immediate reply. Shri L.K. Advani, you know very well, of all the persons, that on the basis of contents of newspapers, it cannot be discussed today. How can you take note of it; how can the House take note of it? There is a well-established procedure. During the earlier period also, it was never done. When it is placed before the House, such things can be discussed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I would not allow.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been simply mentioned in the report of Volcker Committee....*(Interruptions)* I am not talking about its merits, but our former Minister*... the report bluntly says it. The Committee appointed for the purpose*...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that portion. It is not to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expunged it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the news that came out in the newspaper is wrong, the Government should make a statement stating that this news is wrong. The Government should have said that the entire news is wrong. If the news that came out in the newspaper is not true, then the Government should have made a statement that. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said. You ask for a statement, okay. Prabhunath Singhji, you speak please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That portion will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged it.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, agreeing to the question hon. Leader of opposition Advaniji has raised and the ruling you have given, I just want to submit, you must have felt, the Chair has also felt as to how TV Channels could telecast the report when it was not presented to the House, and not submitted to the Prime Minister. This proves that the people who have given the report to the news Channel have a say in preparing the report and this has also come to light that....*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That portion is not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Why are you agitated?

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the merits of the case.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Today, it came out in the newspapers that yesterday Justice Pathak submitted the report to the hon. Prime Minister. If the

contents of what has been reported in all the newspapers are not correct, the Government have to condemn them. The report is with the hon. Prime Minister. When it is with the hon. Prime Minister, how has it been leaked? Who has leaked it? Who is responsible? So, there should be an inquiry and severe and stringent action should be taken.

Secondly, the report should be placed on the floor of the House immediately without any delay along with the Action Taken Report....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the leak was extremely unfortunate. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Dasgupta to speak. Only his comments should be recorded.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The leak should be disapproved. The leak was absolutely in violation of the Parliamentary system, Parliamentary norms because when Parliament is in session, all these sensitive things must come to Parliament. But it is also true that the leak was made as soon as the report was delivered. There is something intriguing. The moment it was delivered, may be simultaneously or a little before or within minutes, it was sent to the Press or may be the Press has prior knowledge or prior copy or prior extracts. There appears to be an unusual coincidence—I do not say nexus—between the delivery of the report to the hon. Prime Minister's Office and leaking out to the news channel. The Government undoubtedly owes to Parliament an explanation why it has happened....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said it. You need not repeat it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My last point is this, Really—Why should I say I am satisfied or I am really gladdened—the hon. Finance Minister has given an immediate response. He has said that the Enforcement Directorate would take necessary steps and the law would take its own course. This is a statement which is expected from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a red letter day for Shri Chidambaram for your certificate!

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: You have said enough. Please take your seat.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, I will finish it. I will take one more minute *(Interruptions)*...*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please leave it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded. Only Shri Gurudas Dasgupta's statement is recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Don't make it a debate.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am only suggesting that the Report should be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible. The House must know, the House must debate and the law should take its own course without fear or favour.

MR. SPEAKER: Already 15 minutes of Question Hour have gone. Important question are there. If you had raised it at 12 o'clock, would the country have gone to dogs?

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this episode came up last year. At that time, it was apprehended that a remarkable case of political corruption is about to come before the country and the world. A CBI enquiry or a high level enquiry committee should be set up to find out the facts. It is a different thing that the Government of India have appointed a Judicial Commission. Chidambaramji has said that it has the same status as that of an Enquiry Commission. We have the law of the land under which the investigation is being conducted. In this regard we had demanded that the report should be brought before the House in the last fortnight of the Budget Session. The newspapers and media have circulated the news, according to which

Justice Pathak has submitted the report to the Prime Minister of India. I demand that, Action Taken Report should be laid in this session only.

Secondly, we cannot debate its merits but conflicting news was telecast. So the Government and the Congress Party should give an explanation to save their faces as to what are the contents of it? It should also be enquired as to who are responsible for leaking the news to the Press and what action the Government are going to take against them? If the report of a commission has been leaked to country through the Press before the House has discussed it, I think this is contempt of the House and for this, the Government cannot deem itself innocent, this is what I feel.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the Parliament is in Session, such leakage, as is being reported, is a very serious matter, it is very unfortunate and the Government owes an explanation for this. Of course, they must share with this House how this could have taken place and what they propose to do in this regard. But I do not know what are the contents because I am told by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs just now on the floor of the House that only last night the Report was submitted to the hon. Prime Minister in a sealed cover. So, it might have been leaked from some other place and the Government owes an explanation for this at the earliest. The Government should institute an inquiry as to how this leakage could have taken place.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot go into the merits of Justice Pathak Committee constituted to look into the Volcker issue, since Report of the Committee has not been placed on the Table of the House. The information leaked to media is a very serious matter. It is necessary to investigate this leakage of this sensitive report to the media especially when the House was in session and there was immense curiosity among the people about it. Apart from investigating the source of the leak, it is

*Not recorded.

necessary that the Government should also investigate as to how the leak took place when the House was in session. The Government should come out with a clarification in this regard and the Report should be laid immediately so that it could be discussed in detail.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very sensitive matter. The entire House was agitated and the country was agitated when the Volcker Committee Report had come out. It was alleged in the Volcker Committee Report that the Ruling Party was involved. Then, on the demand of this House, rightly the Government has constituted a judicial committee headed by Justice Pathak and we are expecting that the House will first discuss this Report.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be discussed before it comes out.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: But how was it leaked out...* The Report of the Committee has not yet been placed before the House, but when the House is in Session we are getting information from the media. This is most unfortunate...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that from the Chair. You were not present in the House when I made that observation.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: ...* has deliberately leaked out information to the media.

MR. SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: This is my charge on the Government. They should respond to this. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to conduct an inquiry...(Interruptions) They should respond to it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Would the hon. Minister like to respond to it?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly sit down. I have heard four leader.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, most respectfully, I would like to submit that your own observation is most important to us because from the Chair you said that it must be looked into seriously and you expressed your resentment also. I take note of your resentment, Sir, The Government will definitely find a method to make some understanding and observation in this matter as to how it was done. But with the responsibility at my command, on behalf of the Government, I can say that nothing from the Government till the hon. Prime Minister responds has been leaked through any source...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, it is from the Government...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the submission by the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the UPA Government shall make the Action Taken Report in a suitable constitutional manner and will come back to the House to make the history known to the nation...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Dr. Chinta Mohan. Please put your first supplementary, please.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, we can produce power through gas, coal and nuclear energy ...(Interruptions) The power generation is facing a very peculiar problem...(Interruptions) If so, what steps the Government is planning to take?...(Interruptions)

11.20 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, how can they disrupt the important legislative work?...*(Interruptions)*
Sir, let the nation watch how they disrupt the parliamentary work...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Power Generation

*181. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power is increasing day by day in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the per capita demand and actual power generation capacity from various sources at present in the country, State-wise;

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country;

(e) the details of the ongoing power projects and projects being run with the World Bank assistance in the country; State-wise;

(f) the time by which power is likely to be generated from these ongoing projects; and

(g) the States likely to be benefited there from?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of energy requirement and peak demand in the country during last three years are:

	Energy Requirement (MU)	Growth over previous year (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Growth over previous year (%)
2003-04	5,59,264	2.4	84,574	3.8
2004-05	5,91,373	5.7	87,906	3.9
2005-06	6,31,757	6.8	93,255	6.1

(c) State-wise details in respect of per capita demand and actual generation from various sources are given in the enclosed statement-I

(d) Following major steps have been taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply;

(i) Quantum jump in generation capacity addition during 10th Plan. As against the capacity addition of 36,956 MW envisaged at the time of mid term appraisal (MTA) of 10th Plan, capacity addition of 34,024 MW is being monitored for achievement during the 10th Plan, which happens to be about 92% of the target.

(ii) The central plan outlay has been increased by

more than three times in the 10th Plan in comparison to 9th Plan.

(iii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition during 11th Plan. Strengthening/ augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution system in States under Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses.

(iv) Expediting rural electrification programme in the country under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

(v) "Partnership in Excellence" Programme for

- adoption of better operation and maintenance (O and M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations upto national average.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation under Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG and SP).
- (vii) Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional transfer of power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission links eventually leading to formation of National Grid.
- (viii) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.
- (ix) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (e) to (g) State-wise details of on-going power projects in the country including anticipated schedule of their commissioning and the beneficiaries are given in enclosed statement-II. Presently, no power generation project is being constructed with World Bank assistance.

Statement-I*Per Capita Peak Electric Demand and Installed Capacity for 2005-06 (Utilities Only)*

States/System/Region	Per Capita Peak Electric Demand in Watt per person	Per Capita Installed Capacity * in Watt per person
1	2	3
Chandigarh	239.04	118.67
Delhi	234.62	237.70
Haryana	189.34	181.97
Himachal Pradesh	123.16	276.14
Jammu & Kashmir	139.64	144.42
Punjab	299.15	242.48
Rajasthan	90.20	91.73
Uttar Pradesh	44.83	48.02
Uttaranchal	108.25	164.60
Northern Region	83.56	99.99
Chhattisgarh	94.03	74.85
Gujarat	179.58	181.44
Madhya Pradesh	98.96	96.83
Maharashtra	155.24	159.94

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	1259.89	661.86
Dadar Nagar Haveli	1579.59	1218.90
Goa	242.42	200.99
Western Region	127.66	141.74
Andhra Pradesh	112.43	143.44
Karnataka	106.49	145.06
Kerala	78.47	114.34
Tamil Nadu	144.21	196.80
Pondicherry	242.51	310.83
Southern Region	105.74	155.16
Bihar	14.57	18.06
Jharkhand	60.04	142.30
Orissa	62.70	89.44
West Bengal	60.97	74.01
Sikkim	81.60	198.23
Eastern Region	41.65	64.19
Arunachal Pradesh	64.43	154.09
Assam	25.44	44.95
Manipur	44.37	67.87
Meghalaya	113.82	130.11
Mizoram	80.08	134.69
Nagaland	42.41	51.68
Tripura	50.26	73.03
North-Eastern Region	33.41	63.62
All India	84.27	111.86

Note:- * Includes installed capacity of electricity generating projects of State sector, private sector, firm and un-allocated shares of States/UTs from central generating stations projects as on 31.03.2006 and capacity from renewable energy sources.

Statement-II*Hydro Electric Projects-Under Execution in the Country*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	MW	Likely Commissioning	Beneficiary States
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07					
1.	Dulhasti (Central)	Jammu and Kashmir	390	12/06, 1/07, 2/07	NR States
2.	Tehri St. I (Central)	Uttaranchal	750	7/06, 8/06, 9/06	NR States
3.	Teesta St. V. (Central)#	Sikkim	510	2/07, 3/07, 3/07	ER States
4.	Larji (State)	Himachal Pradesh	126	6/06, 6/06, 7/06	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Maneri Bhali-II (State)	Uttaranchal	304	12/06, 1/07, 2/07, 3/07	Uttaranchal
6.	Madhikheda (State)	Madhya Pradesh	40	7/06, 8/06	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Bansagar Tons PH IV (State)	Madhya Pradesh	20	7/06, 8/06	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Ghatghar PSS (State)	Maharashtra	250	1/07, 3/07	Maharashtra
9.	Priyadarshni Jurala (State)	Andhra Pradesh	39	3/07	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Vishnu Prayag	Uttaranchal	200	8/06, 10/06	Uttaranchal
11.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext. (State) #	Kerala	100	2/07, 3/07	Kerala
12.	Bhawani Barrage I State	Tamil Nadu	30	6/06, 7/06	Tamil Nadu
13.	Purulia PSS (State)	West Bengal	225	2/07	West Bengal
14.	Karbi Langpi (State)	Assam	100	12/06, 2/07	Assam
15.	Balimela Extn. (State)	Orissa	150	2/07, 3/07	Orissa
16.	Baglihar-I (State) #	Jammu and Kashmir	450	03/07	Jammu and Kashmir
17.	Omkareshwar (Central) #	Madhya Pradesh	260	03/07	Madhya Pradesh
Total			3944		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2007-08					
1.	Teesta Low Dam-II (Central)	West Bengal	132	1/08, 2/08, 3/08, 3/08	West Bengal
2.	Sewa-III (Central)	Jammu and Kashmir	120	7/07, 8/07, 9/07	NR States
3.	Priyadarshni Jurala (State)	Andhra Pradesh	195	2007-08	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Purulia PSS (State)	West Bengal	675	6/07, 9/07, 12/07	West Bengal
5.	Omkareshwar (Central) #	Madhya Pradesh	260	03/07	Madhya Pradesh
	Total		1382		
2008-09					
1.	Koteshwar (Central)	Uttaranchal	400	12/08, 1/09, 2/09, 3/09	NR States
2.	Kol Dam (Central)	Himachal Pradesh	800	11/08, 1/09, 3/09, 4/09	NR States
3.	Uhl-III (State)	Himachal Pradesh	100	2008-09	Himachal Pradesh
4.	Varahi Extn. (State)	Karnataka	230	2008-09	Karnataka
5.	Myntdu (State)	Meghalaya	84	2008-09	Meghalaya
6.	Budhil	Himachal Pradesh	70	2008-09	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Malana-II	Himachal Pradesh	100	2008-09	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Chujachen	Sikkim	99	2008-09	Sikkim
	Total		1883		
2009-10					
1.	Parbati St. II (Central)	Himachal Pradesh	800	6/09, 7/09, 8/09, 9/09	NR States
2.	Uri-II (Central)	Jammu and Kashmir	240	8/09, 9/09, 10/09, 11/09	NR States
3.	Nagarujana Sagar TR (State)	Andhra Pradesh	50	2009-10	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Athirapalli (State)	Kerala	163	2009-10	Kerala
5.	Bhawani Barrage II (State)	Tamil Nadu	30	2009-10	Tamil Nadu
6.	Bhawani Barrage III (State)	Tamil Nadu	30	2009-10	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (Central)	West Bengal	160	2009-10	West Bengal
		Total	1473		
2010-11					
1.	Chamera-III (Central)	Himachal Pradesh	231	4/10, 6/10, 8/10	NR States
2.	Parabati-III (Central)	Himachal Pradesh	520	8/10, 9/10, 10/10, 11/10	NR States
3.	Subansiri Lower (Central)	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	4/10 to 9/10	Yet to be decided
4.	Kameng (Central)	Arunachal Pradesh	600	2010-11	Yet to be decided
5.	Allain Duhangan	Himachal Pradesh	192	2010-11	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Karcham Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	1000	2010-11	Himachal Pradesh
		Total	4543		
13225					

#Best effort Schedule

Thermal Power Projects including Nuclear Power Projects Presently under Construction in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Unit No.	State	Cap. (MW)	Comm. Sch.	Beneficiary States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vindhyachal TPS-III	U-10	Madhya Pradesh	500	March-07	WR States
2.	Unchahar TPS-III	U-5	Uttar Pradesh	210	July-06	NR States
3.	Sipat STPS-II	U-4	Chhattisgarh	500	February-07	WR States
4.	Sipat STPS-II	U-5	Chhattisgarh	500	March-07#	WR States
5.	Guru Har Gobind TPS-II	U-1	Punjab	250	January-07	Punjab
6.	Guru Har Gobind TPS-II	U-2	Punjab	250	March-07	Punjab
7.	Giral TPP	U-1	Rajasthan	125	September-06	Rajasthan
8.	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	GT-1	Rajasthan	110	February-07	Rajasthan
9.	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	GT-2	Rajasthan	110	March-07	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Dholpur CCPP (Ph-I)	ST	Rajasthan	110	November-07	Rajasthan
11.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I)	U-5	Bihar	500	November-06	Inter Regions States
12.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I)	U-6	Bihar	500	March-07	Inter Regions States
13.	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-II)	U-7	Bihar	500	March-07	Inter Regions States
14.	Mejia TPS	U-5	West Bengal	250	January-07	DVC
15.	Mejia TPS	U-6	West Bengal	250	March-07	DVC
16.	Chandarpura TPS Extn.	U-7	Jharkhand	250	March-07 #	DVC
17.	Chandarpura TPS Extn.	U-8	Jharkhand	250	March-07 #	DVC
18.	Parichha TPS Extn.	U-4	Uttar Pradesh	210	September-06	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Korba East TPP St-V	U-1	Chhattisgarh	250	January-07	Chhattisgarh
20.	Korba East TPP St-V	U-2	Chhattisgarh	250	March-07#	Chhattisgarh
21.	Amarkantak TPP	U-5	Madhya Pradesh	210	June-07	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Dhuvaran CCPP Extn.	ST	Gujarat	40	September-06	Gujarat
23.	Kutch Lignite Extn.	U-4	Gujarat	75	November-06	Gujarat
24.	New Parli TPS	U-1	Maharashtra	250	August-06	Maharashtra
25.	Paras TPS Expn.	U-1	Maharashtra	250	January-07	Maharashtra
26.	Birsingpur TPS Extn. St-III	U-5	Madhya Pradesh	500	September-06	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Rayalseema TPS-II	U-3	Andhra Pradesh	210	September-06	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Rayalseema TPS-II	U-4	Andhra Pradesh	210	December-06	Andhra Pradesh
29.	OP Jindal TPP Ph. I	U-1	Chhattisgarh	250	March-07	Chhattisgarh
30.	Bellary TPP	U-1	Karnataka	500	December-06	Karnataka
31.	Santalidih TPP	U-1	West Bengal	250	March-07	West Bengal
32.	Sagardighi TPP	U-1	West Bengal	300	January-07	West Bengal
33.	Sagardighi TPP	U-2	West Bengal	300	March-07	West Bengal
34.	Durgapur TPS Extn.	U-7	West Bengal	300	January-07	West Bengal
35.	Bakreshwar TPS Extn.	U-4	West Bengal	210	March-07	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Sugen CAPP	Block I	Gujarat	365	March-07	Gujarat
37.	Dabhol CAPP-II	GTs+STs	Maharashtra	704	November-07	Maharashtra
38.	Dimapur DGPP	DG-I to 4	Nagaland	23	Uncertain #	Nagaland
39.	Gautami CAPP	GT-1	Andhra Pradesh	145	July-06	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Gautami CAPP	GT-2	Andhra Pradesh	145	July-06	Andhra Pradesh
41.	Gautami CAPP	ST	Andhra Pradesh	174	September-06	Andhra Pradesh
42.	Konaseema CAPP	GT-1	Andhra Pradesh	140	July-06	Andhra Pradesh
43.	Konaseema CAPP	GT-2	Andhra Pradesh	140	July-06	Andhra Pradesh
44.	Konaseema CAPP	ST	Andhra Pradesh	165	September-06	Andhra Pradesh
			Total	11731		
NUCLEAR						
1.	Kaiga APP	U-3	Karnataka	220	March-07	SR States
2.	Rajasthan APP	U-5	Rajasthan	220	March-07 #	NR States
3.	Koodankulam APP	U-1	Tamil Nadu	1000	March-07 #	SR States
			Total	1440	1440	
2007-08						
THERMAL						
1.	Bhilai TPP	U-1	Chhattisgarh	250	February-08	WR States
2.	Bhilai TPP	U-2	Chhattisgarh	250	August-08	WR States
3.	Sipat STPP St. I	U-1	Chhattisgarh	660	October-07	WR States
4.	Yamunanagar TPP	U-1	Haryana	300	October-07	Haryana
5.	Yamunanagar TPP	U-2	Haryana	300	January-08	Haryana
8.	Bakreshwar TPS Extn.	U-5	West Bengal	210	June-07	West Bengal
9.	OPJindal TPP Ph. I	U-2	Chhattisgarh	250	July-07	Chhattisgarh
10.	OPJindal TPP Ph. II	U-3	Chhattisgarh	250	October-07	Chhattisgarh
11.	OPJindal TPP Ph. II	U-4	Chhattisgarh	250	January-08	Chhattisgarh
12.	Sugen CAPP	Block-II	Gujarat	376	June-07	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Sugen CCPP	Block-III	Gujarat	376	September-07	Gujarat
			Total	3472		
NUCLEAR						
1.	Kaiga APP	U-4	Karnataka	220	September-07	SR States
2.	Rajasthan APP	U-6	Rajasthan	220	February-08	NR States
			Total	440		
2008-09						
THERMAL						
1.	Sipat STPP St. I	U-2	Chhattisgarh	660	April-08	WR States
2.	Sipat STPP St. I	U-3	Chhattisgarh	660	October-08	WR States
3.	Barh STPP	U-1	Bihar	660	March-09	Inter Regions States
4.	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	U-1	Tamil Nadu	250	October, 2009	SR States
5.	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	U-2	Tamil Nadu	250	February, 2009	SR States
6.	Barsingsar Lignite TPP	U-1	Rajasthan	125	June, 2008	Rajasthan
7.	Barsingsar Lignite TPP	U-2	Rajasthan	125	October, 2008	Rajasthan
8.	Vijyawada TPP St. IV	U-1	Andhra Pradesh	500	August-08	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Kakatiya (Bhopalapally)	U-2	Andhra Pradesh	500	August-08	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Lanco Amarkantak (Pathadi) Mega TPS	U-1	Chhattisgarh	300	September-08	Chhattisgarh
11.	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	U-3, 4	Gujarat	250	November, 08 and March, 09	Gujarat
12.	Giral Lignite St.-II	U-2	Rajasthan	125	December-08	Rajasthan
13.	Chhabra TPS	U-1	Rajasthan	250	December-08	Rajasthan
14.	Chhabra TPS	U-2	Rajasthan	250	March-09	Rajasthan
15.	Kota U-7	U-7	Rajasthan	195	October, 08	Rajasthan
16.	Suratgarh Ext.	U-6	Rajasthan	250	October, 08	Rajasthan
17.	Trombay Ext.		Maharashtra	250	January, 09	Maharashtra
18.	Lakwa Sh			37		
			Total	5637		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nuclear						
1.	Koodankulam APP	U-2	Tamil Nadu	1000	December-08	SR States
			Total	1000		
			2009-10 and 2010-11			
THERMAL						
1.	Barh STPP	U-2	Bihar	660	January-10	Inter Regions States
2.	Barh STPP	U-3	Bihar	660	November-10	Inter Regions States
3.	Korba STPP	U-7	Chhattisgarh	500	May-09	WR States
4.	Parichha Ext.		Uttar Pradesh	500	39 months	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Harduaganj Ext.		Uttar Pradesh	500	41 months	Uttar Pradesh
			Total	2820		
			Grand Total	26540		
			THERMAL	23660		
			NUCLEAR	2880		

#Best Effort Schedule

Category	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Thermal	11,731	3,472	5,637	2,160	660	23,660
Hydro	3,944	1,382	1,883	1,473	4,543	13,225
Nuclear	1,440	440	1000	0	0	2,880
Total	17,115	5,294	8,520	3,633	5,203	39,765

LOA: Letter of Award

FC: Financial Closure

WR States—Western Region States

ER States—Eastern Region States

LOI: Letter of Intent

NR States—Northern Region States

SR States—Southern Region States

NER States—North-Eastern Region States

*[English]***Clean Administration of Local Bodies**

*182. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved a strategy to ensure clean administration at the Local Government level for a planned and balanced urban renewal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The Government has launched Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to ensure clean administration at the local level for planned and balanced urban renewal. Under these schemes, reform linked Central assistances shall be provided to cities to improve urban infrastructure and governances and ensure basic services for urban poor. A provision of Rs. 50,000 crore has been made for these schemes over a period of seven years viz. 2005-06 to 2011-12. In the current year, a provision of Rs. 4595.93 crore (excluding Union Territories without legislature) has been made in budget.

To access funds under these schemes, the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have to undertake certain mandatory as well as optional reforms. Details of reforms to be undertaken by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies are given in the enclosed statement-I

Objectives of the reforms are to improve financial health of the local bodies, proper operations and maintenance of assets created, improvement of urban governance and service delivery.

Reforms to be undertaken by the State Governments/ULBs are aimed at achieving the following:

1. Devolution of financial/administrative powers to the local-self Governments.
2. Involvement of the people/community in urban planning and governance through enactment of Community Participation Law.
3. Ensuring transparency and accountability through enactment of Public Disclosure Law.
4. Adoption of modern accounting and budgeting system by the local bodies.
5. Introduction of e-governance using IT

applications like GIS and ~~and~~ various services provided by the local bodies.

6. Reform of property tax administration to augment finances of the local bodies.
7. Levy of reasonable user charges by the local bodies for various services provided by them to the citizens.
8. Provisions of basic services to the urban poor.

The State Governments and Urban Local Bodies have to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India committing themselves to implement reforms.

The details of JNNURM are given in the enclosed statement-II

To implement the Mission, the following steps have already been taken:-

- Suggestive list of consultants for preparation of City Development Plans (CDPs) have been commended to the State Government/Urban Local Bodies.
- Agencies have been empanelled for appraisal of City Development Plans and Detailed Project Reports.
- Agencies have been empanelled for monitoring of milestones envisaged under Memorandum of Agreements.
- Regional Workshops have been/are being organized to sensitize municipal functionaries.
- 22 City Development Plans have been appraised and 11 are under appraisal.
- Memorandum of Agreements have been signed with seven States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) and 18 cities.
- So far 7 meetings of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee have been held. In these meetings 58 projects with an approval total cost of Rs. 2252.22 crore have been

sanctioned. Rs 265.93 crore have been sanctioned as first instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of which an amount of Rs. 205.22 crore has been released so far.

Statement-I

1. MANDATORY REFORMS

There will be two sets of mandatory reforms. Core reforms at ULB/Parastatal level aims at process re-engineering through deployment of technology to enable more efficient, reliable, timely services in a transparent manner. The other set of reforms are framework related at State level.

1.1 Urban Local Body/Parastatal level Reforms

- (i) Adoption of modern, accrual-based double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals.
- (ii) Introduction of system of e-governance using IT applications like, GIS and MIS for various services provided by ULBs/Parastatals.
- (iii) Reform of property tax with GIS, so that it becomes major source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches at least 85% within next seven years.
- (iv) Levy of reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that full cost of operation and maintenance or recurring cost is collected within next seven years. However, cities/towns in North East and other special category States may recover at least 50% of operation & maintenance charges initially. These cities/towns should graduate to full O&M cost recovery in a phased manner.
- (v) Internal earmarking within local body, budgets for basic services to the urban poor.
- (vi) Provision of basic services to urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and

ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

1.2 State Level Reforms

- (i) Implementation of decentralization measures as envisaged in 74th Constitution Amendment Act. States should ensure meaningful association/engagement of ULBs in planning function of parastatals as well as delivery of services to the citizens.
- (ii) * Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act.
- (iii) * Reform of Rent Control Laws balancing the interests of landlords and tenants.
- (iv) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty to bring it down to no more than 5% within next seven years.
- (v) Enactment of Public Disclosure Law to ensure preparation of medium-term fiscal plan of ULBs/Parastatals and release of quarterly performance information to all stakeholders.
- (vi) Enactment of Community Participation Law to institutionalize citizen participation and introducing the concept of Area Sabha in Urban areas.
- (vii) Assigning or associating elected ULBs with "city planning function". Over a period of seven years, transferring all special agencies that deliver civic services in urban areas to ULBs and creating accountability platforms for all urban civic service providers in transition.

*Note: In respect of schemes relating to water supply and sanitation, the under mentioned State level mandatory reforms may be taken as optional reforms:

- (i) Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling Act
- (ii) Reform of Rent Control Act

2. OPTIONAL REFORMS (Common to State and ULBs/Para-statals)

- (i) Revision of bye-laws to streamline the approval process for construction of buildings, development of sites etc.

- (ii) Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- (iii) Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs.
- (iv) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both Public and Private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization.
- (v) Introduction of computerized process of registration of land and property.
- (vi) Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and adoption of water conservation measures.
- (vii) Bye-laws for reuse of recycled water.
- (viii) Administrative reforms i.e. reduction in establishment by bringing out voluntary retirement scheme, non-filling up of posts falling vacant due to retirement etc., and achieving specified milestones in this regard.
- (ix) Structural reforms.
- (x) Encouraging Public Private Partnership

Note: Any two optional reforms to be implemented together by State & ULBs/Parastatals in each year.

Statement-II

Details of JNNURM and its Objectives

- The Mission comprises two sub-missions, viz., Sub-Mission-I for Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Sub-Mission-II for Basic Services for the Urban Poor.
- The Mission provides focussed attention to 63 select cities in different States.
- For cities/towns not covered under the Mission, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched a scheme known as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) while the

Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation has formulated a scheme known as Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

- The following on-going schemes of the Ministries of Urban Development and Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation have been subsumed in JNNURM:-

- (i) Infrastructure Development in Mega cities.
- (ii) Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns.
- (iii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme.
- (iv) Urban Reform Incentive fund.

- Provision of Central assistance is linked to implementation of certain mandatory as well as optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal levels.

- Implementation of all mandatory and optional reforms has to be completed during the Mission period of 7 years beginning from 2005-06.

- Central assistance is in the form of 100% grant to be funded as Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

- Cities have to prepare City Development Plans (CDPs) and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

- 5% of the Central grant or actual requirement, whichever is less, is provided for preparation of City Development Plans, Detailed Project Reports, Capacity Building, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities etc.

- Signing of Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by the State Government and Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals with Central Government is a necessary condition to access Central funds. MoA should indicate commitments and milestones to be achieved in the implementation of reforms at the State & ULB/Parastatal levels.

— **FINANCING PATTERN**

Depending upon population, geographical location of the cities and category to which a city belongs, fund is provided as indicated below:-

- (i) 35% / 50% / 80% / 90% of the cost of projects would be funded by Government of India through 100% ACA and
- (ii) 65% / 50% / 20% / 10% would be funded by State/ULBs/Financial Institutions.

- Funds to be released in four installments.
- First installment shall be released on signing of MoA and approval of City Development Plans (CDPs)/Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
- Release of subsequent installment to be linked to achievement of reform/milestones and progress of projects.
- A provision of Rs. 50,000 crore will be made available as Central assistance over the Mission period.

OBJECTIVES OF JNNURM ARE:

1. To provide focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural services in the cities.
2. To secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructural services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.
3. To ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the urban sector.
4. To have planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out growths, urban corridors.
5. To scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.

6. To take up urban renewal programme, i.e., re-development of inner (old) cities area to reduce congestion.

7. List of cities covered under JNNURM are:—

Name of State	Name of City	Population (in lakh)	
1	2	3	
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	57.42	
	Vijayawada	10.39	
	Visakhapatnam	13.45	
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	0.35	
Assam	Guwahati	8.19	
Bihar	Bodh Gaya	3.94	
	Patna	16.98	
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	8.08	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	7.00	
Delhi	Delhi	128.77	
	Goa	Panaji	0.99
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	45.25
Rajkot		10.03	
Surat		28.11	
Haryana	Vadodara	14.91	
	Faridabad	10.56	
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.45	
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	6.12	
	Srinagar	9.88	
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	10.65	
	Jamshedpur	11.04	
	Ranchi	8.63	

1	2	3
Karnataka	Bangalore	57.01
	Mysore	7.99
Kerala	Cochin	13.55
	Thiruvananthapuram	8.90
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14.58
	Indore	16.40
	Jabalpur	10.98
	Ujjain	4.31
Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	164.34
	Nagpur	21.29
	Nanded	4.31
	Nashik	11.52
	Pune	37.60
Manipur	Imphal	2.50
Meghalaya	Shillong	2.68
Mizoram	Aizawal	2.28
Nagaland	Kohima	0.77
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	6.58
	Puri	1.57
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
Punjab	Amritsar	10.03
	Ludhiana	13.98
Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	5.04
	Jaipur	23.27
Sikkim	Gangtok	0.29
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	65.60
	Coimbatore	14.61
	Madurai	12.03

1	2	3
Tripura	Agartala	1.90
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	13.31
	Allahabad	10.42
Uttaranchal	Kanpur	27.15
	Lucknow	22.46
	Mathura	3.23
	Meerut	11.61
West Bengal	Varanasi	12.04
	Dehradun	5.30
	Hardwar	2.21
West Bengal	Nainital	2.20
	Asansol	10.67
	Kolkata	132.06

Phasing Out of CST

*183. Shri K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is assessing the demand from various States for a compensation package to enable them to phase out 'Central Sales Tax';

(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted any committee for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The Central Sales Tax (CST) is a tax on inter-State sale of goods, levied by the Central Government but collected and appropriated entirely by the originating State, i.e., the State from where the movement of goods commences. CST being an origin-based tax is inconsistent with the concept of VAT which is a destination-based tax. Further, CST is not rebatable

against VAT and is, therefore, a tax of cascading nature. In view of these factors, there is a broad consensus that in the context of the ongoing tax reform process at State level, the CST should be phased out.

The Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister (EC) has been deliberating on the issue. The EC has been of the view that the States should be compensated for the revenue loss on account of phasing out of CST. The matter also came up for discussion in the meetings with the State Finance Ministers held on 16-12-2005, 17-02-2006 and 22-03-2006. In the meeting held on 22-03-2006, it was agreed that a composite compensation package of non-monetary and monetary measures, for a limited number of years, should be finalized. It was also agreed that the EC shall constitute a technical committee of State Commissioner of Taxes to suggest that the option for such compensation and the modalities for the same. Accordingly the EC constituted a Committee which submitted its Report to the EC and the EC, after due consideration of the Report has now submitted a proposal to the Central Government.

The proposal of the EC has been examined and thereafter, the views and suggestions of the Government on the same have been communicated to the EC for further consideration of the matter. The EC is deliberating on the issue further. The response of the EC is awaited.

Growth Rate

*184. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is slowdown in the economy and the demand and the demand for credit from industry and retail sector has gone down as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the Government expects to achieve the growth rate of 8.4 per cent recorded during 2005-06;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No Sir, There are no indications of a slowdown in the economy in 2006-07. The industry and service sectors are expected to maintain a high growth momentum. Demand for bank credit from the commercial sector also remained strong during the first quarter of 2006-07. Bank credit to commercial sector up to July 7, 2006 expanded by Rs. 40,789 crore, higher than that of Rs. 26,053 crore during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) to (e) As per the revised estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the real GDP growth during 2005-06 was 8.4 per cent. Agriculture, industry, and services sectors grew at 3.9 per cent, 8.7 per cent and 10.0 per cent, respectively. The growth momentum is expected to be continued in the current year.

Reforms in Power Sector

*185. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the States/Union Territories which have implemented power reforms as per the Electricity Act;

(b) the attitude of other States regarding implementation of power sector reforms;

(c) whether the Government has made any review of the outcome of the implementation of power sector reforms as promised in the Common Minimum Programme of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 has put in place a liberal and progressive legal framework. Generation has been delicensed. Transmission, Distribution and Trading of electricity are licensed activities. Licence for these activities is to be granted and regulated by the Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

(i) All the States except Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, have constituted State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.

(ii) Ten States (Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal,

Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh) have reorganized their State Electricity Boards under their State Reforms Acts enacted before enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003. Assam and Maharashtra have reorganized their SEBs under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Nine States (Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, and Himachal Pradesh) have requested the Central Government under Section 172(a) of the Act to agree for extension of time for reorganization of their respective SEBs which has been agreed to. In addition, the State of Assam has requested for extension of time for their SEB to continue with the limited function of only trading which has also been agreed to.

- (iii) As per available information, Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums (CGRF) have been constituted in 16 States and Ombudsman have been appointed in 15 States. Ombudsman is an independent authority to look into the non-redressal of grievances by the CGRFs.

- (iv) 21 States have notified rural areas under section 14 of the Act, which provides for taking up composite schemes of generation and distribution without any licence.
- (v) 23 States have constituted District Committees for coordinating rural electrification, reviewing the quality of power supply and promoting energy efficiency.
- (vi) 14 States have set up Special Courts for expeditious disposal of theft related cases.

Details of the States at (iii) to (vi) above are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Consequent to review of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2005 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Central Government has also awarded a study to the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) on the impact of reorganization of State Electricity Boards.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Notification of rural area	Setting up of Special Courts	Setting up of Consumer Grievances Redressal Forums	Appointment of Ombudsman	Constitution of District Committee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	No	No	No	No
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
6.	Goa	No	No	No	No	No
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Jharkhand	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	No	No	No	No	Yes
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
17.	Manipur	No	No	No	No	Yes
18.	Mizoram	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
19.	Nagaland	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
20.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	No	No	No	No
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Sikkim	Yes	No	No	No	No
24.	Tamil Nadu	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
25.	Tripura	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Uttaranchal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Delhi	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Total		21	14	16	15	23

Solid Waste Management

*186. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a

Central Sector scheme for Management of Solid Waste and Drainage in selected cities/towns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the scheme, city/town-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management and drainage works in 10 select air-field towns to protect defence aircraft against bird menace. These towns are Ambala and Sirsa (Haryana), Adampur (Punjab), Bareilly and Hindon (U.P.), Dundigal (Andhra Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Pune (Maharashtra) and Tejpur (Assam). The scheme envisages 100% grant from the Government of India towards the capital cost of setting up of sanitary land fill, compost plant and storm water drainage. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost of the Scheme is to be borne by the concerned urban local body/State Government.

Under the said scheme the following funds have been approved for different cities/towns:-

Name of the City/Town	Amount Approved
Ambala (Haryana)	Rs. 11,79,28,640
Sirsa (Haryana)	Rs. 8,85,75,000
Adampur (Punjab)	Rs. 3,08,53,760
Bareilly (U.P.)	Rs. 13,86,00,000
Hindon (U.P.)	Rs. 13,52,00,000
Dundigal (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 2,15,24,160
Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Rs. 12,80,17,120
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Rs. 19,37,30,000
Pune (Maharashtra)	Rs. 37,77,84,960
Tejpur (Assam)	Rs. 6,16,26,000

[Translation]

Promotion of NCES

*187. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched certain schemes/programmes under the Non-conventional Energy Sources to provide energy derived from wind, solar, bio-gas to rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages electrified through solar and bio-gas energy during the last three years, till date, State-wise; and

(d) the step taken by the Government to promote NCES in the country, particularly in remote rural villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has ongoing programmes for the promotion of renewable energy in rural areas, especially (i) Remote Village Electrification Programme that aims to provide electrification/lighting to remote villages and remote hamlets, which are not likely to receive grid-connectivity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana; (ii) Village Energy Security Test Projects aimed at meeting the energy requirement of remote villages of cooking, lighting and motive power through locally available renewable sources; (iii) Biogas Programme aimed at the installation of family-type biogas plants for meeting cooking needs apart from improving sanitation in villages; (iv) Solar Lantern Programme in unelectrified villages of Special Category States; and (v) Integrated Rural Energy Programme aimed at energy planning at the state, district and village levels for provision of energy services of cooking, lighting and motive power through conventional and non-conventional sources, in an integrated manner.

(c) State-wise details of villages/hamlets taken up for electrification/lighting through Solar Photovoltaic Systems during the last three years, i.e., 2003-04 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) To promote NCES in the country fiscal and financial incentives are being provided that include capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duties and relief from taxes, apart from preferential tariff for grid power being given in most potential States. This

apart, upto 90% per cent subsidy is provided for electrification/lighting of remote villages that are not likely to receive grid-connectivity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana. Publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices is also created from time to time through print, postal and electronic media and special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas are being organised. District-level Advisory Committees have been constituted in the states to facilitate effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/programmes.

Statement

State-wise details of remote villages/hamlets taken up for electrification/lighting through Solar Photovoltaic Systems during the last three years, i.e., 2003-04 to 2005-06

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Villages/hamlets (Nos.) (upto 31-03-2006)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	171
2.	Assam	33
3.	Gujarat	38
4.	Haryana	45
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	50
6.	Jharkhand	341
7.	Karnataka	20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	50
9.	Maharashtra	177
10.	Manipur	40
11.	Rajasthan	230
12.	Tamil Nadu	152
13.	Tripura	518
14.	Uttanchal	164

1	2	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	97
16.	West Bengal	263
Total		2389

[English]

Energy from Neighbouring Countries

*188. SHRI IQBAL AHMAD SARADGI:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached South Asian Nations, such as Bhutan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal for co-operation in meeting the energy demand of the country;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed with these countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Recently, an agreement has been signed with Bhutan for cooperation in the field of Hydroelectric Power. India has agreed to a minimum import of 5000 MW of electricity from Bhutan by the year 2020.

At present India purchases power from Chukha and Kurichu Hydroelectric Projects of Bhutan with a total installed capacity of 396 MW. 1020 MW of Tala Hydroelectric Project is scheduled for completion this year for supply of power of India.

Bilateral exchange of power between India and Nepal is taking place since 1971, between contiguous areas on the border of India and Nepal.

A Plan of Action for cooperation in energy sector has been adopted by the Energy Ministers of BIMSTEC countries (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, which comprises

of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand) in October, 2005. Energy cooperation is envisaged mainly in the areas of Power Exchange and Grid Connectivity, Gas Pipeline, Development of Hydro Potential, Promotion of Non-conventional Sources of Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Energy Minister of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) member countries have also agreed for regional cooperation in energy in October, 2005 to achieve the objective of creating an Energy Ring in South Asia.

VAT Rates

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

(a) whether some variations in rates of Value Added Tax (VAT) between State-to-State still exist due to some of the decisions taken by the Empowered Committee (EC);

(b) if so, the details of decisions due to which there is a variation in VAT rates in some of the States;

(c) whether some States have deviated from the EC approved rate structure;

(d) if so, the details of the States which have deviated from this; and

(e) the action, the Ministry is taking or proposed to take to persuade the States to follow the EC approved VAT structure?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The State VAT, being a tax on sale or purchase of goods within a State, is a State subject by virtue of Entry 54 of State List of the Constitution of India. An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been constituted to deliberate upon and decide all matters concerning State VAT. The EC has decided the design of VAT (including the structure of tax rates) to be adopted by the States. However, some variations exist in tax rates from State to State due to some of the EC decisions. For instance,

- (i) The EC has permitted each State to exempt 10 items out of the list of about 50 items of 'goods of local importance' finalized by the EC. The remaining items are to be taxed at 4%.
- (ii) The EC has permitted each State to notify its own list of industrial inputs (depending on the nature of usage of the item in the State concerned) which are subjected to the lower rate of 4% (as against general rate of 12.5%).
- (iii) The States have the discretion to tax the items in exempt category at the rate of 4% and the items in 4% category at the rate of 12.5%, if they so decide.

(c) and (d) From the information made available by the EC and the States, it is seen that over and above the instances cited above, some States have made further deviations from the EC approved rates in respect of some items of goods. These States/UTs include Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Orissa, with Kerala having introduced a new upper rate of 20% on selected products recently, reflecting the particular compulsions prevailing in individual States. The EC has the task of closely monitoring the position in its meetings, in order to ensure that all the States/UTs adopt the uniform tax structure finalized by the EC.

(e) The Finance Minister has met the EC on several occasions and, more frequently, its Chairman. Adviser to the Finance Minister, as a permanent invitee to the EC, participates in EC meetings. Other senior officers of Ministry of Finance also attend EC meetings. However, since State VAT is a State subject, it is for the States to take necessary steps to follow the uniform tax structure collectively finalised by them.

[Translation]

Accommodation to Government Employees

*190. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any

scheme to provide housing facility to all the Government employees working anywhere in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the number of such accommodations needed to be constructed;

(d) if so, the total number of accommodations to be constructed, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which construction of such accommodation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Sir, while no specific scheme has been formulated for providing housing facilities to all Government employees throughout the country, the endeavour of the Government is to build additional housing stock within the availability of funds and the demand projected from various cities for different categories of employees located therein. The housing stock of Government is, at present, insufficient to meet the requirements of the employees, though this gap varies from city to city as well as from category to category of employees.

(c) to (e) The gap between demand and supply varies from time to time and place to place. At present, 1237 housing units of different categories are being constructed by CPWD under the General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) at different locations in the country. These units are likely to be completed by March, 2008. In addition, 1892 units under GPRA have been sanctioned, the work on which is yet to commence.

Central Assistance to SEBs

*191. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Electricity Boards are equipped with old and obsolete equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance given/proposed to be given to these Boards to modernize their equipments;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to set up an electricity regulatory authority on the lines of TRAI for effective monitoring of SEBs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Several State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/State Utilities are equipped with plants which are more than 25 years old.

Under the 'Partnership in Excellence' programme (PIE), 22 units with PLF below 60% have been covered to bring about improvement in their performance through adoption of better management practices. The details of such projects are given in the enclosed statement.

Further, to improve their efficiency/performance and life of thermal plants, measures like Renovation & Modernization (R&M) and life extension (LE) programmes are being taken up. Adequate funds are being made available by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) at concessional interest rate under Government of India Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP) for funding the identified R&M schemes.

Under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP), funds are being provided to the States for up-gradation of distribution network specially in urban areas. An amount of Rs. 6131.70 crores has been released under this programme.

(d) and (e) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, Union Government has already constituted the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). 25 State Governments have constituted State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) for Manipur and Mizoram has been notified by the Union Government.

Statement*List of 22 TPS under Partnership in Excellence Programme (as on 3-9-2005)*

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Capacity (NW)
1.	Indraprastha Power Gas Company Limited	IP	247.50
2.		Rajghat	135.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Nigam Limited	Obra	1350.00
4.		Panki	220.00
5.		Harduaganj 'B'	280.00
6.		Parichha	220.00
7.	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	Dhuvaran	534.00
8.		Gandhinagar	666.00
9.		Kutch Lignite	215.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited	Amarkantak	50.00
11.		Amarkantak Extn.	240.00
12.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	Ennore	770.00
13.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Patratu	770.00
14.	Bihar State Electricity Board	Barauni	310.00
15.		Muzaffarpur	220.00
16.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Tenughat	420.00
17.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Chandrapura	750.00
18.		Durgapur	350.00
19.		Bokaro 'B'	630.00
20.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	Bandel	530.00
21.		Santalidih	480.00
22.	Durgapur Power Limited	Durgapur	401.00

[English]

Rural Electrification through NCES

*192. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of proposals have been received by the Union Government from the State Government for electrification of tribal villages and villages located in inaccessible areas including forest areas through non-conventional energy sources;

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

(c) the number of such proposals accorded sanction and the number out of them still pending for approval, State-wise;

(d) the total funds released by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which all the proposal are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Remote Village Electrification Programme, proposals are received from the state governments, for financial support for electrification through non-conventional energy sources of remote unelectrified villages/hamlets which may include tribal villages as well as villages located in forest areas. From the year 2005-06 onwards, the Programme has been aligned with the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana and support is provided only to those villages/hamlets which are identified by the Rural Electrification Corporation as not likely to receive grid connection. The state-wise details of villages identified by REC and proposals received from the state governments for their electrification are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The state-wise details of proposals sanctioned for electrification of REC identified villages are given in the enclosed statement-II. The remaining received

proposals could not be approved for lack of complete documentation or because they were not in conformity with the requirements of the scheme.

(d) State-wise details of funds released under the RVE Programme during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(e) Receipt of proposals from the states for financial support and their sanction is a continuous process. Proposals are sanctioned once they are complete in all respects and are in conformity with the provisions of the RVE Programme, subject to budget provisions.

Statement-I

State-wise details of no. of villages identified by REC as remote and proposals received from the states, for their electrification during 2005-06

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages Identified by REC	No. of Proposals Received for REC Identified Villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	119
2.	Assam	493	51
3.	Chhattisgarh	77	—
4.	Gujarat	49	37
5.	Himachal Pradesh	24	20
6.	Jharkhand	358	224
7.	Karnataka	20	20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	173	54
9.	Maharashtra	257	272
10.	Manipur	57	56
11.	Meghalaya	158	63
12.	Orissa	151	—
13.	Rajasthan	417	234

1	2	3	4
14. Uttaranchal		122	—
15. West Bengal		88	5
Total		2589	1155

Statement-II

State-wise details of proposals sanctioned during 2005-06

Sl. No.	State	No. of Proposals Accorded Sanction for Financial Support
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	117

1	2	3
2.	Assam	33
3.	Gujarat	36
4.	Himachal Pradesh	20
5.	Jharkhand	224
6.	Karnataka	20
7.	Madhya Pradesh	50
8.	Maharashtra	161
9.	Manipur	40
10.	Rajasthan	230
11.	West Bengal	5
Total		936

Statement-III

State-wise details of the funds released during the last 3 years under the Remote Village Electrification Programme, Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	State	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	484.00	66.08	293
2.	Assam	0.00	23.00	32
3.	Chattisgarh	332.13	8.00	275.5
4.	Goa	—	—	0.5
5.	Gujarat	8.61	0.00	45
6.	Haryana	83.88	0.00	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	15.00	160
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	511.50	0.00	2.5
9.	Jharkhand	837.41	0.00	1197

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	49
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	28
12.	Maharashtra	313.63	0.00	285
13.	Manipur	33.00	79.01	381
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	175.85	—
15.	Mizoram	144.75	0.00	—
16.	Orissa	0.00	42.89	5.5
17.	Rajasthan	184.50	176.22	247
18.	Sikkim	8.60	0.00	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	367.00	0.00	—
20.	Tripura	741.50	1062.40	—
21.	Uttanchal	720.05	50.52	147
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1342.70	0.57	—
23.	West Bengal	2388.95	72.05	953

*During these years, Programme did not necessarily cover only those villages not likely to receive grid connectivity currently under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana as the said Yojana was not in existence at that time.

**The Programme aligned to Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Kuteer Jyoti Scheme

*193. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Below Poverty Line (BPL) families provided with one point electric connections under Kutir Jyoti Scheme during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds released for the purpose and spent by each State/Union Territory during the said period; and

(c) the achievements made by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The State-wise and Year-wise number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families including poor Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families provided with single point electric connections and the funds released for the purpose under erstwhile Kutir Jyoti/BPL household electrification programme during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 in the country is given in the enclosed statement-I. Funds under Kutir Jyoti Programme were released to states by Rural Electrification Corporation on reimbursement basis.

(c) So far, 71,87,102 BPL families have been provided with single point electric connections under erstwhile Kutir Jyoti/BPL household electrification programme as on 28-07-2006. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I**State-wise BPL/Kutir Jyoti Connections and Funds Released during 2004-05 and 2005-06**

Sl. No.	State	Physical (Nos.)			Financial (Rs. in Lakh)		
		BPL connections including erstwhile Kutir Jyoti connections released during 2004-05	BPL connections released under RGGVY during 2005-06	Total	Funds released for BPL connections including erstwhile Kutir Jyoti connections during 2004-05	Funds released for BPL connections including erstwhile Kutir Jyoti connections during 2005-06	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134266		134266	1666		1666
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41359		41359	597		597
3.	Assam	46541		46541	0	315	315
4.	Bihar	71554	487	72041	848	253	1101
5.	Goa	0			0		0
6.	Gujarat	3000		3000	76		76
7.	Haryana	5000		5000	62	33	96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1007		1007	27	9	36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	836		836	0	-2	-2
10.	Karnataka	179538	12268	191806	425		425
11.	Kerala	100000		100000	1047	454	1501
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19423		19423	477	29	506
13.	Maharashtra	4547		4547	68		68
14.	Manipur	0		0	0		0
15.	Meghalaya	4013		4013	0		0
16.	Mizoram	3500		3500	0	63	63
17.	Nagaland	4800		4800	44	27	71
18.	Orissa	10042		10042	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Punjab	23895		23895	216	150	366
20.	Rajasthan	45120		45120	226		226
21.	Sikkim	0		0	0		0
22.	Tamil Nadu	33719		33719	270	131	400
23.	Tripura	14050		14050	330		330
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3209	4060	7269	0		0
25.	West Bengal	0		0	0	-311	-311
26.	Jharkhand	37415		37415	168	255	423
27.	Chhattisgarh	42743		42743	965	300	1265
28.	Uttaranchal	5368		5368	360		360
	U.Ts	0		0	0		0
Total		834945	16815	851760	7871	1704	9575

Statement-II**State-wise Numbers of Kutir Jyoti/BPL Connections Released upto 28-07-2006**

Sl. No.	State	Kutir Jyoti connections released upto 2005	BPL connections released during 2004-05	BPL connections released under RGGVY as on 28-07-2006	Total (As on 28-07-2006)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1068674	100000		1168674
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62026	20669		82695
3.	Assam	77603	22430		100033
4.	Bihar	569459	19881	3211	592551
5.	Goa	1050			1050
6.	Gujarat	78972	3000		81972
7.	Haryana	38935	3000		43935
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28437	997		29434

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2257			2257
10.	Karnataka	1566343	89769	12268	1668380
11.	Kerala	174491	100000		274491
12.	Madhya Pradesh	783244	14958		798202
13.	Maharashtra	298052	2275		300327
14.	Manipur	16066			16066
15.	Meghalaya	36670	2675		39345
16.	Mizoram	47400	3500		50900
17.	Nagaland	47671	2400		50071
18.	Orissa	111866			111866
19.	Punjab	44806	23895		68701
20.	Rajasthan	169974	45120		215094
21.	Sikkim	21185			21185
22.	Tamil Nadu	578365	31636		610001
23.	Tripura	66567	9529		76096
24.	Uttar Pradesh	283980	3209	36271	323460
25.	West Bengal	192170		4985	197155
26.	Jharkhand	60566	15867		76433
27.	Chhattisgarh	95446	42743		138189
28.	Uttaranchal	40450	5368	997	46815
	U.Ts	1724			1724
Total		6564449	564921	57732	7187102

Allocation of Foodgrains under SGRY

*194. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any

arrangements for smooth functioning of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains required for implementation of the yojana and the foodgrains allotted

by the Government to each State during the current financial year;

(d) whether foodgrains have not been released in many rural areas particularly in Uttar Pradesh under SGRY for the current year;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) to ensure smooth functioning of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), modified guidelines have been issued which became effective from 1-4-2004.

(c) SGRY and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) have been subsumed into National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 200 identified districts. The remaining districts of the country except those of Delhi and Chandigarh, are covered under SGRY. As per the availability of foodgrains for SGRY, 17,05,385 tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated so far in the current year against the requirement of 28 lakh tonnes. State-wise details of foodgrains allocated are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) Foodgrains have been released to eligible districts including all the districts of Uttar Pradesh covered SGRY during 2006-07.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation of foodgrains (In MTs) for 2006-07
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66370
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	118472
4.	Bihar	126479
5.	Chhattisgarh	30052
6.	Goa	0

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	53189
8.	Haryana	36818
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13977
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15997
11.	Jharkhand	20790
12.	Karnataka	98755
13.	Kerala	49407
14.	Madhya Pradesh	102593
15.	Maharashtra	156480
16.	Manipur	11216
17.	Meghalaya	9083
18.	Mizoram	2596
19.	Nagaland	8179
20.	Orissa	58580
21.	Punjab	41107
22.	Rajasthan	76343
23.	Sikkim	2626
24.	Tamil Nadu	114738
25.	Tripura	17828
26.	Uttaranchal	29951
27.	Uttar Pradesh	343984
28.	West Bengal	95320
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1667
30.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	1098
31.	Daman and Diu	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0
33.	Pondicherry	1690
All India		1705385

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep are exempted from compulsory distribution of foodgrains under SGRY.

Development of Cities

*195. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance given by the Union Government for development of various small cities in the country especially in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) the project-wise details thereof, alongwith the projects started/completed by the State Governments, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Under the centrally sponsored schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme Project (AUWSP), Rs. 35718.20 lakh and Rs. 32180.36 lakh respectively have been released as central assistance for small and medium towns during the last three years. During 2005-06, additional central assistance of Rs. 8747.49 lakh was released under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Year-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I. As both IDSMT and AUWSP schemes have been subsumed in newly launched scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), no new projects were sanctioned under these schemes in 2005-06. Therefore, central assistance was released only for completion of on-going projects. In addition, Rs. 400.00 lakh have been released for Tsunami works in Port Blair during the year 2004-05.

For the State of Karnataka, Rs. 3048.21 lakh and Rs. 2993.56 lakh were released as central assistance under IDSMT and AUWSP respectively during last three years. No proposal under UIDSSMT was received from Government of Karnataka during 2005-06. Year-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Under IDSMT, central assistance of Rs. 3048.21

lakh has been released to 81 project towns in Karnataka during last three years. More than 70% expenditure has been reported in respect of 25 project towns whereas in 20 project towns work is in progress. The State Government is yet to report progress in respect of remaining 36 project towns. Details are given in the enclosed statement-III. Under AUWSP central assistance of Rs. 2993.56 lakh has been released to 12 project towns in Karnataka during last three years. Expenditure of Rs. 2445.44 lakh has been reported by State Government till May, 2006. Details are given in the enclosed statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of Central Assistance Released under Various Scheme during Last Three Years

(Rs in lakh)			
Year	IDSMT	AUWSP	UIDSSMT
2003-04	10272.20	13156.36	—
2004-05	14200.00	14600.00	—
2005-06	11246.00	4424.00	8747.49
Total	35718.20	32180.36	8747.49

Statement-II

Year-wise details of Central Assistance Released to Karnataka State under Various Schemes during Last Three Years.

(Rs. in lakh)			
Year	IDSMT	AUWSP	UIDSSMT
2003-04	889.92	1119.84	—
2004-05	1578.38	1060.73	—
2005-06	579.91	953.99	—
Total	3048.21	3134.56	—

Statement-III**Details of Central Assistance Released under IDSMT (Town-wise) in Karnataka**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Towns	Central assistance released			Cumulative Release	Cumulative Expenditure
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hoskote	60.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	49.91
2.	Gundlupet	72.50	0.00	0.00	72.50	34.50
3.	Navalgund	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	21.66
4.	Manvi	0.00	49.01	0.00	49.01	34.44
5.	Davanagere	0.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	170.82
6.	Gulbarga	0.00	156.96	0.00	156.96	148.87
7.	Aland	0.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	48.45
8.	Mundaragi	0.00	0.00	12.31	12.31	20.50
9.	Athani	0.00	31.50	0.00	31.50	24.04
10.	Birur	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	49.16
11.	Devanahalli	0.00	27.49	0.00	27.49	26.33
12.	Kerur	0.00	4.00	18.80	22.80	38.17
13.	Indi	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	75.00
14.	Tumkur	0.00	0.00	105.00	105.00	174.99
15.	Yadgiri	0.00	0.00	35.19	35.19	58.40
16.	Mahalingapur	0.00	39.33	0.00	39.33	63.33
17.	Haliyala	0.00	0.00	19.80	19.80	33.00
18.	Hosadurga	0.00	0.00	14.33	14.33	23.86
19.	Bellary	0.00	52.98	0.00	52.98	85.32
20.	Humnabad	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	10.56
21.	Khanapur	28.36	0.00	17.99	46.35	5.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Anekal	0.00	0.00	32.63	32.63	42.70
23.	Alnavar	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	29.02
24.	Konnur	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	35.92
25.	Arakalgud	0.00	0.00	8.52	8.52	13.04
26.	Mudabidre	36.75	0.00	0.00	36.75	38.13
27.	Naragunda	38.67	0.00	0.00	38.67	0.00
28.	Kunigal	25.25	0.00	25.25	50.50	42.08
29.	Tiptur	18.16	0.00	18.16	36.32	30.00
30.	Gubbi	16.32	0.00	16.32	32.64	27.20
31.	Raibag	24.00	24.00	0.00	48.00	38.57
32.	Gokak	52.00	0.00	52.00	104.00	82.38
33.	Turuvekere	17.16	0.00	0.00	17.16	24.00
34.	Kuduchi	24.00	24.00	0.00	48.00	39.06
35.	Molakalmuru	17.28	0.00	0.00	17.28	24.00
36.	Basavana-Bagewadi	45.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
37.	Mudhol	42.82	0.00	42.81	85.63	50.99
38.	Sringeri	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.00
39.	Sagara	36.61	0.00	0.00	36.61	9.59
40.	Belur	24.00	0.00	24.00	48.00	28.50
41.	Tarikere	32.38	0.00	0.00	32.38	0.00
42.	Koppa	13.99	0.00	0.00	13.99	0.00
43.	Chikkanayakana Halli	28.80	0.00	28.80	57.60	38.50
44.	Siruguppa	19.18	0.00	0.00	19.18	7.00
45.	Jog Kargal	20.19	0.00	0.00	20.19	4.10
46.	Kamalapura	24.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	24.14
47.	Ramadurga	27.62	0.00	0.00	27.62	27.62
48.	Thirthahalli	17.70	0.00	0.00	17.70	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	Sulya	17.66	0.00	0.00	17.66	15.37
50.	Narasimharajapura	17.84	0.00	0.00	17.84	11.78
51.	Tekkalakote	20.40	0.00	0.00	20.40	0.00
52.	Madikeri	34.08	0.00	0.00	34.08	0.00
53.	Soraba	13.20	0.00	0.00	13.20	0.00
54.	Jewargi	0.00	18.91	0.00	18.91	0.00
55.	Sindhagi	0.00	23.30	0.00	23.30	0.00
56.	Talikota	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
57.	Chittapura	0.00	22.30	0.00	22.30	0.00
58.	Hunagunda	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	0.00
59.	Honnagara	0.00	15.50	0.00	15.50	0.00
60.	Basava Kalyana	0.00	33.23	0.00	33.23	0.00
61.	Terdal	0.00	17.63	0.00	17.63	0.00
62.	Yellapura	0.00	11.53	0.00	11.53	0.00
63.	Chikmagalur	0.00	56.48	0.00	56.48	0.00
64.	Honnali	0.00	21.84	0.00	21.84	0.00
65.	Chikballapur	0.00	49.54	0.00	49.54	0.00
66.	Rabkavi Banahatti	0.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	0.00
67.	Ankola	0.00	17.74	0.00	17.74	0.00
68.	Puttur	0.00	33.73	0.00	33.73	0.00
69.	Hoovina Hadagali	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	0.00
70.	Srinivasapura	0.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	0.00
71.	Robertsonpet	0.00	105.00	0.00	105.00	0.00
72.	Haveri	0.00	5.73	0.00	5.73	0.00
73.	Bagepalli	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
74.	Kumta	0.00	39.32	0.00	39.32	0.00
75.	Gangavathi	0.00	51.26	0.00	51.26	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	Shirahatti	0.00	18.77	0.00	18.77	0.00
77.	Madhugiri	0.00	28.65	0.00	28.65	0.00
78.	Krishnarajpet	0.00	14.32	0.00	14.32	0.00
79.	Sadalaga	0.00	12.24	0.00	12.24	0.00
80.	Chikkodi	0.00	25.59	0.00	25.59	0.00
81.	Bhadravathi	0.00	34.50	0.00	34.50	0.00
Total		889.92	1578.38	579.91	3048.21	1895.13

Statement-IV*Details of Central Assistance Released under AUWSP (Project-wise) in Karnataka*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Sanctioned date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost	Central Share	Expenditure upto May, 2006
1.	Jagalur	Davanagere	Nov., 2003	886.96	443.48	856.14
2.	Holalkere	Chitradurga	Dec., 2003	462.45	231.23	168.12
3.	Naregal	Gadag	Aug., 2004	111.70	55.85	105.58
4.	Pandavapura	*Mandya	Aug., 2004	196.86	98.43	388.92
5.	Shiralakoppa	Shimoga	Aug., 2004	592.70	296.35	260.83
6.	N.R. Pura	Chikamangalur	Dec., 2004	508.84	254.42	65.44
7.	Yelandur	Chamarajanagar	Dec., 2004	230.87	115.44	55.61
8.	Chittapur	Gulbarga	Dec., 2004	708.60	354.30	124.25
9.	Somwarapet	Coorg	Dec., 2004	183.84	91.92	112.03
10.	Aurad	*Bidar	Jan., 2005	240.47	120.24	253.07
11.	Koratagere	Tumkur	Feb., 2005	1162.85	581.43	232.42
12.	Sakleshpura	Hassan	Feb., 2005	700.98	350.49	93.03
Total				5987.12	2993.56	2445.44

*Scheme commissioned.

Strengthening of Northern Grid

*196. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the rampant violation of grid frequency limits by Northern Grid States and its negative impact on Government's National Grid Project;

(b) whether as per the latest grid frequency profile date, northern grid's average frequency fell below the stipulated limits;

(c) if so, whether Government has initiated efforts to maintain the effectiveness of the existing norms in subverting grid discipline; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of over-drawal of power by the Northern Region states and violation of grid frequency limits (49.0-50.5 Hz) during certain peak periods. As per POWERGRID, it has not affected implementation of various generation linked, grid strengthening and inter-regional transmission schemes by POWERGRID.

(b) The percentage of time during which frequency of the Northern Grid remained below 49.0 Hz during April to July, 2006 is as under:

Month	Frequency below 49.0 Hz (% of time)
April, 2006	74.11
May, 2006	11.70
June, 2006	17.81
July, 2006	28.80

(c) and (d) As per Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) issued by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, all regional constituents shall make all possible efforts to ensure that the grid frequency always remains within 49.0-50.5 Hz band, the frequency range within which steam turbines can operate continuously.

Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs) have been entrusted with the responsibility of regulating the drawal of States/UTs from the regional grid as per schedule to ensure safe and secure operation of regional grids and necessary instructions in this regard are issued by the RLDCs to the States/UTs.

Ministry of Power has been monitoring the operation of the regional grids and advising the States to draw power from the grid as per schedule and manage their load commensurate with the availability of power. Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority discussed the matter with the states of Northern Region and Central sector generation and transmission companies during April and May, 2006 and instructed them to take requisite steps to maintain safety and security of the regional grid.

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*197. SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have sought grant of financial assistance under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and the number of States which have been granted financial assistance under this scheme so far;

(b) the details of the funds released for the purpose during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the present status of the implementation of the scheme in each State;

(d) whether a review of the scheme has been done by the Government from time to time; and;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 27 states, so far, have sought financial assistance. 11 States have been given financial assistance under this scheme.

(b) State-wise funds released under RGGVY during 2005-06 & 2006-07 is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Present status of implementation of the Scheme is briefly given as under:

(i) **Signing of agreements:**

All the 27 participating States and one UT (Lakshadweep) have already executed relevant Quadripartite/Tripartite/Bipartite agreements amongst REC, State Governments, SEBs/Power Utilities and CPSUs (wherever applicable), for implementation of the projects in respective states/UT under RGGVY.

(ii) **Project approved, NITs issued and Contracts awarded:**

Based on the projects received from various states, REC as on 28th July 2006 has sanctioned 192 projects at the cost of Rs. 6287.73 crore, covering 51284 un-electrified villages, 7277758 households including 4740390 BPL households. The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned, NITs issued and contracts awarded as on 28-07-2006, are given in the enclosed statement-II.

The Monitoring Committee on RGGVY in the Ministry of Power (MOP) has also accorded 'in-principle' approval to 99 projects. State-wise details of projects approved 'in principle' is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(iii) **Electrification Progress achieved:**

As a result of regular/constant review & follow up, both by MOP and REC, village electrification programme has gained momentum in the country and resulted into wiring of 9819 villages against the target of 10,000 villages during 2005-06. During current year 40,000 villages are targeted for electrification against which 4737 villages have been reportedly wired, as on 28th July, 2006. State-wise details are presented in the enclosed statement-IV.

(iv) **Deployment of Franchisee:**

To facilitate deployment of franchisee for management of rural distribution, REC has formulated guidelines for franchisee arrangements in consultation with MOP and the

participating states/power utilities which has been circulated to all the states. 12 states have already initiated steps to install franchisee and in 6 states franchisees are in place. State-wise status of deployment of franchisee is given in the enclosed statement-V.

(d) and (e) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana came into effect only last year i.e. from April, 2005 and as per the Cabinet decision, the scheme has to be reviewed after two years of the scheme for continuation in to the XI Plan.

Statement-I

Funds released under RGGVY during 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06	2006-07
1.	Rajasthan	74.982	12.068
2.	Uttar Pradesh	812.507	314.583
3.	Uttaranchal	59.441	15.059
4.	Chhattisgarh	6.50	0
5.	Karnataka	84.184	0
6.	Bihar	381.976	45.715
7.	Jharkhand	3.50	0
8.	Orissa	3.50	0
9.	West Bengal	115.421	40.689
10.	Gujarat	—	3.99
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	48.43
Total		1542.111	480.534
Disbursement for BPL Claims & for enabling activities		74.125	1.095
Grand Total		1616.236	481.629

Funds released upto 28-07-06 are Rs. 2097.865

Statement-II

Details of Project Sanction, NIT Issued and Award of Contract under RGGVY

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Projects Sanctioned											NITs Issued				
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of electrified house-holds covered	Total Project Cost	No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of electrified house-holds covered	Total Project Cost	No. of NITs	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of electrified house-holds covered	Total Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4		5485	653430	160.95	4	4		5485	653430	160.95				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	103	232	3510	19.48										
3.	Assam	1	1	350	725	62132	55.67	1	1	350	725	62132	55.67				
4.	Bihar	23	24	14730	—	771655	1287.70	23	24	14730	—	771655	1287.70				
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	111	1734	163843	84.56	1	1		889	106166	47.49				
6.	Gujarat	2	3		2409	243397	60.85	3	3		2409	243397	60.85				
7.	Haryana	6	6		1820	205646	77.00	6	6		1820	205646	77.00				
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1		1118	2531	25.02										
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	46	932	35115	72.47	2	2	46	932	35115	72.47				
10.	Karnataka	17	17	49	21152	1319939	375.39	17	17	49	21152	1319939	375.39				
11.	Kerala	7	7		373	227320	221.76	7	7		373	227320	221.76				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9	115	10152	601765	433.12	9	9	115	10152	601765	433.12				

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Contract							Total Sanctioned Project Cost	Total Awarded Project Cost
		No. of Projects	No. of Districts	No. of unelectrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of unelectrified house-holds covered	No. of Sanctioned Project Cost	No. of Awarded Project Cost		
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1.	Andhra Pradesh									
2.	Arunachal Pradesh									
3.	Assam									
4.	Bihar	17	17	12014		582478	1058.62	1468.36		
5.	Chhattisgarh									
6.	Gujarat	1	1		656	75825	1824	20.04		
7.	Haryana	4	4		1075	116814	48.48	71.23		
8.	Himachal Pradesh									
9.	Jammu and Kashmir									
10.	Karnataka	17	17	49	21152	1319939	375.39	641.77		
11.	Kerala									
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1		1241	44099	60.53	84.58		

Statement-III**State-wise details of Projects Approved 'In-Principle' under RGGVY**

Sl. No.	State	Projects approved in principle				Total Project Cost
		No. of Projects	Un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of unelectrified households covered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	134	89	3720	23.82
3.	Assam	6	1481	3315	381373	245.98
4.	Bihar	5	3872		156562	330.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	69	3908	349324	172.25
6.	Gujarat	6		4938	336674	68.38
7.	Haryana					
8.	Himachal Pradesh					
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	18	1156	90989	73.46
10.	Jharkhand	11	7579	4326	1256561	1141.85
11.	Karnataka	9	83	7543	685384	237.98
12.	Kerala					
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	57	3543	332986	142.61
14.	Maharashtra	10		12210	844307	130.58
15.	Manipur	2	111	202	25959	47.92
16.	Meghalaya	3	193	1631	55688	61.71
17.	Mizoram	6	54	446	29157	59.33
18.	Nagaland	1	12	175	11545	9.63
19.	Orissa	2	1253	1904	175276	217.43
20.	Punjab					
21.	Rajasthan	2	258	1931	117568	74.16
22.	Sikkim	4	25	418	28166	56.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tamil Nadu	16		7756	1125715	265.01
24.	Tripura	1	48	72	20548	19.57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1526		154739	139.76
26.	Uttaranchal	4	224	3150	116481	174.58
27.	West Bengal					
Total		99	16997	58715	6298722	3692.61

Statement-IV*State-wise Achievements of Villages Electrified under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	State	Village Electrified during 2005-06	Village Electrified during 2006-07	1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	1600	683	2.	Karnataka	47	—
				3.	Rajasthan	230	—
				4.	Uttar Pradesh	7503	3786
				5.	Uttaranchal	87	20
				6.	West Bengal	352	248
				Total		9818	4737

Statement-V*Status of Franchises Development*

Sl. No.	State	NIT Issued		Operational	
		RGGVY Villages	Other Villages	RGGVY Villages	Other Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam				816
2.	Bihar	14730	20091		360
3.	Chhattisgarh	1188	18532		
4.	Karnataka				17925
5.	Nagaland				285
6.	Punjab		12278		

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rajasthan		1350	16	44
8.	Uttar Pradesh	6000		876	2363
9.	Uttaranchal				5321
10.	Madhya Pradesh				144
11.	Andhra Pradesh			5	3
12.	West Bengal			883	
13.	Haryana*	1 district			
Total		21918	52251	1780	27231
		74169		29011	

*No. of villages for the district of Haryana for which NIT issued is not available

Meetings of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

*198. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: Will the minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, constituted for monitoring the implementation of rural development schemes, have not held their meetings during the last three years and current year;

(b) the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government proposes to discontinue assistance to those States where such Committees have not been constituted or the meetings of these Committees have not been held;

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

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure that the meetings of these Committees are held regularly?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) As per

information received from the State Government/ District authorities, the details of the States and Districts where the meetings of the State level and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been held, are given in the enclosed statements I to V. The remaining States/ Districts in the country have not reported holding of such meetings so far.

The concept of monitoring through State/District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V & MCs) with the involvement of elected representatives is comparatively a new initiative and it takes time for the political and administrative machinery to accept this form of monitoring and work on it with commitment so that the meetings are held regularly. The Government is repeatedly taking up the matter with the State Governments, District authorities and also with the Members of Parliament who are Chairman of the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees with a view to see that meetings are held regularly.

Although there is a provision in the guideline for withholding of releases to Districts where meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are not held, the Government have resorted to repeated requests and persuasion at the level of the State/District Machinery

and also with the Members of Parliament, who are Chairman of the District level V & MCs, urging them to ensure holding of the meetings regularly. It is as a result of protracted correspondence and intensive intervention of the Government that 18 States have held 30 meetings of the State level Committees and 374 districts held 620

meetings at the district level so far, since reconstitution of these Committees in October, 2004. It is expected that the remaining states and districts will also hold meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee regularly, with the active involvement of all stake-holders.

Statement-I

Name of the States and Districts where meetings of the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been Organised (after reconstitution in Oct. 2004 for the year 2004, 2005 and current year)

(As on 28-07-2006)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Districts	Dates of meetings held			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Mahabubnagar	30-12-2004	12-02-2005	18-07-2005	
	9/23	2.	Ranga Reddy	04-03-2005	16-11-2005		
		3.	Krishna	01-05-2005	01-09-2005	06-05-2006	
		4.	Cuddapah	11-11-2005			
		5.	Medak	05-03-2006			
		6.	Nalgonda	24-04-2005	13-10-2005	03-04-2006	
		7.	Srikakulam	10-10-2005			
		8.	Visakhapatnam	19-11-2005			
		9.	Warangal	04-09-2005			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.	Changiang	30-06-2005	03-10-2005		
	14/16	11.	Upper Subansiri	12-11-2005	12-01-2006		
		12.	Upper Siang	30-11-2005	13-03-2006		
		13.	Dibang Valley	28-06-2005	28-09-2005		
		14.	East Kameng	12-07-2005	16-01-2006		
		15.	East Siang	14-11-2005			
		16.	Itanagar	13-01-2006			
		17.	Papum Para	04-06-2005	21-09-2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		18.	Lohit	01-06-2005	30-09-2005	28-02-2006	
		19.	Lower Subansri	06-06-2005	28-10-2005		
		20.	West Kameng (Bomdila)	06-09-2005	09-09-2005		
		21.	Tirap	24-10-2005	25-11-2005		
		22.	Tewang	17-10-2005	30-01-2006		
		23.	West Siang	06-09-2005			
3.			Karimganj	25-11-2004			
		25.	Barpeta	06-01-2005	12-07-2005	23-09-2005	
		26.	Dhubri	20-06-2006			
	7.23	27.	N.C. Hills (Haflong)	26-05-2005			
		28.	Tinsukia	29-12-2005	23-02-2006		
		29.	Morigaon	19-09-2005			
		30.	Sivasagar	27-12-2005			
4.			Jehanabad	06-07-2005	13-08-2005		
		32.	Jamui	09-04-2005			
	24/37	33.	Araria	21-06-2005			
		34.	Bhagalpur	Meeting Held*	Meeting Held*		
		35.	Rohtas	29-06-2005			
		36.	Madhubani	16-06-2005	16-01-2006		
		37.	Nawada	28-08-2005			
		38.	Sheikpura	15-04-2005			
		39.	Bhojpur	06-06-2005			
		40.	Begusarai	16-06-2005			
		41.	Darbhanga	Meeting Held*			
		42.	Kaimur	Meeting Held*			
		43.	Khagaria	10-04-2005	30-07-2005		
		44.	Katihar	10-06-2005	18-02-2006		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		45.	Lakhisarai	07-04-2005			
		46.	Saharsa	18-07-2005			
		47.	Sitamarhi	Meeting Held*			
		48.	Sheohar	Meeting Held*			
		49.	Siwan	13-02-2006			
		50.	Pashchim Chaparan	14-05-2005	31-12-2005		
		51.	Patna	27-07-2005			
		52.	Gopalganj	02-09-2005			
		53.	Purnia	08-07-2005			
		54.	Vaishali	20-06-2006			
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.	Sarguja	24-06-2005	17-10-2005		
		56.	Durg	28-03-2005			
	7/16	57.	Jashpur	09-03-2005			
		58.	Raipur	10-02-2006			
		59.	Raigarh	31-03-2005			
		60.	Rajnandgaon	30-06-2005			
		61.	Bastar	25-05-2005			
6.	Goa	62.	South Goa	14-10-2005			
	2/2	63.	North Goa	14-10-2005			
	63/117		No. of meeting held	63	24	5	

*Date of the Meeting not indicated

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Districts	Dates of meetings held				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	64.	Amreli	28-12-2004	12-04-2005	17-12-2005		
	25/25	65.	Anand	13-04-2005	05-09-2005	31-01-2006		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		66.	Bhavnagar	26-09-2005	18-02-2006			
		67.	Bhuj	27-12-2004	08-04-2005			
		68.	Banaskantha	21-05-2005	29-12-2005			
		69.	Bharuch	29-09-2005				
		70.	Dohad	30-04-2005	31-04-2005			
		71.	Dang	19-09-2005				
		72.	Himatnagar	15-04-2005	03-12-2005	17-04-2006		
		73.	Jamnagar	19-09-2005				
		74.	Junagarh	02-06-2005				
		75.	Kheda	24-08-2005				
		76.	Kachchh	09-09-2005				
		77.	Surat	21-03-2005	16-07-2005	19-11-2005	18-02-2006	15-04-2006
		78.	Sabarkantha	15-04-2005				
		79.	Surendranagar	13-04-2005	29-09-2005			
		80.	Navsari	05-03-2005	17-12-2005			
		81.	Narmada	24-06-2005				
		82.	Mehsana	24-03-2005	24-05-2005			
		83.	Patan	05-03-2005				
		84.	Panchmahal	23-09-2005				
		85.	Porbandar	10-06-2005				
		86.	Rajkot	19-03-2005	22-07-2005	31-12-2005		
		87.	Vaisad	30-03-2005	29-06-2005	18-08-2005		
		88.	Vadodara	31-02-2006	12-04-2006			
8.	Haryana	89.	Ambala	12-09-2005				
		90.	Bhiwani	24-04-2006				
	14/20	91.	Faridabad	12-06-2006				
		92.	Gurgaon	24-02-2006	13-06-2006			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		93.	Kaithal	08-09-2005	06-01-2006	18-04-2006		
		94.	Kurukshetra	09-09-2005	05-01-2006	27-04-2006		
		95.	Karnal	Meeting held*				
		96.	Hisar	23-07-2005	12-01-2006			
		97.	Mahendergarh	11-03-2006				
		98.	Rohtak	08-04-2006				
		99.	Yamuna Nagar	03-09-2005				
		100.	Jind	24-12-2005				
		101.	Sonipat	07-01-2005				
		102.	Panchkula	Meeting held*				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	103.	Bilaspur	07-05-2005				
		104.	Hamirpur	30-04-2005	16-11-2005			
	7/12	105.	Kullu	30-03-2005				
		106.	Kinnaur	20-06-2006				
		107.	Mandi	22-09-2005	31-01-2006			
		108.	Shimla	16-07-2005				
		109.	Solan	06-07-2005				
10.	Jharkhand	110.	Latehar	12-04-2005	08-10-2005			
		111.	Lohardaga	13-09-2005				
	8/22	112.	Pakur	30-04-2005	21-05-2005	24-09-2005	24-01-2006	24-04-2006
		113.	Purbi Singhbhum	19-06-2006				
		114.	Chatra	07-05-2005	20-08-2005			
		115.	Gumla	19-09-2005				
		116.	Dumka	13-08-2005	13-05-2006			
		117.	Ranchi	13-09-2005				
11.	Karnataka	118.	Bijapur	15-04-2005	19-09-2005			
		119.	Bidar	30-12-2004				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	21/27	120.	Bellary	29-12-2004	23-07-2005			
		121.	Belgaum	23-07-2005				
		122.	Baglkot	19-09-2005				
		123.	Bangalore Rural	31-01-2004	14-09-2005			
		124.	Chickmagalur	16-06-2005				
		125.	Chitradurga	16-07-2005				
		126.	Dharwad	10-01-2005				
		127.	Davanagere	30-04-2005				
		128.	Dakshina Kannada	13-09-2005				
		129.	Godag	15-06-2005				
		130.	Haveri	27-12-2004	15-04-2005			
		131.	Hassan	20-08-2005				
		132.	Kodagu	13-07-2005				
		133.	Koppal	01-01-2005				
		134.	Tumkur	16-06-2005				
		135.	Mysore	06-01-2005				
		136.	Raichur	15-04-2005				
		137.	Udupi	18-08-2005				
		138.	Uttara Kannada	28-01-2005				
12. Kerala		139.	Alappuzha	Meeting held*				
		140.	Idukki	Meeting held*				
	14/14	141.	Ernakulam	28-10-2005				
		142.	Kannur	23-07-2005				
		143.	Kasargod	15-04-2005				
		144.	Kollam	Meeting held*				
		145.	Kottayam	Meeting held*				
		146.	Kozhikode	Meeting held*				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		147.	Malappuram	Meeting held*				
		148.	Palakkad	16-07-2005	17-12-2005	24-06-2006		
		149.	Pathanamthitta	Meeting held*				
		150.	Wayanad	21-05-2005	29-06-2005			
		151.	Thirssur	Meeting held*				
		152.	Thiruvananthapuram	Meeting held*				
13.	Madhya Pradesh	153.	Betul	20-01-2005	13-04-2005	21-10-2005	09-01-2006	
		154.	Balaghat	12-02-2005	20-12-2005			
	44/48	155.	Barwani	30-09-2005	18-11-2005			
		156.	Bhind	25-05-2005				
		157.	Bhopal	28-05-2005	26-09-2005	07-01-2006	05-06-2006	
		158.	Damoh	04-12-2004	05-03-2005			
		159.	Datia	13-04-2005	17-12-2005			
		160.	Dewas	31-05-2005				
		161.	Dindori	01-04-2005	26-04-2006			
		162.	Dhar	28-03-2005	16-08-2005	21-11-2005		
		163.	Harda	10-04-2005	23-06-2005	01-01-2006		
		164.	Chhatarpur	07-02-2005	22-07-2005			
		165.	Guna	19-05-2005	10-10-2005			
		166.	Gwalior	27-06-2005				
		167.	Morena	20-07-2005	21-11-2005			
		168.	Mandla	01-03-2005	02-09-2005	24-04-2006		
		169.	Mandsaur	24-12-2004	01-02-2005	23-04-2005	30-07-2005	26-04-2006
		170.	Neemuch	21-03-2005	13-07-2005	25-02-2006		
		171.	Narsimhapur	18-02-2005	23-04-2005	10-09-2005		
		172.	Hoshangabad	16-02-2005				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		173.	Indore	27-05-2005	30-11-2005	30-01-2006	26-04-2006	
		174.	Jhansi	29-04-2005				
		175.	Jhabua	04-04-2005	28-10-2005			
		176.	Jabalpur	16-01-2006				
		177.	Khandwa	23-04-2005				
		178.	Khargaon	11-07-2005				
		179.	Katni	08-05-2005				
		180.	Panna	15-12-2004	06-01-2005	26-09-2005		
		181.	Rajgarh	26-11-2005	16-02-2006			
		182.	Ratlam	05-04-2005	16-01-2005			
		183.	Rewa	01-04-2005	10-01-2005	18-05-2006		
		184.	Seoni	31-03-2005	12-09-2005			
		185.	Sehore	18-07-2005				
		186.	Shahdol	03-06-2005	07-10-2005	14-03-2006		
		187.	Sagar	19-07-2005	17-12-2005	19-04-2006		
		188.	Sidhi	12-03-2005				
		189.	Shivpuri	18-09-2005				
		190.	Shajapur	05-03-2005				
		191.	Satna	09-05-2005				
		192.	Tikamgarh	04-03-2005				
		193.	Sheopur	08-11-2005				
		194.	Ujjain	05-07-2006				
		195.	Umaria	11-06-2005				
14. Maharashtra		196.	Akola	17-05-2005	31-12-2005			
		197.	Buldana	27-12-2004	12-03-2005			
	21/35	198.	Beed	10-08-2005				
		199.	Raigad	28-12-2004	21-02-2005	04-04-2005	11-06-2005	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		200.	Dhule	26-12-2005				
		201.	Chandrapur	22-02-2005	22-06-2005	06-10-2005	13-02-2006	23-06-2006
		202.	Gadchiroli	17-01-2005	25-05-2005	04-02-2006		
		203.	Gondiya	21-11-2005				
		204.	Hingoli	14-06-2005				
		205.	Bhandara	05-03-2005				
		206.	Jaigaon	05-03-2005	06-10-2005			
		207.	Jalna	16-07-2005				
		208.	Kolhapur	01-07-2005				
		209.	Sindhurg	29-06-2005				
		210.	Satara	05-09-2005				
		211.	Osmanabad	20-05-2005				
		212.	Latur	16-09-2005				
		213.	Pune	30-04-2005				
		214.	Parbhani	15-06-2005				
		215.	Thane	16-06-2005	13-06-2006			
		216.	Yavatmal	10-12-2005				
15.	Manipur	217.	Imphal West District	25-04-2006				
		218.	Imphal East District	13-04-2006	16-06-2006			
	5/9	219.	Thoubal	01-02-2005				
		220.	Tamenglong	31-01-2005				
		221.	Bishnupur	01-04-2006				
16.	Meghalya	222.	West Garo Hills	29-09-2005				
	7/7	223.	East Khasi Hills	Meeting held*				
		224.	West Khasi Hills	Meeting held*				
		225.	Ri Bhoi	Meeting held*				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		226.	East Garo Hills	Meeting held*				
		227.	South Garo Hills	Meeting held*				
		228.	Jaintia Hills	Meeting held*				
17.	Mizoram	229.	Aizwal	12-01-2005	02-02-2005	27-10-2005	08-05-2006	
		230.	Saiha	11-02-2005	31-05-2005			
	8/8	231.	Lawngtlai	10-02-2005	04-04-2005	31-05-2006		
		232.	Champhal	10-02-2005	09-11-2005			
		233.	Kolasib	23-03-2005	07-10-2005			
		234.	Lunglei	14-02-2005	27-05-2005	30-12-2005		
		235.	Mamit	13-04-2005	13-07-2005			
		236.	Serchhip	01-02-2005	03-04-2006			
18.	Orissa	237.	Angul	24-01-2005	22-07-2005			
		238.	Bargarh	06-01-2005	16-05-2005			
	26/30	239.	Balasore	19-02-2005	26-06-2005			
		240.	Bolangir	19-05-2005				
		241.	Bhadrak	18-01-2005	16-04-2005			
		242.	Boudh	06-05-2006				
		243.	Cuttack	22-01-2005	19-11-2005			
		244.	Dhenkanal	22-02-2005	18-05-2005	26-09-2005		
		245.	Ganjam	21-02-2005				
		246.	Gajapati	27-05-2005				
		247.	Jagatsinghpur	07-11-2005				
		248.	Jharsuguda	07-02-2005	07-10-2005			
		249.	Nayagarh	21-02-2005				
		250.	Nuapada	03-06-2005				
		251.	Nawangpur	21-01-2005				
		252.	Kandhamal (Phulbani)	24-01-2005	13-04-2005	15-07-2005	18-11-2005	29-04-2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		253.	Khurda	07-02-2005	18-07-2005	05-05-2006		
		254.	Kalahandi	25-01-2005	10-06-2005	19-09-2005		
		255.	Keonjhar	10-01-2005	15-07-2005			
		256.	Sundargarh	18-02-2005	17-05-2005			
		257.	Sonapur	17-05-2005	02-09-2005			
		258.	Sambalpur	22-02-2005				
		259.	Mayurbhanj	13-09-2005				
		260.	Raygoda	22-01-2005	03-11-2005			
		261.	Deogarh	11-02-2005	27-09-2005			
		262.	Puri	22-02-2005				
19. Punjab		263.	Faridkot	31-03-2005	30-06-2005			
		264.	Fatehgarh Sahib	30-03-2005	09-09-2005			
	14/17	265.	Ferozepur	15-04-2005				
		266.	Bathinda	29-09-2005				
		267.	Gurdaspur	15-07-2005				
		268.	Hoshiarpur	28-01-2005	15-07-2005			
		269.	Jalandhar	22-06-2005				
		270.	Kapurthala	31-03-2005				
		271.	Moga	11-03-2005				
		272.	Mansa	29-09-2005				
		273.	Nawanshehar	14-07-2005				
		274.	Patiala	29-03-2005				
		275.	Roopnagar	14-06-2005				
		276.	Sangrur	04-03-2005				
20. Rajasthan		277.	Ajmer	18-06-2005	15-09-2005	24-12-2005	24-06-2006	
		278.	Barmer	19-02-2005	23-05-2005	12-11-2005	28.01-2006	
	18/32	279.	Bundi	27-08-2005	21-20-2005	04-01-2006		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		280.	Baran	07-02-2006				
		281.	Bhilwara	14-11-2005	15-02-2006			
		282.	Banswara	09-05-2005				
		283.	Churu	03-02-2006				
		284.	Dungarpur	13-10-2005				
		285.	Dausa	Meeting not fix				
		286.	Dholpur	28-05-2005	18-11-2005			
		287.	Udaipur	26-12-2004	21-09-2005	28-01-2006	24-06-2006	
		288.	Jaisalmer	21-02-2005				
		289.	Jalor	22-09-2005				
		290.	Kota	27-01-2006				
		291.	Pall	26-04-2006				
		292.	Sawai Madhopur	19-09-2005				
		293.	Tonk	20-10-2005	10-02-2006			
		294.	Rajsamand	13-04-2006				
21.	Sikkim	295.	South Sikkim and West Sikkim	19-10-2005				
	1/4							
22.	Tamil Nadu	296.	Coimbatore	14-06-2005	15-09-2005	04-10-2005		
		297.	Cuddalore	15-04-2005	10-06-2006			
	27/30	298.	Dindigul	31-12-2004	31-03-2005	30-06-2005	16-11-2005	
		299.	Dharmapuri	29-04-2005	15-09-2005	21-11-2005		
		300.	Krishnagiri	12-07-2005				
		301.	Karur	06-09-2005				
		302.	Pudukkottai	17-06-2005	30-09-2005	27-12-2005		
		303.	Perambalur	04-07-2005				
		304.	Tiruvallur	31-12-2004	15-10-2005			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		305.	Tirunelveli	21-02-2005	09-09-2005	01-02-2006		
		306.	Vellore	30-12-2004	24-06-2005	13-07-2005	13-10-2005	
		307.	Villupuram	15-04-2005	15-07-2005	22-10-2005	07-07-2006	
		308.	Virudhunagar	22-02-2005	06-07-2005	22-11-2005		
		309.	Tiruvannamalai	11-02-2005	23-06-2005	14-10-2005		
		310.	Thoothukudi	22-02-2005				
		311.	Thanjavur	13-06-2005				
		312.	Thiruvarur	27-10-2005				
		313.	Theni	28-09-2005				
		314.	Salem	04-02-2005	10-11-2005			
		315.	Kancheepuram	21-10-2005	16-06-2006			
		316.	Kanniyakumari	17-02-2005	06-07-2005			
		317.	The Nilgiris	19-07-2005	05-10-2005			
		318.	Namakkal	04-02-2005				
		319.	Nagapattinam	17-11-2005				
		320.	Madurai	01-02-2005	01-07-2005	12-11-2005		
		321.	Ramanathapuram	11-11-2005				
		322.	Periyar (Erode)	05-02-2005	15-09-2005	26-06-2006		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	323.	Agra	29-05-2005				
		324.	Ambadkar Nagar	18-09-2005				
	37/72	325.	Allahabad	08-07-2005	25-04-2006			
		326.	Aligarh	22-05-2006				
		327.	Bijnor	28-12-2004	04-03-2006			
		328.	Bulandshahar	04-03-2006				
		329.	Bahraich	21-09-2005				
		330.	Chandoli	05-10-2005				
		331.	Chitrakoot	18-11-2005	25-03-2006			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		332.	Deoria	07-02-2005	16-09-2005	10-11-2005		
		333.	Etawah	14-05-2005				
		334.	Faizabad	12-04-2005	04-02-2005			
		335.	Firozabad	15-04-2005	02-07-2006			
		336.	Gonda	30-12-2005	31-03-2005			
		337.	Ghaziabad	04-03-2006				
		338.	Kushinagar	30-04-2005				
		339.	Kanpur Dehat	15-01-2005				
		340.	Kaushambi	19-11-2005				
		341.	Jaunpur	27-12-2004	20-05-2006			
		342.	Jhansi	28-05-2005	29-04-2006			
		343.	Lucknow	21-01-2006				
		344.	Lalitpur	31-07-2004	16-01-2006	27-05-2006		
		345.	Shaharanpur	31-12-2004	30-04-2005	16-07-2005	27-05-2006	
		346.	Shravasti	21-09-2005				
		347.	Sultanpur	10-06-2005				
		348.	Hardoi	30-04-2005	14-02-2006			
		349.	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	30-01-2006				
		350.	Mainpuri	30-03-2005	20-11-2005	30-06-2006		
		351.	Mirzapur	06-06-2005				
		352.	Mau	27-12-2004	20-07-2005			
		353.	Mathura	13-09-2005	04-03-2006			
		354.	Meerut	11-06-2005	24-01-2006			
		355.	Muzaffarnagar	24-09-2005				
		356.	Moradabad	15-07-2006				
		357.	Ravidas Nagar	02-07-2005				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		358.	Rae Bareli	16-12-2005				
		359.	Hamirpur	12-01-2005				
24.	Uttaranchal	360.	Almora	28-12-2004	08-04-2005			
		361.	Bageswar	02-12-2004	11-04-2005	30-12-2005		
	11/13	362.	Pithoragarh	30-12-2004	17-05-2005	21-11-2005		
		363.	Pauri Garhwal	29-06-2005	06-10-2005	20-06-2006		
		364.	Haridwar	30-03-2005	05-04-2005	27-01-2006		
		365.	Dehradun	13-04-2005				
		366.	Champawati	31-12-2004	04-07-2006			
		367.	Chamoli	21-09-2005	17-06-2006			
		368.	Rudraprayag	03-01-2006				
		369.	Uttarkashi	12-04-2005				
		370.	Tehari Garwal	11-04-2005	24-09-2005			
25.	West Bengal	371.	Bankura	20-09-2005				
	2/18	372	Hooghly	19-09-2005				
26.	Lakshadweep	373	Lakshadweep	01-04-2005				
	1/1							
27.	Pondicherry	374	Pondicherry	18-05-2005	10-06-2005	11-11-2005		
	1/4							

374/560

Total meeting held=620

Statement-II

*State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Details of meetings held
(after their reconstitution in October, 2004—during the year 2004, 2005 and current year)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl.No.	Dates of Meetings held		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh		07-02-2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhattisgarh		24-01-2005	08-07-2005	10-02-2006
3.	Goa		12-01-2005		
4.	Gujarat		07-02-2005	13-04-2005	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir		31-01-2005		
6.	Jharkhand		22-10-2005		
7.	Karnataka		03-12-2005		
8.	Mizoram		26-04-2005	16-09-2005	
9.	Punjab		Meeting fixed		
10.	Sikkim		04-01-2005	29-04-2005	
11.	Maharashtra		29-01-2005	10-08-2005	
12.	Madhya Pradesh		22-12-2004	22-09-2005	15-05-2006
13.	Nagaland		04-02-2005		
14.	Orissa		30-06-2005	30-09-2005	27-05-2006
15.	Rajasthan		20-10-2005	10-02-2006	
16.	Tamil Nadu		04-07-2005		
17.	Uttar Pradesh		19-11-2005		
18.	Pondicherry		02-05-2005	10-06-2005	

Statement-III

Details of Meeting of the District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees Prior to their reconstitution in October, 2004 (During the Year 2003-2004)

(As on 21-06-2004)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Districts	Dates of meetings held			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	26-07-2003			
		Ranga Readdy	15-09-2003			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	14-11-2005			
		West Siang	11-03-2003	29-10-2003		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Dibang Valley	28-06-2003			
		Tewang	04-08-2003			
		Lower Subansri	17-10-2003			
		West Kameng (Bomdila)	11-03-2003			
		Changlang	14-12-2003			
		Lohit	12-08-2003	20-11-2003		
		Tirap	26-06-2003	11-09-2003		
		Upper Siang	29-12-2003			
		Upper Subansiri	16-01-2004	18-03-2004		
3. Assam		N.C. Hills (Haflong)	17-04-2003			
		Kamrup	30-10-2003			
		Karbi Anglong*	N.A.			
		Kokrajhar*	N.A.			
		Dhemaji*	N.A.			
		Karimganj*	N.A.			
4. Bihar		Madhubani	10-02-2003			
		Madhepura	21-09-2003			
		Begusarai	04-04-2003	09-08-2003		
		Vaishali	06-05-2003	23-10-2003		
		Gaya	09-08-2003			
		Khagaria	02-03-2003			
		Purnia*	08-06-2003			
		Darbhanga*	19-01-2004			
		Jamui*	16-01-2004			
		Rohtas*	16-05-2003			
		Chhapra*	N.A.			
		Muzaffarpur	29-12-2003			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Gopalganj	28-08-2003			
		Nawada	21-01-2004			
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	27-01-2003			
		Bastar	03-07-2003			
		Dhamtari	30-03-2003			
		Janjgir (Champa)	25-09-2003			
		Koriya	27-09-2003			
		Raipur	27-09-2003			
		Durg	26-07-2003			
		Kanker	16-07-2003			
		Raigarh	February-03			
		Sarguja	July-03			
		Jashpur	February-03			
		Bilaspur	July-03			
6.	Goa	South Goa	22-05-2003	06-10-2003		
		North Goa	27-06-2003			
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedaba	10-04-2003	26-09-2003		
		Banaskantha	30-10-2003	25-06-2003	28-08-2003	
		Junagardh	05-04-2003	01-10-2003		
		Kheda/Nadiad	10-02-2003			
		Surat	19-06-2003	17-11-2003		
		Dang	19-06-2003			
		Rajkot	22-03-2003	16-08-2003		
		Vadodara	05-04-2003			
		Jamnagar	22-03-2003	30-06-2003		
		Bharuch	19-04-2003	21-06-2003	20-09-2003	
		Gandhinagar	16-01-2003	17-07-2003		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Kutch-Bhuj	27-01-2003	15-03-2003	13-06-2003	
		Patan	15-02-2003	19-07-2003		
		Mehsana	15-03-2003	03-10-2003		
		Sabarkantha	28-01-2003			
		Panchmahal	02-08-2003			
		Dahod	15-03-2003	11-07-2003		
		Bhavnagar	05-03-2003			
		Valsad	18-01-2003	21-06-2003	20-09-2003	
		Surendranagar	19-04-2003			
		Narmada	01-08-2003			
		Amreli	28-01-2003	05-07-2003		
		Anand	14-02-2003			
		Navsari	26-07-2003			
8.	Haryana	Jind	26-07-2003			
		Mahendergarh	N.A.			
		Sirsa*	N.A.			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	30-06-2003			
		Solan	28-06-2003			
		Sirmour	28-06-2003			
10.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	08-09-2003			
		Bokaro	30-09-2003			
		Dhanbad	23-09-2003			
		Dumka*	N.A.			
		Gerhwa*	29-02-2003			
		Giridhi*	19-07-2003			
		Hazaribagh*	06-08-2003			
		Koçarma*	28-05-2003			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sahibaganj*	N.A.			
		Jamatra*	June, 2003			
		Deoghar*	N.A.			
		Latehar*	N.A.			
		Chhattra*	N.A.			
		West Singhbhum*	30-06-2003			
		Pakur*	10-05-2003			
11. Kerala		Kozhikode	28-08-2003			
		Kasaragod	07-11-2003			
		Idduki*	N.A.			
		Waynad*	N.A.			
12. Karnataka		Belgaum	31-01-2003	06-07-2003	16-07-2003	27-10-2003
		Bagalkot	07-11-2003			
		Bijapur	19-04-2003			
		Chickmagalur	20-11-2003			
		Chitradurga	27-05-2003			
		Hassan	28-02-2003	26-06-2003	05-09-2003	
		Gulbarga	28-01-2003	11-09-2003		
		Dakshina Kannada	03-04-2003	28-06-2003	28-11-2003	
		Raichur	04-09-2003			
		Mangalore	03-04-2003	28-06-2003		
		Davangere	30-10-2003			
		Chamarajanagar	21-04-2003			
		Shimoga	26-06-2003	28-10-2003		
		Kodagu	04-04-2003	03-07-2003	29-11-2003	
		Kolar	04-04-2003	28-06-2003		
		Uttarakannada	11-04-2003			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Udupi	30-01-2003	18-07-2003		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna*	N.A.			
		Umeria*	N.A.			
		Kanti*	30-06-2003			
		Shahdol*	13-08-2003			
		Seoni*	N.A.			
		Dhindori*	27-02-2003			
14.	Maharashtra	Nanded*	12-02-2003			
		Hingoli*	15-02-2003			
		Chandrapur*	N.A.			
		Bhandra*	12-02-2003			
		Gadchoroli*	N.A.			
		Raigad	N.A.			
15.	Meghalya	East Khasi Hills	14-05-2003			
		East Garo Hills	Meeting to be Fixed			
16.	Mizoram	Aizwal	19-05-2003			
		Lunglei	09-07-2003			
		Saiha	11-07-2003			
		Lawngtlai*	10-07-2003			
		Kolasib	05-09-2003			
		Mamit	27-05-2003			
17.	Nagaland	Wokha*	Meeting to be Fixed			
18.	Orissa	Deogarh	16-05-2003			
		Mayurbhanj	20-06-2003			
		Keonjhar	04-06-2003			
		Koraput	N.A.			
		Boudh	N.A.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ganjam	N.A.			
		Angul	N.A.			
		Kandhmal	N.A.			
		Cuttak	N.A.			
		Jajpur	25-08-2003			
		Sambalpur	N.A.			
		Sundergarh	22-10-2003			
		Bargarh	N.A.			
		Dhanknal	12-04-2003			
19. Punjab	1.	Amritsar	04-07-2003	11-09-2003		
	2.	Bathinda	11-06-2003	25-09-2003		
	3.	Faridkot	11-11-2003			
	4.	Fatehgarh	26-04-2003			
	5.	Gurdaspur	13-06-2003			
	6.	Hoshiarpur	21-05-2003	29-09-2003		
	7.	Jalandhar	03-04-2003	14-05-2003	05-09-2003	
	8.	Kapurthala	13-05-2003	30-09-2003		
	9.	Mansa	04-04-2003	26-08-2003		
	10.	Muktsar	22-08-2003			
	11.	Nawansahar	13-05-2003	29-09-2003		
	12.	Patiala	28-03-2003			
	13.	Ropar	03-10-2003			
	14.	Sangarur	25-08-2003			
	15.	Ferozepur	05-05-2003			
20. Rajasthan	1.	Chittorgarh	17-02-2003			
	2.	Banswara*	N.A.			
	3.	Dungarpur*	15-01-2003			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Tamil Nadu	1. Nilgiri		29-01-2003	05-07-2003	04-11-2003	
	2. Vilupuram		17-03-2003	01-10-2003		
	3. Vellore		04-06-2003			
	4. Tiruvannamalai		11-07-2003			
	5. Ramanathapuram		09-07-2003			
	6. Virudhunagar		26-08-2003			
	7. Erode		31-01-2003	30-08-2003		
	8. Cuddalore		01-03-2003	16-05-2003		
	9. Dindigul*		N.A.			
	10. Nagapattinam*		25-06-2003			
22. Tripura	1. West Tripura		16-09-2003			
	2. South Tripura*		N.A.			
	3. Dhalai		N.A.			
23. Uttar Pradesh	1. Etawah		31-01-2003	14-10-2003		
	2. Saravasti		01-02-2003			
	3. Bahraich		09-07-2003			
	4. Auraya		08-03-2003			
	5. Bijnor		04-04-2003			
	6. Mainpuri		10-06-2003			
	7. Jaunpur		19-04-2003	10-08-2003		
	8. Basti		03-10-2003			
	9. Jalaun*		N.A.			
	10. Maharajganj*		August, 2003			
	11. Ghaziabad		19-04-2003			
	12. Gorakhpur*		25-10-2003			
	13. Kushinagar*		N.A.			
24. Uttaranchal	1. Bageshwar*		N.A.			
	2. Pauri*		N.A.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3. Tehari Gadwal	13-11-2003			
25. West Bengal		1. Murshidabad	N.A.			
		2. Purlia	N.A.			
		3. Jalpaiguri	N.A.			
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31-10-2003			

N.A.=Not Available

*=As per National Level Monitors (NLMs) Reports furnished by the Agri. Finance Corporation, New Delhi

**=Chairman of the Committee was requested to fix the meeting

Statement-IV

Details of the meetings of the State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees prior to their reconstitution in October, 2004 (During the Year 2003-2004)

(As on 21-06-2004)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Date of last Meeting held
1	2	3
1.	Assam	16-07-2003
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.
3.	Gujarat	N.A.
4.	Goa	16-12-2003
5.	Haryana	N.A.
6.	Kerala	23-10-2003
7.	Karnataka	N.A.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	22-09-2003
9.	Maharashtra	16-05-2004
10.	Mizoram	11-07-2003
11.	Meghalaya	N.A.

1	2	3
12.	Orissa	20-01-2004
13.	Punjab	N.A.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.
15.	Uttaranchal	N.A.
16.	A & N Admn.	N.A.
17.	D & N Haveli	31-10-2003
18.	Lakshadweep	N.A.

N.A. = Not Reported

[English]

Export Promotion Schemes

*199. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI R. PRABHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain exporters mis-used export promotion schemes and caused loss of valuable foreign exchange to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in such cases during each of the last three years; and

(c) the measures taken for preventing misuse of the export promotion schemes?

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

(b) Several cases of alleged misuse of export promotion schemes have been looked by the various agencies during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. During this period, 1311 show cause notices have been issued to the alleged offenders, demanding a total duty of Rs. 3580 crores. Out of these, 792 cases have been adjudicated confirming a total duty of Rs. 1192 crores and fine and penalty of Rs. 829 crores. The remaining show cause notices are at various stages of adjudication.

(c) A number of measures have been taken by the Government to prevent misuse of export promotion schemes. Changes in the policy and procedures and amendments in the relevant Acts and Rules are made from time to time to tighten up the schemes to help prevent misuse. In fact, there are in-built safeguards in the schemes to prevent their misuse. Some of these are as follows:-

- (i) Licences issued under Advance Licensing (Authorisation) Scheme are subject to actual user condition and are non-transferable.
- (ii) Capital goods imported under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme are subject to actual user condition till the fulfilment of export obligation.
- (iii) Value caps have been fixed for various export items under the Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme to help prevent misuse by over-invoicing. In respect of products where the credit entitlement is 10% or more, the amount of credit is restricted to 50% of the Present Market Value (PMV).
- (iv) Although All Industry Rates of Drawback for most of the products have been notified in ad valorem terms, drawback caps have been imposed in almost all cases to preclude the possibility of misuse through over-invoicing.

Apart from the safeguards provided in the Schemes,

other monitoring and checking procedures adopted to prevent their misuse are:-

- (i) The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) monitors the export promotion schemes by way of inspections, regular monitoring of Denied Entity List (DEL) and by various checks and balances at various levels. Whenever any reports on fraudulent practices are brought to notice, the names of such defaulting firms are put under DEL immediately and enforcement action is initiated as per the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. The importer-exporter codes (IEC) of the fraudulent companies are cancelled.
- (ii) Alerts are issued by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) to field formations from time to time about fraudulent companies and modus operandi adopted.
- (iii) The risk-prone commodities and exporters are specially targeted for critical examination of the goods/declarations and the market values of such export goods are subjected to thorough verification.
- (iv) Export consignments for examination and scrutiny are subjected to parameter-based selection. Higher examination norms are adopted for goods exported to sensitive destinations.
- (v) Efforts are made to identify and locate the persons associated with the fraudulent companies and those involved are arrested and detained.
- (vi) Steps are taken to freeze the bank accounts of the fraudulent companies in cases of misuse of drawback scheme and the bank in which drawback was credited is requested to remit the amount to government account.
- (vii) Steps are taken to recover the customs duty sought to be evaded by issue of show cause notice and launching of adjudication proceedings.

- (viii) Meetings are held at regular intervals for exchange of information among the various intelligence agencies.

Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network

*200. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Meteorological Department proposes to set up Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network in the country;

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

(c) the salient features of the said system;

(d) the details of the estimated expenditure to be incurred in setting up of such stations; and

(e) the time by which such stations will start functioning in the country?

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

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is in the process of setting up a 17-station Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network (RTSMN) as a part of the Early Warning System for Tsunamis and Storm Surges in Indian Ocean being set up by Government of India. The locations of the field stations are: Bhuj, Bhopal, Chennai, Bokaro, Pune, Thiruvantapuram, Visakhapatnam, Shillong, Goa, Dehradun, Shimla, Port Blair, Diglipur, Campbell Bay, Minicoy, Dharamashala and Hyderabad (Location-wise map enclosed).

(c) the salient feature of RTSMN will be that each station will be equipped with seismic and GPS (Global Positioning System) sensors with facility to transmit the data through satellite communication to a Central Receiving Station at New Delhi (IMD) and Hyderabad (Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Ministry of Earth Sciences for real time processing and interpretation of Tsunamigenic seismic sources.

(d) The estimated expenditure for setting up RTSMN is around Rs. 10 crores.

(e) It is expected that the complete Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network (RTSMN) will start functioning by the mid of 2007.

Money Changers at Indo-Bangla Border

1377. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private money changers and carrying and forward agencies are mushrooming close to Land Customs Stations at Indo-Bangladesh Border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regulate the setting up of banks with foreign exchange facilities close to all land customs stations on the Indo-Bangladesh border to facilitate change of money for the traders as well as travellers going through land ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other steps taken to stop the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No such specific activities have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised banks to appoint franchisees for restricted money changing. Recently, RBI has taken initiative to activate the banks to provide greater exchange facilities, particularly in the border area. Presently, 5 Restricted Money Changers, licensed by the Reserve Bank of India, are operating within 10 kms of the Indo-Bangladesh border.

Fundings in PMGSY

1378. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of fundings from the Union Government, Central Road Fund, NABARD, State Government and multilateral agencies separately in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is

a 100% Centrally funded programme. The details of funding for PMGSY during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Source	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2003-04	Central Road Fun	2325
2004-05	(i) Central Road Fund	2148
	(ii) Asian Development Bank/World Bank	320
2005-06	(i) Central Road Fund	3809.50
	(ii) Asian Development Bank/World Bank	410.50

[Translation]

Community Toilets

1379. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the construction of community toilets in urban area in cooperation with the private and voluntary organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow to utilise MPLAD funds for the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which the permission for the same is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Sanjha Swachhata Abhiyan, a Community Toilets and Sanitation programme of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for funding of construction of Community Toilets and Sanitation facilities for the benefit of floating population and the public in general, was launched on 30-01-2006. The scheme is for construction of Community Toilets in Schools, Institutes, Hospitals, Bus Stands, Railway Stations/busy market places, slums, etc. in urban areas. Under the scheme, HUDCO will provide 50% subsidy upto Rs. 20,000, out of the ceiling cost of Rs. 40,000/- per WC/Bath. The matching share has to be borne by the implementing agency from its own sources or from MPLAD/MLALAD funds, etc.

Subsidy from HUDCO would be release only after implementing agency invests its own share for WC/Bath in the projects. In case, the gross cost per WC/Bath exceeds Rs. 40,000, then HUDCO can finance the balance project cost as loan to the agency under HUDCO's infrastructure guidelines an 'Action Plan' Scheme terms of financing. HUDCO will give subsidy upto Rs. 50 lakhs per district under the Scheme.

A sum of Rs. 794.20 lacs have been sanctioned by HUDCO as grant with loan of Rs. 39.16 lacs under 11 Schemes as per details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

List of Scheme Sanctioned under Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme for Loan/Subsidy. (As on 30-6-2006).

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Proposal Received for	Agency/Beneficiaries share	Subsidy Sanctioned	Loan Sanctioned	WC/Bath/ Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Construction of 2 Nos. toilet Blocks at GACL, Ropar (Scheme No. 18777).	6.00	6.00	4.16	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Construction of Toilets Blocks (109 WC and 51 Bath) at Alang Ship Breaking yard and other various ports areas in Gujarat State by GMB (Scheme No. 18903)	35.60	22.00	0.00	160
3.	Grant for construction of 4 nos. of Community Toilets at 2 places in Harihar, District Davangera, Karnataka and 2 places in Quthbullapur, District Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 18923)	5.3	2.60	0	13
4.	Proposal for the construction of Toilets in the schools of Uttaranchal State (In-principle sanction)	495.83	462.80	0	2415
5.	Proposal for the construction of Toilets in the Urban areas of Uttaranchal State (In-principle sanction).				
6.	Implementation of community Toilets and sanitation programme for 1 site at Ahmedabad (Scheme No. 18826)	5.04	2.40	0	12
7.	Construction of 1341 (1123+218) Toilet seats in 125 locations in 51 Nagarpalika in 20 Districts of Gujarat (Scheme No. 18827)	508.5	268.20	0	1341
8.	Construction of Pay and Use Toilet complexes at 5 places under implementation of Community Toilet and Sanitation Programme at Kukatpally District Ranga Reddy Andhra Pradesh. (Scheme No. 18829)	28.74	6.00	0	30
9.	Grant for construction of 4 nos. of Community Toilets at 2 places in Harihar, District Davangera, Karnataka and 2 Places in Quthbullapur, District Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh (Scheme No. 18928)	5.3	2.8	0	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Implementation of Community Toilets and Sanitation Programme at Bus Stand, Jhajjar Haryana (Scheme No. 18933)	4.760	2.40	0	12
11.	Construction of 8 Toilets complexes at sites in Ambala Haryana (Scheme No. 18925)	21.2	19.20	35	96
Total		111.627	794.20	39.16	4122

[English]

Assistance by NABARD For Rural Electrification

1380. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for rural electrification in the State of Madhya Pradesh during Tenth Five Year Plan Period;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the proposals being considered by NABARD for

rural electrification during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides financial assistance by way of loans to State Governments under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for taking up rural electrification projects. The status of loan sanctioned and disbursed under RIDF by NABARD for rural electrification project in the State of Madhya Pradesh during Tenth Five Year Plan is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Tranche of RID and Year	Activity	No. of Projects	RIDF Loan	Amount disbursed
VIII 2002-03	System improvement in power sector	34	111.37	98.29
VIII 2002-03	Mini Hydel Project (3x5 mW)	1	35.10	7.02

Amount disbursed as on 29-07-2006.

29 projects of System improvement in power sector are completed. The remaining 5 project and the Mini Hydel Project are under implementation.

(c) No project for rural electrification from Madhya Pradesh is pending with NABARD.

Service Condition of LIC Employees

1381. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation is facing stiff competition in the market from private operators;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to deploy its employees as Insurance Advisors to market its products;

(c) whether it is also proposed to implement 'Put-and-call-options' to ensure flexibility in its working and to amend service condition and pension rules to facilitate the employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. To strengthen its marketing, LIC has formulated a proposal to deploy its employees as Insurance Advisors, which involves amendments to several provisions of the LIC of India (Staff) Regulations, 1960 and LIC of India (Employees) Pension Rules, 1995. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Supply of Gas to Thermal Power Projects in Assam

1382. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Union Government to augment gas supplies through Oil India Ltd. (OIL) for the thermal power plants in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Government of Assam, vide letter No. PEL.140/95/Pt.I/83 dated 16th May, 2006, have requested to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India for early allocation of 0.65 MMSCMD gas for their proposed 100 MW Amguri Combined Cycle Power Project. The gas linkage is expected to be established with OIL.

(c) The response from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is being obtained.

Silver and Gold Stock

1383. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of gold and silver is lying in Government mints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to release more gold and silver in the market to keep the prices low; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The India Government Mints as of now have only operational stock of gold and silver for day to day working of medallion order and the minting of commemorative coins.

Awareness of Insurance Product

1384. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the awareness of the insurance products among the rural people is not adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to utilize the services of postal departments for selling the insurance products both life and non-life particularly in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Insurance Sector was opened up in the year 2000 to facilitate entry of private players in the Insurance

Industry. At the time of opening up, it was envisaged that the new entrants would facilitate the reach of insurance to the rural sectors. With this mandate, a number of steps have been taken, which inter-alia, include regulatory stipulations, targeted awareness campaigns, introduction of various channels of intermediation and innovative/tailor-made products.

(c) to (e) The Department of Posts is already selling rural postal life insurance policies since 1995. These policies are whole-life, endowment, anticipated endowment, convertible whole-life and 10 years money back. It has also entered into an agreement with the Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. (OICL) for the sale of selected non-life insurance products through the network of post offices in rural areas.

[Translation]

Water Management System

1385. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to give top priority for water management system in urban area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the work done during the last two years under this management system;

(d) whether a number of State Government are not cooperating with the Union Government in water management system; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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 House.

[English]

Amenities to Poor

1386. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes and schemes formulated and implemented by the Government to provide necessary amenities to the poor living in small and big cities of Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned, city-wise by the Government during this period and the amount spent by the State Government on the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) To facilitate construction of dwelling Units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling environment through community toilets, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki -Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched w.e.f. 2-12-2001. Since the inception of VAMBAY, Government of India (GOI) subsidy amounting to Rs. 3.67 crore has been released to the State of Jammu & Kashmir to implement 5 schemes. Year-wise details are as under:—

Year	GOI Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)	Dwelling units Covered	Toilet Seats Covered
2001-02	0.87	387	0
2002-03	0.38	170	0
2003-04	0.99	442	0
2004-05	0.64	210	85
2005-06	0.79	180	191
Total	3.67	1389	276

(b) Scheme-wise, financial and physical achievements under VAMBAY in the cities/towns of the State of Jammu and Kashmir are at given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Cumulative Scheme-wise details of VAMBAY Schemes in which GOI Subsidy has been Released in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as on 30-6-2006

Sl. No.	Sch. No.	Name of Cities/Towns Covered	Agency	Subsidy Released by GOI						Subsidy Released by GOI		Till Date	DUs Covered under the		Toilet Units Covered under the	Physical Progress Attained (As on 30.6.2006)	
				Released by GOI in 2001-2002	Released by GOI in 2002-2003	Released by GOI in 2003-2004	Released by GOI in 2004-2005	Released by GOI in 2005-2006	Released by GOI in 2005-2006	Released by GOI in 2005-2006	Housing Units		Toilet Units	Released GOI Subsidy		Completed in Prog.	Housing Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

State: Jammu and Kashmir

1.	17551	Jammu	JDA	87.00	38.320				125.320	0.000	125.320	557	0	557	0	0	0
2.	18082	Srinagar DA	Srinagar			99.450			99.450	0.000	99.450	442	0	21	128		
3.	18063	Anantnag, Sopore, Baramulla, Gulmarg, Tangmar, Nejjin, Kudwara, Nardwara, Bugam, Charar-i-Sharif, Khan Sharif, Nagan, Beerwaha, Pulwana, Pampore, Khrew, Tiral, Sheplan, Kulgan, Bijbehara, Mattan, Achabal, Kakarnag, Dooruverinag, Qazigund, Sumbal, Kunzar and Ganderbal	DLB, Kashmir				17.000	38.200	0.000	55.200	55.200	0	276				

4. 18684	Anantanag, Hejin, Kupwara, Budgam, Charar-i-Sharif, Khan Sharif, Megan, Beerwaha, Puhwana, Pampore, Khrew, Tirah, Shapian, Kulgam, Bijbehara, Matan, Achabal, Qazigund, Kunzar, Ganderbal and Pahalgam	DLB Kashmir	2.250	11.360	13.610	0.000	13.610	60	0						
5. 18632	Srinagar	Srinagar DA	45.000	29.250	74.250	0.000	74.250	330	0						
Total for Jammu and Kashmir			87.000	38.320	99.450	64.250	312.630	55.200	367.830	1389	276	578	128	0	0

[Translation]

Gramin Haat Pariyojana Phase-II

1387. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects proposed by Rajasthan for the Gramin Haat Pariyojana Phase-II are ending for approval;

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

(c) the time by which these 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Rajasthan had proposed a special project under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), for setting up permanent marketing centres in 12 districts (Gramin Haat Phase-II) for sanction. The project proposal was examined in accordance with guidelines for special projects under SGSY and as a similar special project under SGSY for setting up permanent marketing complexes in 10 districts to be executed by the same agency had already been sanctioned in March, 2002 and was yet to be completed, the proposal for starting IInd phase of the project was returned to the State Government indicating that it can be considered only after the first phase is successfully completed and projected results are achieved.

[English]

Fellowships by National Institute of Rural Development

1388. SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people working at present in the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad;

(b) whether there is any scheme offering 'fellowships'

to retired civil servants and the people working with the NGOs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) There are 436 persons working at present in the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and its Regional Office at Guwahati, including 90 Academic Staff.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Persons eligible for induction as Senior Fellow in National Institute Rural Development are eminent persons in the field of rural development; senior Bankers with a flair for rural development, senior officers both serving and retired from the Government of India, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings and senior academics and scholars working on subjects relevant to rural development issues. The persons serving in Government, Government organizations may either be taken on deputation basis or on sanction of study leave by the parent organization for the purpose.

The persons eligible for induction a Visiting Fellows are officers of All India Services and Central and State Services or working in training and research Institutes, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks, Universities and NGOs with at least 10 years of experience in the field of training and research in rural development. At present there are 3 Senior Fellows and 3 Visiting Fellows working in National Institute of Rural Development.

Setting Up of Power Plant

1389. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a power plant in some coal-bearing States to meet the power need of Delhi exclusively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has decided to set up a pithead

coal based power plant of 2000 MW in District Janjgir-Champa of Chhattisgarh to meet Delhi's growing power needs. Subject to tying up of inputs/clearances relating to the project, the timeline for commissioning of the project is set at 2010-11 (1000 MW) and 2011-12 (1000 MW).

Funds by NABARD to Farmers Clubs

1390. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD is funding the farmers club in the country; and

(b) if so, the fund allocated to these clubs during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are as under:—

(Amount Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Grant released during 2003-04	Grant released during 2004-05	Grant released during 2005-06	Cumulative Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tripura	60000	146910	272190	479100
2.	Gujarat	1041178	2490395	2461585	5993158
3.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	3758746	6118932	6024991	15902669
5.	Madhya Pradesh	778329	854495	1129046	2761870
6.	Orissa	790977	1000842	1163333	2955152
7.	West Bengal	1681136	2101710	2718614	6501461
8.	Punjab & Haryana	1779253	2172959	1694306	5646518
9.	Tamil Nadu	1616608	2173463	2678572	6468643
10.	Uttaranchal	253568	1624207	1146330	3024105
11.	Nagaland	0	2750	6000	8750
12.	Sikkim	105848	244147	188183	538178
13.	Assam	197639	322624	704162	1224425
14.	Andhra Pradesh	2894976	4029961	3300467	10225404
15.	Manipur	1125	0	0	1125
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	52365	36000	0	88365
17.	Rajasthan	469996	918000	2012531	3400527

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	57177	280077	364233	701487
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1201142	2911053	3365788	7477983
20.	New Delhi	3000	0	0	3000
21.	Goa	71716	180927	155296	407939
22.	Bihar	515861	795553	1003702	2315116
23.	A & N Island	100654	120879	77344	298877
24.	Maharashtra	2771594	3663811	3888500	10323905
25.	Chhattisgarh	153492	615039	439188	1207719
26.	Jharkhand	9836390	866438	1275396	3125524
27.	Meghalaya	0	60000	28724	88724
28.	Himachal Pradesh	146829	355744	249920	752493
29.	Kerala	485073	907093	1604394	2996560
Total		21971972	34994010	37952795	94918777

Service Tax

1391. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) amount of Service Tax collection in the field of banking, State-wise since its inception;

(b) whether there are problems being faced in the collection of banking Service Tax;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve collection of Service Tax in general and banking Service Tax in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The jurisdiction of field formations in Service Tax is not State-wise. Further, assessee is also allowed to pay service

tax at centralized location. Therefore, compilation of State-wise revenue is not feasible. However, gross service tax collections, financial year-wise, from "banking and other financial service" since its inception in July 2001, are as given below:—

Year	Revenue (Rs. crore)
2001-02	63
2002-03	175
2003-04	308
2004-05	1052
2005-06	1954 (provisional)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above;

(d) The Government has been, in general, taking following steps to improve collection of service tax:—

- (i) Strengthening tax administration;
- (ii) Wide publicity in print and electronic media for increasing public awareness and tax payer education;
- (iii) Extensive surveys to identify the service providers;
- (iv) Trade facilitation like registration melas to reach out the service providers and e-filing of return;
- (v) Development of intelligence network and anti-evasion measures.

National Law Schools

1392. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the National Law School in various states;

(b) if so, the States where these National Law Schools are being set up;

(c) whether one such National Law School is proposed be set up in Delhi from 2007-08 academic year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Zonal Plan for Yamuna

1393. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has prepared a Draft Zonal Plan for Yamuna in Delhi as reported in the Times of India dated July 17, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step taken by the Government on the said Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that the Draft Zonal Development Plan for river Yamuna covering Zone 'O' and part of Zone 'P' has been prepared. The draft Plan was considered in the Authority meeting held on 28-6-2006 and was approved for inviting objections/suggestions from the public in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Development Act.

Infrastructure Growth

1394. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Survey has pointed out a drop in infrastructure growth;

(b) if so, the actual drop noticed during the last three years;

(c) whether the growth prospects depend directly on the rapid development of physical infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken for speedy provision of quality infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Economic Survey, 2005-06 had pointed out that the overall index of six core industries, namely crude petroleum, petroleum refinery products coal, electricity, cement and finished steel, having a direct bearing on infrastructure and accounting for 27 per cent weight in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), in April-December, 2005, registered a growth of 4.5 per cent, which was lower than the 6.4 per cent registered during April-December, 2004.

(b) The rate of growth of the overall index of the six core industries during April-May, 2006-07 and the previous three years are as follows:—

Year	Rate of Growth (Per cent)
2006-07 (April-May)	5.9
2005-06 (April-May)	7.1
2005-06	5.1
2004-05	5.8
2003-04	6.1

(c) Economic growth depends on the resources available, including physical infrastructure, and their overall productivity. There is a positive association between economic growth and physical infrastructure.

(d) A Committee on Infrastructure under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister has been constituted to expedite and streamline infrastructure projects and reforms. The government has also set up a special purpose vehicle called India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) for providing long term debt to infrastructure. There is also a scheme to provide viability gap funding to eligible projects taken up under public private partnership.

Shortcomings in Implementation of NREGA

1395. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Rural Development while conducting a survey on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) have found some shortcomings in its implementation;

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

(c) the number of States covered by this survey;

(d) whether a meager amount has been allocated for administrative expenses for implementation of the Act; and

(e) if so, the other points raised in the survey and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to rectify the shortcomings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme has engaged five agencies for conducting the monitoring and evaluation study of NREGA. The names of the agencies and the States covered are as under:—

Agency	Districts to be covered
1. Indian Institute of Women's Studies, New Delhi	Two districts each from Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
2. Centre for Budget Governance Accountability, New Delhi	One district in Andhra Pradesh, two districts each from Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh
3. Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore	One district each from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
4. Institute of Human Development, New Delhi	Six district of Bihar
5. Centre for Development Alternative, Ahmedabad	Six district of Gujarat

(d) Under NREGA 2% of the total cost of implementation of the Act has been allocated for administrative expenses.

(e) The agencies engaged for conducting monitoring and evaluation studies are yet to submit their final report.

Merger of NFFWP with NREGA

1396. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the implementation status of the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) in the State of Assam since its introduction, showing amount actually disbursed and released in targeted area;

(b) whether the unspent balance of NFFWP has been merged with National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in those areas;

(c) if so, the area-wise details of amount so merged and status of the half done schemes under NFFWP;

(d) whether nearly 40,000 MT of allotted rice against those executed schemes in Dhemaji and Lakhimpur remain undelivered;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which and the manner in which these outstanding rice are to be made available to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) For implementation

of National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) in the State of Assam, the year-wise and district-wise amount released by the Government of India is given in the enclosed statement-I

(b) Yes.

(c) The district-wise amount so merged with NREGS are given in the enclosed statement-II. With the introduction of scheme under NREGA since 2-2-2006, the works under NFFWP were required to be completed by 30-06-06, as per instruction of Government. Accordingly, almost all half done scheme under NFFWP were completed.

However any left over schemes beyond 30-06-06, will be considered as a new scheme under NREGS and will be completed as per norms of NREGS.

(d) Total 54,237.00 MTs of rice remain undelivered with 30818 MTs for Dhemaji and 23,419 MT for Lakhimpur district respectively.

(e) Foodgrain remained undelivered due to inability of FCI authority to deliver the same.

(f) Further issue of undelivered quantity of rice under NFFWP has been discontinued. There are no outstanding liabilities for foodgrain to be issued to the labourers under NFFWP.

Statement-I

The release of central share under NFFWP for the year 2004-2005

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the DRDA	Central Share released		Total
1.	Kokrajhar	200.00	1655.19	3107.40
2.	N.C. Hills	200.00	786.37	1371.34
3.	K. Anglong	200.00	1287.9	2373.51
4.	Dhemaji	200.00	919.34	1637.03
5.	Lakhimpur	200.00	903.11	1604.60
Total		1000.00	5551.91	10093.88
				16645.79

The release of central share under NFFWP/NREGA for the year 2005-06

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	DRDA		Central Share released		Total
1	Dhemaji	25.00	1535.87	3014.70	4575.57
2	K. Anglong	25.00	4303.23	4223.32	8551.55
3	Kokrajhar	25.00	2765.19	5427.68	8217.87
4	N.C. Hills	25.00	2627.47	2578.68	5231.15
5	Lakhimpur	25.00	3017.51	2961.48	6003.99
6	Goalpara	535.00	—	—	535.00
7	Bongaigaon	535.00	—	—	535.00
Total		1195.00	14249.27	18205.86	33650.13

Statement-II*The district-wise fund under NFFWP merged with NREGA*

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Lakhimpur	3885.48
2.	Dhemaji	6628.46
3.	K. Anglong	8559.48
4.	N.C. Hills	5120.58
5.	Kokrajhar	8149.20
Total		32343.20

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana in Jammu and Kashmir

1397. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the

reconstruction plan announced for Jammu & Kashmir in November, 2004 with a relaxation of the "Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana" (Golden Jubilee Urban Employment) especially for the Plan;

(b) the number of families likely to be benefited by the plan;

(c) whether there has been a change in the funding ratio of Centre-State for the Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Under the Reconstruction Plan, 2500 urban poor are to be assisted for setting up of micro enterprises and 2500 urban poor will be provided skill upgradation training under the Self Employment component of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(c) and (d) For this Reconstruction Plan the funding ratio between Centre and State Government will be 90:10 instead of 75:25 as is for the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

Illegal Import of Spices

1398. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding illegal import of certain spices from Sri Lanka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received regarding improper importation of Indonesian Cloves disguised as Sri Lanka origin in order to claim duty free concession under the Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement. Undervaluation of cloves as also misuse of ISFTA for import of areca nuts and pepper at concessional rate of duty has also been alleged.

(c) The details of cases booked in this regard are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	No. of Cases	Value of seized goods	Duty involved
2005-2006	1	65.00	120.00
2006-2007	Nil	Nil	Nil

All Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been sensitized to remain alert and thwart the attempts to illegally import spices from Sri Lanka.

IPOs of State Bank of Hyderabad

1399. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Bank of India Capital Market, as Capital Advisor to State Bank of Hyderabad is going in for the floatation of Initial Public Offering to help the latter to improve its capital position;
- (b) if so, the reason for such move;

(c) whether Subsidiary Banking Act 1960 permits such departure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for violation the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. State Bank of Hyderabad has not appointed any advisor so far for floatation of its Initial Public Offer (IPO), as the existing provisions in the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 do not allow the bank to go in for an IPQ.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Transfer Policy of NABARD

1400. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NABARD is having any fixed transfer policy for transfer of its officers/staff to different places;

(b) if so, details of the policy being followed by the NABARD;

(c) if not, the main reasons for not having any fixed transfer policy;

(d) the normal tenure period for transfer, from plain areas, disturbed areas and North Eastern Region; and

(e) the grounds and number of officers from the level of Assistant Managers have been given out of turn transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the current Transfer Policy while transferring Officers to meet the staffing requirements of different offices, the Bank keeps in view the requirement like, a proper mix of experience and skills so as to enable them to handle diverse situations in different States. Also, while transferring them, the Bank places considerable importance on an officer's past experience including a District Development Manager (DDM) posting.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The normal tenure for transfer of officers in Grade 'A', 'B' & 'C' including, DDMs at a Centre after which an officer will normally be due for transfer is as under:

Sl. No.	Grade	Length of Stay (LOS)
1	Grade 'A'	7 years
2	Grade 'B'	6 years
3	Grade 'C'	5 years
4	DDMs (Grade 'C'/B')	5 years

However, the placement of officers in Grade 'D' and above, is to be decided as per the administrative requirement and the suitability of the officer for the post irrespective of the Length of Stay (LOS) at a centre, where an Officer is presently posted. As regards postings to and from the North Eastern Region (NER), Gangtok and Port Blair, Officers desirous of posting to the captioned centres will be posted for a minimum period of three years. Preference for posting will be given to those officers who have not served at these centres in the past and have completed the specified LOS at the present centre. In case, adequate number of options are not received, bank may at its discretion post officers to these centres for a period of three years as per administrative requirement. On completion of tenure at these centres, officers will be posted to one of the three choice centres depending upon the availability of vacancies in those centres, earlier length of stay in the choice centres and administrative exigencies. Officers who have completed three years in any NER, Port Blair, and Gangtok will be normally posted for full tenure at one of their choice centre after repatriation.

(e) According to NABARD there has been no out of turn transfers. However, 57 officers from the level of Assistant Manager were transferred before the completion of their normal tenure on various grounds like medical/humanitarian and other personal grounds.

Hydro-Electric Project in Karnataka

1401. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Mekedatu and Hogenekkal in the border area of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is an ideal place for setting up of an hydro electric project;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been undertaken in this regard; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) On the request of Government of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during January 2001, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) had agreed to take up the work of preparation of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 4 Hydroelectric Projects (HEP) in the Cauvery Basin, viz. the Hogenekkal HEP (120 MW) and Rasimanal HEP (360 MW) in Tamil Nadu and Shivasamudram HEP (270 MW) and Mekadatu HEP (400 MW) in Karnataka.

However, preparation of the DPRs for the above projects could not be commenced by NHPC as differences between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the draft of the Tripartite Agreement to be signed between the two State Governments and NHPC are yet to be resolved.

Import of Coaches for Metro Projects

1402. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to import coaches for Metro Projects from Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the coaches are likely to be imported;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to manufacture their own coaches for Metro Projects instead of importing them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Choice of procurement source for metro coaches is

within the competence of the concerned Metro Rail Corporations. The DMRC has no plans of importing metro coaches presently. No other Metro Project has reached the stage of purchasing coaches.

(d) and (e) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML), Bangalore has submitted a proposal for its expansion and for setting up of an R & D Wing with a view to manufacture metro coaches in India. Ministry of Railways also have facilities to manufacture metro coaches.

Crop Loan

1403. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Crop Loan provided to farmers during 2005-06 by cooperative banks, nationalized banks, regional rural banks and private banks, State-wise;

(b) whether all banks credited 2% interest rebate to farmers accounts before March 31, 2006 as per NABARD instructions;

(c) if so, total amount released by Union Government to States under interest rebate scheme;

(d) whether any State adjusted 2% the Union Government interest rebate to its own interest rebate scheme; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check misappropriation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The data is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Government of India has released Rs. 1700 crores to RBI for reimbursing the scheduled commercial banks (nationalised and private banks), cooperative banks and regional rural banks through NABARD on account of their crediting 2% interest rebate (relief) to the farmers' account before 31st March 2006. So far 22 public sector banks and 12 private sector banks have been reimbursed to the extent of Rs. 252.58 crore and Rs. 5.16 crore respectively. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 840 crore out of the above has been made available to NABARD for reimbursing the RRBs

and Cooperative Banks. Thus the total disbursement on account of this scheme stood at Rs. 1097.74 crore as on date. The details of claim for District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), State Cooperative and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) settled by NABARD as on 27th July 2006 are as under:—

Sl. No.	No. of States	Name of Agency	Claims settled (Amount in Rs.)
1	18	DCCBs	3,62,88,96,048
2	8	SCBs*	21,16,035
3	2	SCARDB	47,97,187
4	25	RRBs#	1,34,74,16,684
Total			4,98,32,25,954

Working as Central Financing Agency (CFA)

in respect of 106 RRBs

(d) and (e) Rs. 1700 crore has been released to RBI for making reimbursement to the Banks for crediting 2% interest rebate in the farmer's accounts. No money has been released to the States.

Fluorosis Mitigation Centre

1404. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:

SHRI BHUPENDRA SINH SOLANKI:

Will be the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for setting up the National Centre for Excellence for Fluoride Mitigation at Gandhinagar in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details indicating the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) The establishment of a Fluorosis Mitigation Centre in the country is under consideration of the Ministry.

[Translation]

Auction of Land to School

1405. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land to schools and educational institutions in Delhi through auction recently;

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

(c) the number of plots auctioned alongwith the prices thereof;

(d) whether such auction policy is likely to further increase the cost of education as the additional cost is likely to be transferred to the parents of students by the private schools;

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

(f) the reasons for discontinuing with the old system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Sir, instances of non-compliance of terms and conditions of allotments and allegations of non-transparent mode of allotment have led Delhi Development Authority to decide to dispose of school sites and higher and technical institutions by auction procedure. While sites for higher and technical institutions are now disposed of by auction, 50% of sites for Senior Secondary Schools in every neighbourhood are offered to Government of Delhi and remaining 50% are disposed of by auction. All primary school sites are offered to the municipal body.

(c) 7 plots have been auctioned for higher and technical institutions for total bid amount of Rs. 91.672 crore. For the first time three school sites were put on auction on 30-6-2006. Bids have been received for two sites for an amount of Rs. 28.61 crore.

(d) to (f) Auction is a transparent and credible mode of disposal of land. The conduct of societies/auction purchasers, running schools and higher technical institutions on such land would continue to be subject to

statutory provisions of respective Acts that govern the running of schools and higher and technical institutions.

Green Belts In Delhi

1406. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing green belts under the control of Department of Horticulture of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) location-wise;

(b) whether the DDA has converted some of these green belts into residential area and the construction work is still going on at some of these green belts;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the destruction of green belts and to restore converted green belts?

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

[English]

Monitoring of RIDF

1407. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring is being done on the utilisation of the fund allocated under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The primary responsibility for the utilisation of the fund allocated under Rural Development Infrastructure Fund (RIDF) rests with the implementing department of the State Governments. However, Off-site (desk) monitoring and On-site (field) monitoring arrangements have been made by NABARD for implementation of the RIDF projects. In the On-site monitoring of NABARD,

Regional Offices, District Development Managers (DDMs) and consultants engaged by NABARD are involved. The Officer-in-charge of Regional Office is required to take up field visits of RIDF Projects. The DDMs either with consultants or Regional Office officials or independently undertake field monitoring. During 2005-06, NABARD officials have monitored 8960 RIDF projects throughout the country. The deficiencies in implementation of projects observed during the monitoring visits are brought to the notice of the implementing departments of respective State Governments for rectification.

Besides, High Power Committee meetings are held in every quarter for reviewing the utilisation of RIDF projects under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the concerned State Government.

Incentives for Reforms in Power Sector

1408. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh has bagged third time the first rank in performance of power sector for the year 2005-06;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide cash incentives to the State for achieving the highest performance rating;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) At present, Government of India has no scheme to award cash incentives to the State for achieving the highest performance rating.

Improvement in Profit of Nationalised Banks

1409. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed

the nationalised banks to control costs to compete in the global environment and to improve viability and profits;

(b) if so, the action taken by the management of various nationalised banks in this regard;

(c) whether the consolidation in banking sector can help in achieving Gross Domestic Product target rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has not issued any specific instruction to the nationalised banks in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Consolidation in banking sector is viewed as an important feature for development of a sound and effective banking system to cater to the growing need of the economy. Though such consolidation may not directly lead to achievement of GDP targets, it is likely to have a catalytic effect on growth in overall economic activity in the country.

Minting of Coins/Currency Notes

1410. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to mint coins and print currency notes in the memory of some great personalities specially—Sree Narayana Guru;

(b) if so, the details thereof, personality—wise and coins and currency note-wise; and

(c) the time by which these coins and currency notes are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to issue Commemorative Coins of the denomination of Rs. 100 and the Rs. 5 on the 150th birth anniversary of Sree Narayana Guru, a famous Saint and Social reformer. Currency notes only carry the image of Mahatma Gandhi.

(c) The Commemorative Coins is proposed to be released during the year 2006.

Funds for NCES

1411. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of the power generated at present through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the details of the technologies being used in the country, State-wise for generating energy through non-conventional methods; and

(c) the details of the assistance given to each State by the Union Government to explore non-conventional energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) A renewable power generation capacity of 8088 MW has been set up in the country, as on 31-03-2006 corresponding to over 6.5 per cent of the total, with a contribution of 2 per cent to the electricity mix.

(b) State-wise and technology-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity installed under various programmes as on 31-03-2006 are given in the enclosed statement-I

(c) State-wise details of central financial assistance given by this Ministry under its various schemes/programmes during the first four years of the 10th Plan, i.e., 2002-03 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise and technology-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity installed as on 31-03-2006

Sl. No.	States/UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Biomass Power/ Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	Solar Power (kWp)	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.81	121.00	279.25	22.50	0.28	601.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.30
3.	Assam	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11
4.	Bihar	50.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.00	0.00	27.50	0.00	0.00	38.50
6.	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
7.	Gujarat	7.00	338.10	0.50	0.00	0.00	345.60
8.	Haryana	62.70	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	68.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.08
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	109.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.74
11.	Jharkhand	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	329.63	584.60	224.48	1.00	0.03	1139.74
13.	Kerala	84.62	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	86.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.16	40.30	1.00	2.70	0.34	85.50
15.	Maharashtra	207.08	989.60	36.00	1.00	0.19	1233.87
16.	Manipur	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45
17.	Meghalaya	30.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.71
18.	Mizoram	14.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.76
19.	Nagaland	20.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.67
20.	Orissa	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30
21.	Punjab	122.55	0.00	28.00	1.00	0.33	151.88
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	339.60	15.30	0.00	0.15	378.90
23..	Sikkim	38.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	77.70	2892.50	174.00	1.75	0.21	3146.16
25.	Tripura	16.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10	0.00	121.50	5.00	0.33	151.93
27.	Uttaranchal	75.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	75.50
28.	West Bengal	98.30	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.05	99.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.35
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshwadeep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.65
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.03
	Others	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60
Total (MW)		1826.43	5310.40	913.53	34.95	2.75	8088.06

MW=Megawatt

Statement-II

State-wise details of central financial assistance given under various scheme/programmes during the last four years, i.e., 2002-03 to 2005-06

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	CFA during last 4 years
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.26
3.	Assam	6.65
4.	Bihar	0.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.33
6.	Goa	1.05
7.	Gujarat	17.24
8.	Haryana	16.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.19
11.	Jharkhand	25.94
12.	Karnataka	41.34
13.	Kerala	6.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18.93
15.	Maharashtra	32.57
16.	Manipur	15.30
17.	Meghalaya	14.84
18.	Mizoram	23.11
19.	Nagaland	6.27
20.	Orissa	13.49
21.	Punjab	33.50

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	22.07
23.	Sikkim	20.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.83
25.	Tripura	26.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53.40
27.	Uttaranchal	33.40
28.	West Bengal	73.62
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.28
30.	Chandigarh	0.80
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Delhi	4.69
34.	Lakshwadeep	9.36
35.	Pondicherry	1.35
36.	Others (Institution/NGOs)	125.87
Total		846.01

*[Translation]***Foreign Insurance Companies**

1412. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any arrangements to provide any safeguards to the Indian people against the foreign insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received against these foreign insurance companies during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per Insurance Act, 1938, no overseas insurance company can transact insurance business in the country. However, overseas companies are permitted to conduct insurance business in India as joint venture with Indian insurance companies with maximum foreign equity of 26%. Indian insurance companies are regulated under Insurance Act, 1938, Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) Act, 1999 and IRDA Regulations which also stipulate protection of policyholders' interests, thereby safeguarding the investors' money.

(c) and (d) IRDA has reported that it has received 218 complaints as on 31-03-2006 (cumulative) against these joint venture Indian insurance companies (non-life) out of which 203 complaints have been resolved. Similarly, 665 complaints were received as on 31-03-2006 (cumulative) against life insurance companies, out of which 266 complaints have been resolved by IRDA. IRDA plays a facilitative role by advising companies to re-examine the cases. Further, policyholders can get the matter adjudicated by approaching the Insurance Ombudsman or any of the available judicial channels.

[English]

Allotment of Plots to Housing Societies

1413. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted residential plots in Delhi to members of Housing Co-operative Societies during the last three years;

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

(c) whether land has also been allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Housing Societies;

(d) if so, the details thereof including price charged from them; and

(e) the criterion of reservation of priority for the

allotment of residential plots to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Housing Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no residential plots have been allotted to members of Housing Cooperative Societies in Delhi during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The DDA has further informed that there is no reservation in allotment of land to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Housing Societies. The Housing Societies are allotted land as per seniority determined on the basis of their registration with the office of Registrar Cooperative Societies, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Rural Housing Policy

1414. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or propose to formulate National Rural Housing Policy and Housing Guarantee Scheme on the lines of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed fund allocation for each State;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain quarters on the issue;

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

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented indicating the estimated number of beneficiaries there under?

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) While the Ministry of Rural Development is proposing to formulate a National Rural Housing Policy, it is not being proposed to be formulated on the lines of NREGA to be a Guarantee Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

IT Return Form

1415. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item under caption "Aaikar Vibhag Ki Kamai Se Jyada Kharch Par Nazar", published in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated June 03, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective measures taken by the Government to simplify the Income Tax Return and to make the Income tax department free from corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item refers to the new Income-tax Return Form No. 2F. This form is essentially an expanded version of the existing Naya Saral so as to provide more space to fill out the details. The form also seeks a 'cash flow statement' regarding receipts and outgoings during the year. However, details of each receipts or outgoings are not required to be filled out. This statement is intended to protect the salaried taxpayers from any intrusive investigation.

(c) Detailed instructions and worksheets (Schedules) have been provided in the new income-tax return forms so as to facilitate easy filling of the details. The new forms are fully compatible with electronic filing. Further, various work processes of the Income-tax Department have been computerised so as to reduce the interface with the taxpayers.

[English]

Achievement in Science and Technology

1416. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the tremendous strides made by Indian science and technology over the past 60 years, the people in the country are not fully aware of the vast repertoire of our achievements;

(b) whether the Government proposes to produce and telecast a range of programmes showcasing the achievements made in different disciplines of science and technology in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir; there is a need for better awareness among the people of strides made by Indian science and technology. The Government is taking measures to bring the achievements in science and technology to the people through television. A variety of programmes were/are being produced/telecast as part of the campaign, such as Vigyan Lok, Achievements in Science and Technology, Innovations, including 15 short films and 1 long film of 45 minutes duration. Accredited science film makers/channels have been selected to produce/telecast interesting programmes/films to bring about better public awareness. Several campaigns by the government are telecast on Doorsarshan and its network of regional Kendras.

Working Group on Power Sector

1417. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a working group on power under the Chairmanship of Power Secretary for improving performance of the power sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Group proposes to review

achievement of the Tenth Plan Period in improving targets set for generation, transmission of power, renovation and modernization of power projects;

(d) if so, whether the working Group has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission has set up a Working Group on Power for formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Power.

The terms of reference of the Working Group inter-alia, include review of likely achievements during the Tenth Plan period in meeting targets set for generation, transmission distribution and renovation and modernization (R&M).

The time line for submission of report to the Planning Commission has been set as 30th September, 2006.

[Translation]

Production of Bio-diesel under NREGA

1418. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any requests for grant of permission for production of Bio-diesel under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given approval in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (e) No request

has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development for grant of permission for production of bio-diesel under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. However, in the production process of bio-diesel, the first step comprises plantation and raising of soil seeds which may be taken up by the State Government under the Act as this is within the scope of works mentioned in Schedule I of the Act.

[English]

Cancellation of Licence of Cooperative Banks

1419. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has cancelled the banking licence of some cooperative banks recently;

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

(c) the reasons for cancelling the licences of these cooperative banks; and

(d) the steps taken by the RBI to improve the financial health of cooperative banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has cancelled licences of 14 Urban Cooperative Banks but no cancellation of licence of any State Cooperative Banks/District Central Cooperative Bank has been made during 2006 in the country. In Maharashtra, the licences of 4 Urban Cooperative Banks were cancelled during 2006 namely—

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Cancellation
1	2	3
1.	Ichalkaranji Jivershwar Cooperative Bank	29-05-2006
2.	Shriram Sahakari Bank Ltd., Nasik	12-06-2006

1	2	3
3.	Parbhani People Cooperative Bank Ltd.	09-06-2006
4.	Purna Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	23-06-2006

(c) The reasons for cancellation of the licences are: precarious Financial position of the Banks with no tangible improvement; negative net worth and not complying with Section 11(1), 22 (3)(a) and 22(3)(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies); the affairs of the bank being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interest of its present and future depositors.

(d) For improving the financial health of the SCBs & DCCBs, RBI periodically takes up the matter with State Government, requesting them to recapitalise these banks to the desired extent. As regards Urban Cooperative Banks, RBI has evolved a "Vision Document" to ensure that UCBs emerge as a sound and healthy network of jointly owned, democratically controlled and ethically managed banking institutions. RBI has signed Memorandum of Understanding of (MoU) with five State Governments, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Consequently, State level task force for UCBs (TAFUCB) have been set up in all these states. Efforts are on to enter into MoU with a few more states. Further, RBI has issued guidelines for merger/amalgamation of UCBs, RBI have conveyed no objection certificate in respect of 17 merger proposals out of which 12 have been effected.

[Translation]

Foreign Exchange Reserves

1420. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The position of Foreign Exchange reserves of the country as on date;

(b) whether there has been decline in the foreign exchange reserve this year in comparison to the previous year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per latest available information, India's foreign exchange reserve as on July 21, 2006 stood at US \$163.35 billion.

(b) No, Sir. As compared to the level of India's foreign exchange reserves at US \$ 137.54 billion as on July 22, 2005, there has been an increase in the reserves position as on July 21, 2006 by US \$ 25.81 billion.

(c) Does not arise.

Weather Station

1421. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to setup Weather Stations all over the country for giving substantive forecasting;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up Weather Station at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh near the geographical center of the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which such stations are likely to operational?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir. The government is contemplating to set up 125 Satallite-linked Automatic Weather Stations and 500 Satellite-linked Automatic Rainauge Stations in the first phase.

(b) Equipment for 125 Automatic Weather Stations have already been received which are under different stages of installation in the country. The list of stations is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) A departmental observatory is already functioning at Jabalpur. An Automatic Weather Station will also be installed at Jabalpur during the next phase of Automatic Weather Stations installations. However, Patan in Jabalpur District has been selected for installation of Automatic Rainauge. It will also have sensors for temperature and humidity measurements. All 125 Automatic Weather Stations will be installed by mid of the year 2007.

Statement*List of 125 AWS Stations*

1. Pune
2. Ahmedabad
3. Mumbai (Santa Cruz)
4. Mumbai (Colaba)
5. Kutch-Mandvi
6. Dwarka
7. Mahuva
8. Dju
9. Murud
10. Devgad
11. Dapoli
12. Jakhau
13. Mangrol
14. Bhuj
15. Kandla
16. Anand
17. Rajgurunagar
18. Dindori
19. Antarctica
20. Goa
21. Khadakvasla
22. Ratnagiri
23. Rajkot
24. Rahuri
25. Lonavla
26. Indore
27. Hoshangabad
28. Nagpur
29. Raipur
30. Gwalior
31. Bhopal
32. New Delhi
33. Srinagar
34. Bikaner
35. Hanumangarh
36. Purulia
37. Ranchi
38. Dhanbad
39. Mashobra
40. Gurgaon
41. Chandigarh
42. Leh
43. Jodhpur
44. Chennai
45. Krishnapattinam
46. Chirala
47. Peddapuram
48. Pondicherry
49. Aduthurai
50. Bhimunipattinam
51. Kavali
52. Tuni
53. Sriharikota
54. Icchapuram
55. Tindivanam
56. Chidambaram

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 57. Darsi | 86. Raidighi |
| 58. Narsapur | 87. Canning |
| 59. Karaikal | 88. Kakdwip |
| 60. Tirumala | 89. Nimpara |
| 61. Kalavai | 90. Rambha |
| 62. Biadar | 91. Bramhagiri |
| 63. Bellary | 92. Chandipur |
| 64. Warangal* | 93. Basudevpur |
| 65. Bangalore | 94. Nimpith |
| 66. Thiruvananthapuram | 95. Darjeeling |
| 67. Hassan | 96. Birpur |
| 68. Tavanur | 97. Hasimara |
| 69. Kayamkulam | 98. Bonalgarh |
| 70. Agumbe | 99. Bagha |
| 71. Kottankkara | 100. Gangtok |
| 72. Brahmavar | 101. Patna |
| 73. Thiruchendur | 102. Bhubaneshwar |
| 74. Adiramapattinam | 103. Nawapada |
| 75. Ramanathapuram | 104. Sagar Island |
| 76. Pilicode | 105. Port Blair |
| 77. Sultanpur | 106. Guwahati |
| 78. Joshimath | 107. Hengbung |
| 79. Rudra Prayag | 108. Lengpui |
| 80. Agra | 109. Jaisalmer |
| 81. Mathura | 110. Barout |
| 82. Bharatpur | 111. Lucknow |
| 83. Minicoy | 112. Kanpur |
| 84. Neyyoor | 113. Rani Chawri |
| 85. Kolkata | 114. Puroia |

115. Paliakalan
116. Dehradun
117. Hyderabad
118. Khejuri
119. Chamoli
120. Uttar Kashi
121. Mukteshwar
122. Jhunjunu
123. Varanasi
124. Kapurtala
125. Jaipur

Tehri Hydro Power Project

1422. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power generation was targeted to start by the end of June 2006 from the Tehri Dam Hydro Electricity Project in the first stage;

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

(c) the targets set for power generation in the first, second and third stages, separately under the said project; and

(d) the time limit fixed to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The water level in the reservoir reached the Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL) i.e. EL 740 M on 15-05-2005 and the wet commissioning tests were started. The Unit-IV of the project was synchronized with Northern grid on 17-07-2006 and commissioned on 30-7-2006.

(c) and (d) The 2400 MW Tehri Hydro Power Complex comprises of Tehri Dam and HPP Stage-I (1000 MW), Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (PSP) Stage-II (1000 MW) and Koteshwar Dam and HPP (400 MW). The targets for power generation in the first, second stage and Koteshwar Dam and HPP (400 MW) are as detailed below:—

Stage-I (Tehri Dam & HPP-1000 MW): The power generation from the Unit-IV (250 MW) of the Tehri Stage-I has already commenced on 17-7-2006. The target of energy generation for year 2006-07 is 1161 MU.

Stage-II (Koteshwar Dam & HPP-400 MW): The works of Koteshwar HEP are in progress. The project is scheduled to be commissioned by March, 2008.

Stage-III (Tehri Pumped Storage Plant-1000 MW): The essential works of Tehri PSP (Head Race Tunnels, intakes, Transformer hall etc.) have already been completed along with the execution of Tehri Stage-I works. As per the investment approval accorded by the Government on 18-7-2006, this project is scheduled to be commissioned in the year 2010-11.

[English]

Uniform Civil Code

1423. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India in its judgment had inter-alia asked the Government to give a fresh look at article 44 of the Constitution of India and to secure Uniform Civil Code for the Citizens of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation for securing Uniform Civil Code in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court of India in its judgement delivered on the 21st July, 2003 in the matter of John Vallamattom Vs. Union of India and Ann[2003 (5) SCALE 384] has made certain observations in respect of enactment of Uniform Civil Code.

(c) and (d) At present there is no specific proposal for undertaking a legislation in this regard.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer at (c) & (d) above.

(f) Bringing in a Uniform Civil Code involves changes in the Personal Laws including those of the minority communities. It has been the consistent policy of the Central Government not to interfere in the Personal Laws of the minority communities unless the necessary initiatives for such changes come from a sizeable cross-section of such communities themselves.

Kayamkulam Power Project

1424. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has decided to give 40% equity share to Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) in the proposed Rs.7500 crore 2300 MW Kayamkulam Power Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Limited is having discussions with Government of Qatar regarding their potential equity participation in NTPC's 1950 MW, Stage-II of Kayamkulam Power Project. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been sent to Qatar Investment Authority on 21-06-2006 proposing up to 40% equity participation by Government of Qatar.

Budget Proposal from BRO

1425. DR. H.T. SANGLIANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budget proposal of Border Road Organization for more manpower at supervisory level is pending in the Ministry since a long time;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be conveyed to expedite pending and on going work all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Seismological Observatories

1426. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new seismological observatories and also upgrade the existing observatories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria for selection of sites for setting up of such observatories;

(d) the funds allocated for the said purpose during the current year; and

(e) the time by which the new observatories will be set up?

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

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has plans to modernize the existing National Seismological Network to improve the detection of earthquakes by modernization/upgradation and setting up of more seismological observatories in the country.

Following are some of the up gradation as presently planned which are under implementation:

(i) Setting up of 17-Station Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network (RTSMN) of Tsunami Warning System.

(ii) Upgradation of 20 existing stations of National Seismological Network (NSN) and setting up of 20 new observatories.

(iii) Setting up a 20-element telemetry system in Northeast India Region.

(iv) Strengthening of existing telemetry system of Delhi region from 16 to 24 stations.

(c) A High Power Committee set up by the Government of India worked out upgradation plan, including the selection of sites. IMD is now in the process

of upgrading its seismological network in a phased manner.

(d) and (e) The details of the fund allocated and time by which the modernization plans would taken up are as follows:

- (i) Setting up of 17-Station Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network (RTSMN) of Tsunami Warning system is being funded by Department of Science & Technology. The expected expenditure for setting up RTSMN is around Rs. 10 crores and is likely to be installed by mid 2007.
- (ii) Upgradation of existing 20 observatories of NSN and setting up of 20 new observatories is will be completed during 2006-08. The total cost would be Rs. 18.30 crores.
- (iii) Setting up a 20-element telemetry system in Northeast India Region is likely to be completed during 2006-08. The total cost would be Rs. 9.15 crores.
- (iv) Strengthening of existing telemetry of Delhi region from 16 to 24 stations is likely to be completed in the year 2006-08. The total cost would be Rs. 4.00 crores.

Physical and financial progress under SGSY since inception i.e. 1-4-99 to 30th June, 2006 is as under:

Total allocation (Central + State) (Rs. in crores)	Utilisation (Rs. in crores)	Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed (in lakhs)	SHGs that have taken up economic activities (in lakhs)	Total swarozgaris assisted (SHGs + individual) (in lakhs)
9532.87	7742.87	23.10	3.26	69.42

2. The performance of SGSY has been improving steadily and has now picked up substantial momentum. But the central allocations to the programme have not been able to keep pace with the progress of the programme. As a result, there is a backlog of assistance to be provided to the beneficiaries of this programme. For the current year, the allocation is Rs. 1200 crore. The Ministry has requested the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocation of the

SHG Movement for Eradication of Poverty

1427. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning for coverage of all rural poor families under the Self Help Group (SHG) movement for eradication of poverty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a self-employment programme viz. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) that adopts the Self-Help Group (SHG) approach to generate economic activity in rural areas and provide sustainable self-employment. SGSY focuses on organization of the poor at grass-root level through the process of social mobilization. The approach of the programme stems from the conviction that there is a tremendous potential within the poor to help themselves and that this potential can be harnessed by organizing them. Social mobilization enables the poor to build their own organization (Self Helps Groups) in which they participate fully and directly and take a decision on all issues concerning poverty eradication.

programme from the present Rs. 1200 crore to Rs. 4400 crore during the current year, to clear the backlog of the past years and them to move on to handle much larger challenges during the XI Plan period.

3. To Comprehensively address the issue of rural poverty, the Ministry believes that it would be necessary to bring at least one member of every rural Below Poverty Line household into SHG movement. It has been estimated that it would call for an investment of

Rs. 47,489.25 crore. This matter has been taken up with both the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Finance for consideration of enhancement of allocation during the XI Plan period. Much would depend upon the budgetary allocations, however.

PAN Card

1428. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the objectives sought to be achieved through Permanent Account Number (PAN) Scheme is not being achieved fully due to inordinate delay in allotment of PAN;

(b) if so, whether the Government out source this job to all Post Offices to issue PAN so that general public will be able to easily obtained PAN; and

(c) the time frame set up within which all the identified assesseees would be issued PAN cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no inordinate delay in allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In 95.8% of the cases, PAN is allotted and PAN Card is dispatched within the stipulated period of 15 days from the date of application.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, there is no proposal to outsource the Job of PAN allotment to Post Offices.

(c) The identification of persons who are likely to be assesseees, is a continuous process. This identification will be accelerated by expanding the basket of persons who are required to have a PAN. Accordingly, as and when, applications are received from such persons, PAN will be issued within the stipulated period of 15 days.

Promotion of NCES

1429. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN:

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

(a) whether the country produces a very little amount of energy through Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government had initiated several steps to increase the capacity but the results were not upto the mark; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) A renewable power generation capacity of 8088 MW has been set up in the country, as on 31-03-2006, which corresponds to over 6.5 per cent of the total, with a contribution of over 2 per cent to the electricity mix, thereby making it the second largest producer after conventional power.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The target for grid interactive renewable power for the 10th Plan is 3075 MW against which a capacity of 4630 MW has been installed during the first four years of the said Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

1430. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sought Central assistance for development of Second Ring Road in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Centre to bear fifty per cent of cost of the project; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. However, Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 11 proposals with total project cost of Rs. 234.19 crore for development of roads of Hyderabad under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) Under the Financing pattern of JNNURM, city of Hyderabad with 4 million plus population is entitled to 35% Central Grant of the total approved cost of the project.

(c) After due analysis, 4 projects worth Rs. 96.40 crore have already been approved. 4 projects have not been found feasible. Clarifications from state are awaited in respect of 3 projects.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Currency Note Presses

1431. SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not been utilizing the full capacity of the currency note presses and the currency notes are being printed abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the foreign exchange being incurred on the printing of currency notes from abroad;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating for fully utilization of the currency note presses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government is already utilizing the full capacity of currency presses.

[English]

Flyovers for Delhi

1432. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has sanctioned any new flyovers during 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started;

(d) whether landscaping and beautification work below the recently constructed flyovers are still pending;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide funds for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 14 grade separators have been approved by the Technical Committee of DDA during 2005-06, as per details in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) It has further been informed that the flyover projects at Sl. No. 1 to 13 of the Annexure pertains to Public Works Department (Government of NCT of Delhi)/ Municipal Corporation of Delhi/Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation. The work at Sl. No. 14 pertains to DDA to be taken up by March, 2007.

(d) It has been indicated by DDA that the landscaping and beautification below the recently constructed flyovers have been completed except for flyover at Dwarka which is scheduled to be completed by December, 2006.

(e) and (f) In view of the reply to (d) above, does not arise.

Statement

List of Grade Separate Proposals Approved by Technical Committee of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in the Year 2005-06

Sl. No.		Date of approval by Technical Committee
1	2	3
1.	Proposed grade separator at Dabri crossing on Pankha Road	16-02-2005

1	2	3
2.	Construction of RUB connecting Road No. 58 and 64 passing Below Delhi Ghaziabad Railway Line	22-07-2005
3.	Grade Separator at Mangolpuri intersection	16-11-2005
4.	Planning and designing of grade separator along Ring Road, Loha Mandi intersection at Naraina	16-11-2005
5.	Provision of underpass at Shastri Park Crossing on the Eastern Approach Road of ISBT Bridge and Marginal Bund Road	16-11-2005
6.	Construction of RUB on railway level crossing, Vivek Vihar under Delhi-Ghaziabad Railway line	3-05-2006
7.	Proposed Signature Bridge on river Yamuna down stream of existing Wazirabad-cum-barrage	3-05-2006
8.	Corridor Improvement Plan for Outer Ring Road from IIT Gate To Poorvi Marg/NH-8	3-05-2006
9.	Construction of RUB on existing level crossing at Auchandi Bawana Road in Samaipur Badli Area	3-05-2006
10.	Proposed RUB on existing railway level crossing at Sarai Kale Khan Near Nizamuddin Raukwat Station	3-05-2006
11.	Proposed RUB on existing railway level crossing on Najafgarh Bijwasan Road	3-05-2006
12.	Proposed grade separator at the intersection of Mall Road Road No. 51 at Azadpur Intersection	3-05-2006
13.	Proposed grade separator at Jwalaheri intersection on outer Ring Road near Behra Enclave.	3-07-2006
14.	Construction of 2 proposed clover leaves for right turning Traffic and widening of existing bridge of Trunk Drain No. 1 along Road No. 57, Karkari Mor.	3-07-2006

National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority

1433. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Bio-technology Regulatory Authority (NBRA);

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which it is likely to come into existence?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation had submitted a Note for

the Cabinet for setting up of National Biotechnology Regulatory Authority (NBRA) and has resubmitted revised Note for the Cabinet after the proposal was considered by the Committee of Secretaries (COS). The Government department to serve as a nodal Ministry will be decided by the Union Cabinet. If the proposal is approved by the Cabinet, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation would send the whole report to the identified Department for setting up of NBRA and taking follow up action, thus no specific time frame can be committed at this moment.

Technology to Tackle Terrorism

1434. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to take up a major project to tackle terrorism through technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any project has been launched by the government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said project is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The Ministry of Science and Technology is developing a coordinated proposal for security technology initiatives focusing on Research and Development and technology development.

(c) Not yet.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

(e) This initiative is being formulated for implementation in the 11th Plan.

Medicines for Diabetes and Cance

1435. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian scientists are undertaking research in Ocean to locate AMRIT (elixir) after successful breakthrough in discovery of ocean medicines for curing diabetes and cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government is not aware of any research endeavors on locating AMRIT (elixir) from the Ocean. However, the Indian Scientists are undertaking research on "Development of potential drugs from the ocean". This programme of Ministry of Earth Sciences is aimed at developing drugs for different diseases like diabetes, dyslipidemia, malaria, tuberculosis, Central Nervous System (CNS) disorders, anti-infective, anti-fertility and cancer. So far over 6500 marine samples have been screened leading to identification of three potential drugs [(i) CDR-134-D-123 for antidiabetic and (ii) CDR-134-F-194 and (iii) CDR-267-F-018 for anti-diabetic-cum-anti-hyper-lipidemic activities]. Human trials have been initiated for the development of anti-diabetic drug on CDR-134-D-123. The other two compounds are in different stages of pre-clinical investigations. Further, Indian scientists have identified molecular targets for screening anti-cancer leads from marine resources. The Ministry has initiated an action to include three more national institutes and one private pharmaceutical industry, having core facilities in developing drugs for anti-cancer activities.

Conversion from Leasehold to Freehold

1436. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for conversion from leasehold

to freehold of flats/floors/shops in multistoreyed buildings in Delhi has been notified by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA has been empowered to issue guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the modified scheme issued on 12-6-2006, individual flats/floors/shops in multi-storeyed residential complexes and multi-storeyed commercial complexes shall be considered for conversion from leasehold to freehold in cases where the owners have complied with the following conditions:

- (a) Permission had been obtained from the Lessor for construction of multi-storeyed group housing complexes and multi-storeyed commercial complexes;
- (b) The lessees have complied with the bye-laws & regulations laid down by the Central Government State Govt. and Local Bodies;
- (c) The building plans have been sanctioned by the local body as multi-storeyed group housing complexes/multi-storeyed commercial complexes;
- (d) The purchaser shall have to give clear proof of his/her ownership rights such as registered General Power of Attorney/Sale agreement/ Sale deed.

(c) and (d) Formula of the conversion fee is being worked out, after which DDA will issue necessary guidelines.

Setting up of Thermal Power Projects

1437. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up

two Thermal Power Plants at Suratgarh and Kota in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the generation capacity of each of these plants;

(c) the expected date of the commercial production of these Thermal Power Plants; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. has taken up extension Units in the Thermal Power Plants at Suratgarh (Unit-6-1x250 MW) and Kota (Unit-7-1x195 MW) in Rajasthan during 11th Plan period. Both these units are expected to be completed by 31st October, 2008.

Price of Naptha

1438. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Kerala to exempt Naptha/LSHS from excise duty;

(b) whether excise duty on Naptha was exempted before 2002;

(c) whether the increase in the price of Naptha and also the excise duty caused high price for energy to the consumers;

(d) whether any decision will be taken by the Government to reduce its price; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Chief Minister of Kerala had requested for restoration of excise duty exemptions on naptha and LSHS for generation of power.

(b) Exemption from excise duty on naptha for generation of power for specified power plants was available till the March 2005 or July 2005 (as the case may be).

(c) to (e) Consequent upon dismantling of Administered Price Mechanism, naphtha/LSHS are free trade products. Oil companies fix the price of these products on commercial consideration without Government intervention.

Research by Indian and UK Scientists

1439. SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and UK Scientists have teamed up for research in the field of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof including field of research;

(c) the name of the collaborating universities/ research institutions from both the countries.

(d) whether the field would cover civilian nuclear cooperation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian and UK Scientists have teamed up to work together to promote research in the fields of Science and Technology. Towards this, an Indo-UK Science & Innovation Council has been constituted with the Hon'ble Minister for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences and UK Minister for Science & Technology as the Co-Chairman from India and UK respectively.

(b) & (c) The First Meeting of the Science & Innovation Council took place in London on June 26, 2006. An 8-member Indian team led by Hon'ble Minister for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences participated in the deliberation at this meeting. Some of significant outcomes relate to:

1. Promote scientific research in specific topics, to begin with, in Advance Materials and Nano Technologies, Stem Cell Research and Animal Biotechnology, Next Generation Communication Technologies, Initiatives on Weather Science and Climate Change and New Energy including Hydrogen Energy.

2. India's participation in UK-India Education & Research Initiatives (UKIERI) to promote cooperation in education and research. While UK side has committed Pound Sterling 6.5-8 Million over the next five years period for S&T cooperation. Indian side will support matching activities. Details will be worked out by the Indian side.

3. A 6-member committee, comprising of 3-members from each side, has been constituted to prepare a work plan comprising of specific topics in the identified areas, mechanisms/ modalities of implementation, institutions and the financial details. The Committee is expected to submit its Report by October, 2006.

(d) and (e) Though no specific discussions took place, the UK side has proposed cooperation in the field of civil nuclear cooperation with India. The kind and nature of cooperation will be decided through mutual consultations.

Unemployment Allowance under NREGA

1440. DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed and conditions laid down for payment of unemployment allowance under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), if any;

(b) the authority responsible for payment of wages and unemployment allowance at village level;

(c) whether unemployment allowance is paid to the job cardholders in case no work is provided to them under NREGA;

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

(e) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) If a worker who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work

is requested on unemployment allowance becomes payable to him by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act.

(b) The Programme Officer shall be responsible for payment of unemployment allowance and wages throughout the block.

(c) Unemployment allowance is payable to those job cards holders who apply for work and are not provided work within a period of 15 days from the date of demand for work.

(d) Unemployment allowance shall not be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the wage rate for the first 30 days during the financial year and not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.

(e) The State Governments have been directed to start adequate number of projects/works to match the demand of rural households for work.

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

1441. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will be the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The name of districts in each State of the country particularly Haryana where water quality testing laboratories have been established so far; and

(b) The fresh steps taken by the Government to provide field water testing kits to all Gram Panchayats in the country and also to provide them grassroot training on the use of these kits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) The status of district water quality testing laboratories

established in the country as reported by various State/UT Governments is given in the enclosed statement-I. The names of all districts in Haryana where district water quality testing laboratories have been established as reported by the Haryana Government, is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(b) The community based National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme (NRDWQM&SP) was launched in February 2006 wherein grass root level workers at the Gram Panchayat level would test the quality of all drinking water sources in their administrative boundaries and send the positively tested samples to the district water quality testing laboratory for confirmation. During February/March 2006, a total amount of Rs. 57.84 crore has been released to all States/UTs for undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, Human Resource Development (HRD) activities and monitoring and surveillance activities. Under the NRDWQM and SP, one field test kit would be provided to each Gram Panchayat with unit cost of upto Rs. 2500/- for chemical testing kit and Rs. 18/- for bacteriological kit. Also, as per the guidelines of NRDWQM and SP, two State level officials would be trained by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which has been identified as the National Referral Institute for providing technical consultancy in the implementation of the Programme. These State level officials would then train district level officials (4 from each district). The trained district level officials would then train the block level officials (5 per block). The trained block level functionaries would train the grassroot level workers at the Gram Panchayat level (5 grassroot workers and one Co-ordinator).

Statement-I

Status of District Level Water Quality Laboratories as Reported by States Till 1-8-2006

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Districts	Status Stationary Laboratories				Under GOI Yet to be Established	
			By Centre		By State Established	Others Established		Total Sanctioned
			Sanctioned	Established				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	14	14	37	0	51	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	13	13	0	0	13	0
3.	Assam	23	21	21	2	0	23	0
4.	Bihar	38	35	35	2	0	37	0
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	16	0	0	16	0
7.	Goa	2	1	1	1	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	25	13	13	4	0	17	0
9.	Haryana	19	18	18	1	0	19	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10	5	0	15	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	9	6	2	0	8	3
12.	Jharkhand	22	5	5	16 **	1	22	0
13.	Karnataka	27	21	21	6	0	27	0
14.	Kerala	14	4	4	10	0	14	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48	48	48	14	0	62	0
16.	Maharashtra	35	3	3	27	0	30	0
17.	Manipur	9	8	1	1	0	2	7
18.	Meghalaya	7	7	7	0	0	7	0
19.	Mizoram	8	5	5	0	0	7	0
20.	Nagaland	8	6	2	0	0	2	4
21.	Orissa	30	30	29	0	0	29	1
22.	Punjab	17	12	12	0	0	12	0
23.	Rajasthan	32	23	23	10	0	33	0
24.	Sikkim	4	3	2	0	0	2	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	24	24	4	0	28	0
26.	Tripura	4	3	3	3	0	6	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	67 *	54	1	14	69	13
28.	Uttaranchal	13		0	3	0	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	West Bengal	18	18	18	0	0	18	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	0	0	2	0
33.	Delhi	9	0	0	6	0	6	0
34.	Lakshwadeep	1	2	2	7	0	9	0
35.	Pondicherry	4	2	2	2	0	4	0
All India		601	445	416	164	15	595	29

Note: * 67 district water quality testing laboratories approved for erstwhile Uttar Pradesh, which included Uttaranchal also.

Note: ** Under process of establishment.

Statement-II

District Water Quality Testing Laboratories

Name of the State: Haryana

Total No. of Districts : 19

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Laboratory Established from		Functional Status
		Gol Funds	State Funds	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ambala	—	State Funds	Functional
2.	Bhiwani	Gol Funds	—	Functional
3.	Faridabad	Gol Funds	—	Functional
4.	Fatehabad	Gol Funds	—	Functional
5.	Gurgaon	Gol Funds	—	Functional
6.	Hisar	Gol Funds	—	Functional
7.	Jhajjar	Gol Funds	—	Functional

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jind	Gol Funds	—	Functional
9.	Kaithal	Gol Funds	—	Functional
10.	Karnal	Gol Funds	—	Functional
11.	Kurukshetra	Gol Funds	—	Functional
12.	Mohindergarh	Gol Funds	—	Functional
13.	Panipet	Gol Funds	—	Functional
14.	Panchkula	Gol Funds	—	Functional
15.	Rewari	Gol Funds	—	Functional
16.	Rohtak	Gol Funds	—	Functional
17.	Sirsa	Gol Funds	—	Functional
18.	Sonipet	Gol Funds	—	Functional
19.	Yamuna Nagar	Gol Funds	—	Functional
Total		18	1	19

**Fiscal Treatment for Urban
Infrastructure**

1442. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for a new policy to establish a differential fiscal treatment for public investments in Urban Infrastructure due to rapid urbanisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In addition to issue of Tax-Free Municipal Bonds, there have been proposals for setting up of Pooled Finance Development Fund and National Urban Infrastructure Fund for public investments in Urban Infrastructure due to rapid urbanization.

NRI Deposit

1443. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of savings deposited by Non-Resident Indians in public sector banks after the introduction of new Industrial Policy and liberalisation of rules;

(b) whether the Government further intend to liberalise the rules so as to attract more hard currency remittance into banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of NRI deposits with public sector banks for the period 2001 to 2006 are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)		
Sl. No.	As on the last reporting Friday of March	Total amount
1.	2001	136054
2.	2002	137566
3.	2003	144335
4.	2004	134436
5.	2005	132645
6.	2006	117343

(b) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

NABARD Guidelines for Farmers

1444. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development proposes to introduce the new guidelines which will ensure increased and quick outcome from the banks to the farming community to minimize assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued;

(c) whether all public and private sector banks have been urged to consider these guidelines; and

(d) the extent to which it has been beneficial to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has initiated steps like-

- Simplification of loan applications/documents.
- Issuance of Kisan Credit Cards for meeting production, investment and consumption credit needs of farmers through a single window.

- Coverage of more number of farmers through group approach through the Self Help Groups (SHG) Bank linkage programme, financing of Joint Liability Groups (JLGs).

NABARD had issued guidelines to Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks in this regard. RBI has also issued instructions to Public and Private Sector Commercial Banks to implement the guidelines.

Banks have attempted to simplify the loan documentation procedures. Branch Managers have been given adequate powers for processing of loan applications quickly.

As on 31st March, 2006 a total of 590.93 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) were issued by Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks in the country benefiting a large number of farming community.

As on 31st March, 2006, 22.39 lakh SHGs were credit linked with formal banking system with a cumulative bank loan of Rs. 11397.55 crore. Further, as at the end of March 2006, the participating banks have promoted 854 JLGs and extended finance aggregating Rs. 12.40 crore to 850 JLGs.

Merger of Associate Banks of SBI

1445. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge the associate banks of the State Bank of India Group with SBI making it one of the largest banks in the world and redefine the banking as one national, one State Bank and one account;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be merged; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No such proposal is presently under consideration. The Government is of the view that such a proposal needs to emanate from the concerned banks, themselves.

Khaperkhoda Thermal Power Plant

1446. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation has agreed to finance for the expansion of Khaperkhoda Thermal Power Plant;

(b) if so, whether agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the expansion work is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s Power Finance Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1753 crore for expansion of Khaperkhoda Thermal Power Plant by way of installing one Unit of 500 MW capacity. Out of total cost of Rs. 2170 crore of the Project, Government of Maharashtra has approved equity infusion of Rs. 434 Crore. M/S Power Finance Corporation and Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd. have agreed to sign an agreement in this regard.

(d) The order for supplying of main equipments for Khaperkhoda Thermal Power Plant (1x500 MW) is scheduled in September, 2006 after which the construction of the project is expected to start.

Annuity Card by LIC

1447. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Company has any proposal to start prepaid 'Annuity Card' to help the policyholders to withdraw pension and annuities;

(b) if so, the details and its salient features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

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

(c) LIC has reported that it has launched an Annuity Card for its Group Pensioners on 18-05-2006, which would help the policyholders to withdraw pension and annuities anytime, anywhere once these are loaded on their cards.

(b) The salient features of the card are as follows:-

(i) This is an International VISA Debit Card at no extra cost to the pensioners which would be valid for 10 years, with a provision for renewal, free of cost.

(ii) It can be used at all VISA-enabled ATMs as well as any VISA-enabled merchant outlet anywhere in India and it will have the provision for immediate access to annuity anytime, anywhere.

(iii) It has purchasing capability as a Debit Card upto the balance available in the Account and it will have cash access via the UTI Bank ATMs and VISA-network.

(iv) The annuitant/pensioner will get SMS alerts, e-mail alerts after the annuity is loaded on the card.

(v) It has zero lost card liability.

(vi) It will also enable the pensioner to have mini-statement on ATMs.

National Bio-Technology Development Strategy

1448. SHRI RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Biotechnology Development Strategy;

(b) the role of National Biotechnology Development Strategy to boost investment and also biotechnology sector as a whole in the country;

(c) whether the NBDS has been discussed with various stakeholders; and

(d) if so, the outcome/suggestions received by the NBDS?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The National Biotechnology Development Strategy aims at creating such tools and technologies that address the problems of the largest section of the society, provide products and services at affordable prices and make India globally competitive in the emerging bio-economy.

(b) The basic goal of the National Biotechnology Development Strategy is to enable emergence of an eco-system that promotes innovation. The priority is to promote innovation in Biotechnology in Small and Medium size companies. To promote R&D in SMEs a 'Small Business Innovation Research Initiative' (SBIRI) scheme has been launched for funding early stage, pre-proof of concept research. Sectoral priorities have also been identified in the areas of agriculture, health, industry and environment. Strategy provides for producing more world class researchers, establish centres of excellence and interdisciplinary networks in the university system, strengthening technology transfer and patenting skills, promote biotech clusters and perks, build a strong regulatory system, improve transnational movement of biologicals, build new institutes in a few key areas where there is deficiency and link international partnerships to national goals.

(c) and (d) The draft National Biotechnology Development Strategy was put on the website for six weeks for comments. More than 300 responses were received from students, scientists, academicians, policy makers, voluntary organizations, industries and International organizations. In addition, national and regional consultations were held with all stakeholders including the industries and NGOs. Based on the comments received, a draft Cabinet Note was prepared and circulated to concerned ministries/departments. Comments received from ministries/departments including Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission, have been taken into account while formulating the final Cabinet Note.

National Level Monitors

1449. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made a panel of

National Level Monitors (NLMs) in the Ministry of Rural Development;

(b) if so, the number of NLMs at present and their terms and conditions;

(c) the nature of work assigned to them;

(d) the number of districts visited by NLMs so far; and

(e) the salient features highlighted by them in their reports and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. There are 250 National Level Monitors (NLMs) engaged by the Ministry of Rural Development for monitoring of rural development programmes of Ministry of Rural Development. The major terms and conditions of the NLMs are given in the enclosed statement-I

The NLMs are sent to the districts for monitoring of all rural development programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. They are also deputed to verify facts with reference to specific and serious complaints received in the Ministry of Rural Development.

The number of districts visited by the NLMs in various round of their regular visits are as under:-

Sl. No.	Round of visit	No. of districts visited
1.	1st Round during July, 03 to September, 03	140
2.	2nd Round (August, 04 to October, 04)	139
3.	3rd Round (Janrary, 05 to March, 05)	120
4.	4th & 5th Round (May, 05 to August, 05)	227
5.	6th Round (December, 05 to February, 06)	235

In addition, 131 districts were visited by NLMs to verify facts with reference to the complaints received in the Ministry.

The salient features highlighted by NLMs in their reports are given in the enclosed statement-II

The compilation of NLMs reports are sent to the States. The findings and observations of the NLMs are used in modification of guidelines, procedures and review of policies and programmes in addition to strict vigilance and monitoring of all programmes. These are also discussed in Regional Workshops, seminars and conferences where NLMs, representatives Central Government and State Governments take part. States are requested to take action on the findings of NLMs reports. It has been decided that a copy of the report of NLM about regular visits to the district be sent to the Chairman, Vigilance & Monitoring Committee of the District concerned so that the Committee can be apprised of the findings.

Statement-I

Major Terms and Conditions for National Level Monitors (NLMs)

The Major Terms and Conditions for National Level Monitors (NLMs) include the following:-

- (i) NLMs are retired Defence Officers of the rank of Major and above or retired Civil Officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above.
- (ii) After their empanelment Orientation Workshops were organized for the NLMs through which they were briefed about the rural development programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. They are also briefed about the new initiatives of the Ministry from time to time.
- (iii) They have been empanelled for monitoring of rural development Schemes of this Ministry as and when required by this Ministry. They are allotted districts for such visits from time to time.
- (iv) They visit the field areas and submit their monitoring reports which contains information

on the implementation of all rural development programmes of this Ministry in terms of physical and financial aspects. Physical verification of the works is also done during the field visits. The NLMs are also required to focus their report on the actual implementation process with special reference to the compliance with or deviation from the programme guidelines.

- (v) Before each Round of their visits they are provided with a set of Key Indicators relating to various Rural Development Programmes and the NLMs are required to conduct the monitoring visits especially with reference to these Key Indicators. They are also provided a format for reporting financial/physical performance of these programmes.
- (vi) NLMs may spend at least two to three days in Block. They need not cover all the Blocks or Schemes on one visit. Their visit should be intensive and qualitative aspects may be brought out. The NLMs may take upto two to three Blocks in a district on a visit.
- (vi) (a) During the monitoring visit to the district, NLMs are required to visit at least 10 villages. They are to ensure that the villages visited by the Area Officers of the Ministry of Rural Development are avoided to see that the same villages are not repeated by the monitors.
- (vii) NLMs are advised to conduct an impartial and objective review of the implementation of the programme and to express their view freely in the Monitoring Report.
- (viii) NLMs are also required to look into the various specific and serious complaints regarding implementation of programme as and when required by this Ministry. In such cases normally tours upto 4 (four) days in a district are permitted.
- (ix) They are paid TA/Incidental charges, other charges, Contingency charges etc. as per guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development in this regard.

Statement-II***Salient features highlighted by the NLMs in their reports***

Salient features highlighted by the NLMs based on their visits to the District include the following:

- (i) Programmes like Indira Awaas Yojana, Swajaldhara, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana etc. are very popular amongst the rural masses and a large number of rural populations including SC/ST get the benefit out of all rural development programmes.
- (ii) Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions is evident in selection of beneficiaries under various schemes.
- (iii) There are some cases where the programmes are not implemented strictly as per guidelines.
- (iv) Maintenance of documents needs improvement in some districts.
- (v) Ground water level improved in many districts due to Watershed Programmes.
- (vi) Water quality problem needs to be addressed in some areas.

- (vii) Rural Development Programmes has enhanced the standard of living of many rural communities.
- (viii) Self Help Group movement especially of women improved considerably—has led to confidence building and empowerment.
- (ix) In some cases irregularities have also been observed.

Ramagundam Power Project

1450. SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated by the NTPC, Ramagundam power plant during the last two years; and

(b) the total power supplied to Andhra Pradesh there from and at what price?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As informed by NTPC, the details of quantum of power generated by NTPC's Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Plant, power supplied to Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) from this plant and its price, for last two years, are as follows:

Year	Total Generation (MU)	Energy Supplied to A.P. (MU)	Cost of Energy to A.P. from Ramagundam STPS (in Rs./Kwh.)
2004-05	17172	4407	1.20
2005-06	19691	5639	1.36

Self Help Groups

1451. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self Help Groups refinanced by NABARD during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each Self Help Group during the above period; and

(c) the achievement of each SHG in fulfilling their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The number of Self Help Groups refinanced by NABARD during the year 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 were 1,17,409, 2,13,845 and 2,17,712 respectively. The bank loan disbursed to these SHGs were Rs. 1157.79 crores, Rs. 1726.61 and Rs. 2330.45 crores during the last three years respectively. The details are at given in the enclosed statement.

NABARD has conducted impact studies to assess the performance of SHGs at the ground level. A study by NABARD "Micro Finance for poor people—An impact Evaluation", which covered 560 SHG member households from 223 SHGs spread over 11 States, has shown positive results. There have been perceptible and wholesome changes in the living standards of the SHG members, in terms of ownership of assets, increase in savings and borrowing capacity, income generating activities and in

income levels. Besides, employment increased by 18% from 318 mandays to 375 mandays per household between pre- and post-SHG situations.

The involvement of the members in the group significantly contributed in improving the self-confidence of the members. The feeling of self-worth and communication with others improved after association with the SHGs. The members were relatively more assertive in confronting social evils and problem situations.

Statement

State-wise Bank Loan disbursed and no. of SHGs refinanced by NABARD during 2003-2004 to 2005-2006

Sl. No.	Region/State	During 2003-04		During 2004-05		During 2005-06	
		No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3,471	894.8	2,552	1339.05	2,053	1911.85
2.	Rajasthan	1,229	2587.61	10,704	6723.86	7,477	9822.35
3.	Haryana	344	564.61	535	522.02	978	1106.57
4.	Punjab	161	322.23	422	518.00	1,470	710.11
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	64.53	0	128.95	7	360.68
6.	New Delhi		43.8		38.93		54.44
7.	Assam	3,309	1230.95	3,076	7722.06	859	4803.19
8.	Meghalaya	5	4.9		12.88	19	70.80
9.	Tripura	746	42.32		130.97		103.98
10.	Sikkim		2.67		4.15		5.05
11.	Manipur	63	11.2	0	241.65		310.58
12.	Nagaland	9	3.21	0	18.13	0	247.34
13.	Arunachal Pradesh		78.29	7	14.94		15.18
14.	Mizoram	20	24.85	2	3.49	518	613.00
15.	Orissa	6,244	6203.09	18,614	9821.92	23,039	15029.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Bihar	1,074	1734.87	742	3385.52	1,076	3120.53
17.	Jharkhand	230	1457.36	2,281	2900.41	193	3998.74
18.	West Bengal	14,283	2999.33	14,213	4892.78	22,155	7895.87
19.	UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.12	55	7.52	0	5.59	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,466	2928.73	1,954	4965.49	2,784	5069.87
21.	Chhattisgarh	102	251.73	571	920.26	6,764	1654.07
22.	Uttar Pradesh	3,890	8052.87	9,070	11929.21	5,662	15323.26
23.	Uttaranchal	74	1559.6	110	1016.67	65	1559.96
24.	Gujarat	265	937.79	7,184	4319.44	907	4659.44
25.	Maharashtra	3,765	2949.05	8,822	8811.63	17,713	13083.56
26.	Goa	5	33.14	5	57.91	77	177.95
27.	Andhra Pradesh	24,902	25276.27	50,567	28594.62	48,988	31563.89
28.	Karnataka	21,728	12702.97	33,403	21503.81	20,150	28923.21
29.	Kerala	2,908	4897.32	5,646	10743.10	6,033	15919.13
30.	Tamil Nadu	26,116	37910.81	43,310	40874.96	48,725	64040.92
31.	UT of Pondicherry				497.11		884.88
Grand Total		117,409	115779.32	213,845	172661.44	217,712	233045.47

[Translation]

**Evasion of Service Taxes by
Cable Operators**

1452. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Cable Operators are evading service taxes worth crores of rupees annually;

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

(c) whether in the recent survey it has been found that cable operators in Delhi are paying less Service Tax; and

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action against such operators for evading service tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has noticed evasion of Service Tax by some cable operators.

(b) The details of Service Tax evaded during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Number of cases detected	Amount (in crores of rupees)
2003-04	476	3.29
2004-05	147	3.27
2005-06	284	9.43

(c) No survey has been conducted on cable operators during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto 31-07-2006). However, on receipt of specific information three premises in Delhi were searched and five companies were found rendering taxable services without payment of appropriate Service Tax with reference to Cable services. Rs. 2.5 lakhs was recovered from the companies.

(d) Action under Central Excise Act, 1944 and the rules made thereunder is being taken against the defaulters.

[English]

Proposals under Hariyali Scheme

1453. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals/projects received from various States particularly Assam for implementation of Hariyali Scheme during the last three years and current year, location-wise.

(b) the sanction status of each of the proposals, State-wise;

(c) the funds made available and utilized during the said period, project-wise; and

(d) the criteria adopted for sanctioning the proposals/projects indicating the targets set for each project alongwith progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three demand driven programmes, namely, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert

Development Programme (DDP) under Hariyali guidelines. New proposals are sanctioned every year as per the guidelines. Prioritised lists of districts are invited from the States for this purpose. In Assam, all the proposals included in the priority list of the State Government during the last three years were sanctioned by the Department of Land Resources. During the current year, priority list was not submitted by the State Government of Assam till the meeting of the Project Sanctioning Committee in June, 2006. However, the State Government has been requested to submit a priority list of sanction of proposals during the current year. Under DPAP and DDP, no proposals are invited as projects are sanctioned to the blocks identified by the Hanumantha Rao Committee (1994). State-wise proposals sanctioned under IWDP and funds released during the last three years i.e. 2003-04 to 2005-06 and current year till 31-7-2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise number of proposals sanctioned and funds released under DPAP (Hariyali) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II and for DDP in enclosed Statement-III.

The funds under Hariyali Guidelines are released for each project in five instalments of 15%, 30%, 30%, 15% and 10%. First instalment is released unconditionally alongwith the sanction of new proposals and subsequent instalments are released when the unutilized balance is not more than 50% of the previous instalments released.

(d) New proposals under IWDP are sanctioned from the prioritised lists depending upon the extent of wastelands, capacity to implement wasteland projects, performance of the States in implementation of the IWDP projects and availability of budget after meeting the committed liabilities of ongoing projects. The prioritised proposals which are not sanctioned, lapse. However, States may include these projects in the priority list of next financial year. Therefore, there is no pendency of left over projects in IWDP. Under DDP and DPAP the proposals are sanctioned from the identified blocks on the basis of DPAP/DDP coverage in the State, performance of the ongoing projects and budget availability after meeting the committed liabilities of the ongoing projects. The targets for individual projects are not fixed by Central Government. However, against the 10th Plan target of sanctioning proposals for 180.00 lakh ha. under the three programmes, proposals for 127.55 lakhs ha. have been sanctioned upto 2005-06.

Statement-I
Proposal sanctioned (during the 2003-04 to 2005-06 and Current Year (2006-07) and funds released under IWDP (Hariyali) in the States
(as on 31-7-2006)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Project Period	Blocks	Total Area (in ha.)	Total Cost	Funds Released during the period					Total Releases
						2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Adilabad-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kamareddy and Yeilareddy	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000		98.21365	246.714	
2.	Medak-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Gambheerapet and Musthabad	6000	360.00	49.50		98.461	98.43308	246.394	
3.	Nizamabad-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Paderu and Araku	7000	420.00	57.75	114.616			172.366	
4.	Visakapatnam-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Meripeda	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	98.511		247.011	
5.	Vizianagaram-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Penuballi	6000	360.00	49.50	98.279	98.630		246.409	
6.	Cuddapah-V	2003-04 to 07-08	Dattirajeru and Merakamudidam	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	97.790		246.290	
7.	Karimnagar-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Nirmal and Khanapur	6000	360.00	49.50		98.567		148.067	
8.	Khammam-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Proddutur (Mydukur)	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	98.425		246.925	
9.	Warangal-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Gajwel, Dommat	6000	360.00	49.50		98.827		148.327	
10.	Chittoor-VII	2003-04 to 07-08	Yerpedu	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500		123.750	
11.	Chittoor-VIII	2004-05 to 03-09	Thottambedu	6000	360.00		49.500	98.365		147.865	

12. Khammam-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Sudimalle	6000	360.00	49.500	99.000	148.500
13. Nalgonda-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Nedamanure	6000	360.00	49.500		49.500
14. Medak-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Medak	6000	360.00	49.500	98.437	147.937
15. Cuddapah-VI	2004-05 to 08-09	Rajanpet	6000	360.00	49.500	99.000	148.500
16. Prakasam-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Ulvapadu	6000	360.00	49.500	98.856	148.356
17. Ranga Reddy-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Rajendranagar	6000	360.00	49.500		49.500
18. Adilabad-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Nirmal	6000	360.00	49.500	99.000	148.500
19. Srikakulam-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Pathapatnam	6000	360.00	49.500	99.000	148.500
20. Nizamabad-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Nizamabad	6000	360.00	49.500		49.500
21. Medak-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Siddipet	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500
22. Karimnagar-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sircilla (Eianthakunta)	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500
23. East Godavari-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sankhavaram	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500
24. Vizianagram-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nellimarilla and Cheepurupally	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500
25. West Godavari-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pragadavaram Pedavegi Buttaigudem	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500
26. Nizamabad-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kamarddy Domakonda	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500
27. Nellore-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Udaygiri Duttalur	6000	360.00		49.500	49.500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Krishna-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jaagayyapeta Tiruvuru Mylavaram	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
29.	Medak-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Medak	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
30.	Srikakulam-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pathpatnam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
31.	Cuddapah-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kodur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
32.	Warangal-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jangaon	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
33.	Cuddapah-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Cuddapah	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
34.	Nalgonda-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Alair	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
35.	Khammam-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Yellendu	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
36.	Warangal-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Narsampeta	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
37.	Srikakulam-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	G. Sigedam	7500	450.00			61.875		61.875
38.	Nellore-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	Atmakur and Podalakur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
39.	Nellore-X	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rapur and Venkatanir	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
40.	Cuddapah-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sidhout	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
41.	Cuddapah-X	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kodur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
42.	Medak-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Narsapur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500

43. Nizamabad-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kamareddy	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
44. Karimnagar-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sircilla and Vermulavada	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
45. Nellore-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Naidupet and Kota	6500	390.00	53.62500	53.625
46. Nellore-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gudur and Repur	6500	390.00	53.62500	53.625
47. Guntur-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Macheria	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
48. Guntur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rajupalem and Pedakurapadu	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
49. Guntur-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Vissannapala	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
50. Chittoor-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bangarupalem	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
51. Chittoor-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chandragiri	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
52. Kadapa-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sidhout	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
53. Kadapa-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Proddatur	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
54. Nizamabad-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kamareddy	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
55. Karimnagar-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sircilla and Karimnagar	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
56. Karimnagar-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Vermulavada and Sircilla	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
57. Medak-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dubbak	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500
58. Medak-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ramayampet	6000	360.00	49.50000	49.500

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
59. Warangal-VI			2006-07 to 2010-11	Cherial	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
60. Khammam-VI			2006-07 to 2010-11	Sudimalia (Bayyaram-M)	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
61. Khammam-VII			2006-07 to 2010-11	Sudimalia (Garba-M)	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
62. Vizianagram-VI			2006-07 to 2010-11	Badangi and Galapathrinigram	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
63. Vizianagram-VII			2006-07 to 2010-11	Nellimaria and Cheepurupalli	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
64. West Godavari-II			2006-07 to 2010-11	Burtalahudem Chintalapudi Bhimadole Polavaram	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
Sub Total					380500	22830.00	495.00	1103.90	2614.24417	1194.89673	54.36
Bihar											
1. Kishanganj			2003-04 to 07-08	Parsa and Dariapur	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
2. Vaishali-II			2003-04 to 07-08	Krityanandnagar	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
3. Purnea			2003-04 to 07-08	Pothia	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
4. Saran			2003-04 to 07-08	Patepur	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
5. Siwan			2003-04 to 07-08	Sadar	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
6. Darbanga			2003-04 to 07-08	Bahadurpur	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
7. Gaya-II			2003-04 to 07-08	Atari	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500		123.750
8. Munger			2003-04 to 07-08	Khadagpur	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250

9. Nalanda-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Silao	5000	300.00	41.25	41.250
10. Rohtas-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Shivsagar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
11. Kaimur-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Durgawati	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
12. Aurangabad-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Rafiganj	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
13. Arwal-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Kairpi	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
14. Jahanabad-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Makhbumpur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
15. Gaya-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Gurua	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
16. Banka-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Baunsi	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
17. Nawada-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Warsaliganj	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
18. Munger-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Haveli Kharagpur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
19. Sheikhpura-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Arisari	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
20. Bhagalpur-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pirpaiti	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
21. Bhojpur-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Koilwar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
22. Nalanda-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Girayak	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
23. Sitamarhi-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pupri	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
24. Begusarai-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bakhrli	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Kishanganj-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kochadhaman 2009-10	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
26.	Gopalganj	2005-06 to 2009-10	Baikunthpur 2009-10	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
27.	Buxar-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rajpur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
28.	Banka-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Katoria	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
29.	Aurangabad-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rafiganj	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
30.	Rohtas-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kargahar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
31.	Nalanda-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rajgir	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
32.	Purnea-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Amour	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
33.	Araria-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jokihat	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
34.	Gaya-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dumaria	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
35.	Muzaffarpur-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Musahari	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
36.	Aurangabad-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Madanpur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
37.	Rohtas-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rohtas	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
38.	Kaimur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Durgawati	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
39.	Patna-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Maner	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

40. Gaya-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Konch	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
41. Gaya-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khizarsarai	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
42. Gaya-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dumaria	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
43. Nawada-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Meskaur	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
44. Jehanabad-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jehanabad	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
45. Banka-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chandan	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
46. Jarnui-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gidhaur	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
47. W. Champaran-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nautam	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
48. E. Champaran-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sugaull	5000	300.00	41.250000	41.250	41.250
SubTotal			240000	14400.00	371.25	371.25	990.0000
Chhattisgarh							
1. Durg-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Mahasamund	5000	300.00	41.25	82.109	204.728
2. Raipur-V	2003-04 to 07-08	Mahendragarh	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	205.109
3. Dhamtari	2003-04 to 07-08	Nagri	5000	300.00	41.25	82.025	123.275
4. Korja	2003-04 to 07-08	Marwahi	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	206.096
5. Bilaspur-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Chhura	5000	300.00	41.25	82.106	205.394

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Mahasamund-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Pattan	5000	300.00	41.25	82.481	82.125		205.856
7.	Raigarh-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Lailunga	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500			123.750
8.	Jangir-Champa-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Shakti	5000	300.00	41.25	82.369		81.85000	205.469
9.	Kanker-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Durgkonda	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
10.	Jashpur-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Duldula	4400	264.00		36.300	72.600		108.900
11.	Dhamtari-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Kurud	5044	302.64		41.610			41.610
12.	Rajnandgaon-III	2004-06 to 08-09	Dongargaon	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
13.	Raipur-VI	2004-06 to 08-09	Arang/Bhalapara	5000	300.00		41.250	82.149		123.399
14.	Mahasamund-III	2004-06 to 08-09	Bagbahara	5000	300.00		41.250		82.25938	123.509
15.	Koria-II	2004-06 to 08-09	Bharatpur	4132	247.92		34.090		68.17800	102.268
16.	Bilaspur-III	2004-06 to 08-09	Masturi	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500		123.750
17.	Kawardha-II	2004-06 to 08-09	Kawardha	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
18.	Janigir-Champa-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Baloda	4866	291.96			40.140		40.140
19.	Durg-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gurur	4672	280.32			38.540		38.540
20.	Raipur-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Arang	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

21. Janjgir-Champa-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Alaitara	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
22. Mahasamund-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pithora	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
23. Kawardha-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kawardha	4799	287.94	39.590	39.590
24. Durg-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Seja	4996	289.76	41.220	41.220
25. Sarguja-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Wadrafnagar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
26. Sarguja-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bastar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
27. Dhamtar-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Magariod	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
28. Korla-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Balkurthpur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
29. Raigarh-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gharguda	4500	270.00	37.125	37.125
30. Kanker-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Charama	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
31. Jashpur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kanhavel	3200	192.00	26.400	26.400
32. Sarguja-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ramanujnagar	2967	178.02	24.478	24.478
33. Raipur-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dhariwa	4792	287.52	39.534	39.534
34. Durg-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gunderdehi	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
35. Durg-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Durg	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
36. Sarguja-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Batouli	4583.42	275.01	37.813	37.813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37.	Janigir Champa-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Parrgarh	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
38.	Jashpur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bagicha	5200	312.00			42.900		42.900
39.	Raipur-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tilda	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
40.	Durg-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Berla	4990	299.40				41.16800	41.168
41.	Mahasmund-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Saraipali	5010.1	300.61				41.33300	41.333
42.	Janigir Champa-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dabhara	3236	194.16				26.69700	26.697
43.	Raipur-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Baloda bazar	4840	290.40				39.93000	39.930
44.	Mahasmund-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Basna	5430.98	325.86				44.80600	44.806
45.	Durg-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dhamdha	3620	217.20				29.86500	29.865
46.	Janigir Champa-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Malikharod	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
47.	Ralgarrh-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sarrgarh	5049	302.94				41.65400	41.654
48.	Jashpur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Pharshabhar	2800	168.00				23.10000	23.100
49.	Koria-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khadgaon	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
50.	Rajnandgaon-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rajnandgaon	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250

52. Bilaspur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bilha	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
53. Kanker-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Narharpur	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
54. Dhamtari-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dhamtari	6354	381.24		52.42100	52.421
55. Kawardha-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kawardha	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
56. Raipur-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Simga	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
57. Mahasmund-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mahasmund	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
58. Bastar-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bestanar	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
59. Durg-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Balod	4476.8	268.61		36.93400	36.934
Sub Total			285227	17113.638	330.000	1237.82102	3690.4794
Goa							
1. North Goa-I	2003-04 to 07-08	Pernem	5000	300.00	41.25		41.250
2. South Goa	2003-04 to 07-08	Canacona	5000	300.00	41.25		41.250
3. North Goa-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pernem (Morjim village)	1580	94.80		13.040	13.040
4. North Goa-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bardez (Saligao Pilerne villages)	1340	80.40		11.060	11.060
Sub Total			12920	775.200	82.500	24.10000	106.600
Gujarat							
1. Banaskantha-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Uchhal	5000	300.00	41.25		41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Mehsana-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kutiyana	5000	300.00	41.25			81.76000	123.010
3.	Sabarkantha-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Sattasana	5000	300.00	41.25		80.500		121.750
4.	Porbandar	2003-04 to 07-08	Chikhli	5000	300.00	41.25		81.500		122.750
5.	Vadodara-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Jetpurpavi	5000	300.00	41.25			80.97000	122.220
6.	Navsari	2003-04 to 07-08	Amirgadh	5000	300.00	41.25		82.110		123.360
7.	Bhavnagar-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Khedbrahma	5000	300.00	41.25			80.19870	121.447
8.	Gandhinagar	2003-04 to 07-08	Mahuva	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
9.	Surat-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Dehgam	5000	300.00	41.25		80.400		121.650
10.	Jamnagar-II	2003-04 to 06-07	Kalavad	7500	450.00	24.38				24.380
11.	Jamnagar-III	2003-04 to 06-07	Kalavad	5000	300.00	3.75				3.750
12.	Ahmedabad-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Bavia	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
13.	Ahmedabad-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Dholk	5000	300.00		41.250		82.29000	123.540
14.	Mehsana-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Batucharaji	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
15.	Banaskantha-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Badgam	5000	300.00		41.250		82.14000	123.390
16.	Kheda-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Virpur	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250

17. Sabarkantha-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Vijaynagar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
18. Bhanuch-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Hansot	5000	300.00	41.250	82.38000	123.630
19. Patan-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Sidhpur	5000	300.00	41.250	82.38000	123.630
20. Bhavnagar-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Umrata	5000	300.00	41.250		41.250
21. Mehsana-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kadi	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
22. Anand-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tarapur	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
23. Gandhinagar-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mansa	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
24. Surat-III	2006-06 to 2009-10	Mangroi	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
25. Junagadh-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mandarda	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
26. Kheda-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kathial	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
27. Surat-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Umarpada	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
28. Mehsana-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kheralu	500	300		41.250	41.250
29. Ahmedabad-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Snand	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
30. Surat-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nizar	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
31. Surat-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Vyara	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
32. Banaskantha-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Disa	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Sabarkantha-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhiloda	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
34.	Sabarkantha-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Vadal	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
35.	Sabarkantha-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Idar	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
36.	Bhavnagar-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Botad	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
37.	Junagadh-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Keshod	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
38.	Junagadh-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mangrol	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
39.	Gandhinagar-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gandhinagar	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
40.	Vadodara-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Shankheda	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
41.	Mehsana-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Vijapur	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
42.	Vadodara-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jetpur	5000	300.00				41,250,000	41,250
43.	Surat-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mandvi	5000	300.00				41,250,000	41,250
44.	Sabarkantha-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khedbrahma	5000	300.00				41,250,000	41,250
45.	Navsari-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chikhali	5000	300.00				41,250,000	41,250
46.	Bharuch-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jagadia	5000	300.00				41,250,000	41,250
47.	Valsad-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Valsad	5000	300.00				41,250,000	41,250

48. Bharuch-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Amod	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
49. Sabarkantha-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Idar	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
50. Anand-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khambhat	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
51. Ahmedabad-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dholka	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
52. Banaskantha-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Deesa	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
53. Patan-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Patan	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
54. Ahmedabad-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bavla	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
55. Junagadh-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Una	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
56. Mehsana-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Vadnagar	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
57. Bhavnagar-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ghogha	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
Sub Total			287500	17250.000	399.380	1232.11670	3193.507
Himachal Pradesh							
1. Sirmour-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Jubbai Kotkhai and Rohru	6000	360.00	49.50	97.160	146.660
2. Mandi-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Sujanpur	6000	360.00	49.50	96.670	146.170
3. Kullu-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Kangra	5000	300.00	41.25	80.17000	121.420
4. Solan-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Naggar	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	123.750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Kangra-V		2003-04 to 07-08	Paonta and Shilal	5000	300.00	41.25		80.800		122.050
6. Hamirpur-V		2003-04 to 07-08	Nalagarh	5000	300.00	41.25		82.060	81.94000	205.250
7. Shimla-III		2003-04 to 07-08	Dharmpur and Gopalpur	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
8. Kangra-VI		2003-04 to 07-08	Nurpur	5000	300.00	41.25		81.520		122.770
9. Kinnaur-III		2004-05 to 08-09	Nichar and Kalpa	8000	480.00		66.000			66.000
10. Shimla-III		2004-05 to 08-09	Chauhara	7000	420.00		57.750			57.750
11. Solan-V		2005-06 to 2009-10	Solan	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
12. Mandi-V		2005-06 to 2009-10	Sundernagar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
13. Mandi-VI		2005-06 to 2009-10	Gohar	5583	334.98			46.060		46.060
14. Shimla-V		2005-06 to 2009-10	Rampur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
15. Shimla-VI		2005-06 to 2009-10	Jubbai/Kotkhai	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
16. Shimla-VII		2005-06 to 2009-10	Rampur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
17. Kangra-VII		2005-08 to 2009-10	Reit	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
18. Kangra-VIII		2005-08 to 2009-10	Indora	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
19. Kangra-IX		2005-08 to 2009-10	Nagrota Surian	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

20. Kangra-X	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhawama	3064	183.84	25.280	25.280
21. Kangra-XI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sullah	3015	180.90	24.870	24.870
22. Kangra-XII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Panchrukhi	2714	162.84	22.390	22.390
23. Kangra-XIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bajjnath	2761	165.66	22.780	22.780
24. Chamba-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tissar/Chamba	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
25. Hamirpur-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hamirpur	4150	249.00	34.238	34.238
26. Kangra-XIV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sullah-II	1565	93.90	12.911	12.911
27. Kangra-XV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lambagaon	4294	257.64	35.426	35.426
28. Kangra-XVI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nurpur	2990	179.40	24.668	24.668
29. Kangra-XVII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nurpur	5320	319.20	43.890	43.890
30. Kangra-XVIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nurpur	4336	260.16	35.772	35.772
31. Mandi-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Seraj	5800	348.00	47.850	47.850
32. Kullu-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nirmand	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
33. Kullu-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ani	5083	304.98	41.93500	41.935
34. Sirmour-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Pachhad	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
35. Sirmour-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Poanta	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Mahirpur-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhoranj	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
37.	Hamirpur-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nadaun	4500	270.00				37.12500	37.125
38.	Shimlia-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Narkanda	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
39.	Shimlia-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dadra Kavar	4500	270.00				37.12500	37.125
	Sub Total			1906.75	11440.500	354.750	123.750	1292.84375	484.54500	2255.889
	Haryana									
1.	Kaithal	2003-04 to 07-08	Rajound and Kaithal	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500		123.750
2.	Sonapat	2003-04 to 07-08	Ganaur and Mudiana	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
3.	Jind	2003-04 to 08-07	Jind and Nirwana	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
4.	Yamuna Nagar-II	2003-04 to 08-07	Etiaspur and Chhachhroi	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500			123.750
5.	Ruhtak-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Sampla	4000	240.00		33.000			33.000
6.	Ruhtak-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Meham	4000	240.00		33.000			33.000
7.	Karnal-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Assandha	3500	210.00		28.880			28.880
8.	Karnal-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Gharaunda	3500	210.00		28.880			28.880
9.	Ruhtak-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ruhtak	4000	240.00			33.000		33.000

10. Kaithal-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kalayat	4000	240.00	33.000	33.000	33.000
11. Jind-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Uchana	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750	24.750
12. Yamunanagar-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sedhaura	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750	24.750
13. Rohtak-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kalanaur	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750	24.750
14. Ambala-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ambala and Narsyanganh	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
15. Rohtak-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lakhanmaja	4000	240.00	33.000	33.000	33.000
16. Yamunanagar-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chhachhrauli	4000	240.00	33.00000	33.00000	33.000
17. Jind-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Uchana	4500	270.00	37.12500	37.12500	37.125
18. Mewat-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nuh	4500	270.00	37.12500	37.12500	37.125
19. Ambala-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ambala-I	3500	210.00	28.87500	28.87500	28.875
Sub-Total			77500	4650.000	165.000	206.260	804.385
Jammu and Kashmir							
1. Anantnag	2003-04 to 06-07	Breng and Achabal	5000	300.00	41.25	41.25	41.250
2. Poonch-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Poonch (Nagli Srigam)	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
3. Rajouri-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Budhal	4000	240.00	33.000	33.000	33.000
4. Kupwara-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Wavoor	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750	24.750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Anantnag-II	2004-05 to 08-08	Qazigund	7000	420.00		57.750			57.750
6.	Baramulla-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kitchama	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
7.	Baramulla-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tangmarg	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
8.	Phulwama-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kellar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
9.	Phulwama-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Shoplan	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
10.	Srinagar-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Srinagar	5200	312.00			42.900		42.900
11.	Budgam-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Budgam	4050	243.00			33.410		33.410
12.	Anantnag-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Achabal	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
13.	Anantnag-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Shangus	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
14.	Anantnag-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pahalgam Khovripora	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
15.	Udhampur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Basantgarh	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
16.	Doda-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhaderwah (Neeru) 1st Phase	11285	677.10			93.101		93.101
17.	Doda-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhalesa 1st Phase	11176	670.56			92.202		92.202
18.	Kathua-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Machar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

20. Anantnag-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Duru Shahhabad	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	
21. Budgam-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khan Sahib	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	
22. Kathua-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kathua	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
23. Kathua-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bani	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
24. Rajouri-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Darhal	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
25. Poonch-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Poonch	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
26. Kupwara-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kupwara	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
27. Baramullah-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Uri	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
28. Baramullah-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gurez	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
29. Budgam-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Beerwah	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
30. Kupwara-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Langate	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
SubTotal			160711	9642.660	41.250	156.750	
					756.61325	1325.863	
Jharkhand							
1. Lohardada	2003-04 to 07-08	Kuchai and Kharsawan	6000	360.00	49.50	49.500	
2. Giridih-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Naamundi and Jhikpani	5000	300.00	41.25	41.250	
3. West Singbhum-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Bhandra and Lohardaga	6000	360.00	49.50	49.500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Saralkela Kharsawan	2003-04 to 07-08	Bengabad	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
5.	Gumla	2003-04 to 06-07	Sisai	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
6.	Simdega	2003-04 to 06-07	Simdega	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
7.	Ranchi-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Khunti, Mandar	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
8.	Giridih-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Bagodar	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
9.	Gumla-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Sisai	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
10.	West Singbhum-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Tonto	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
11.	Hazaribagh-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Barhi	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
12.	Bokaro-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Petarwar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
13.	Sralkela Kharsawan-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rajnagar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
14.	Gooda-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thakur Gangati	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
15.	Chatra-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pratapour	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
16.	Simdega-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thathaitangar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
	Sub Total			83000	4980.00	272.25	165.00	247.50000		604.75
	Karnataka									
1.	Davangere-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Honnali	5000	300.00	41.25		82.139		123.389

2. Koppal	2003-04 to 07-08	Gangavathi	5000	300.00	41.25	82.269	82.44053	205.960
3. Chamarnajnar	2003-04 to 07-08	Hanur	5000	300.00	41.25	82.460		123.710
4. Gulbarga-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Hiriyur	5000	300.00	41.25		81.898	204.439
5. Beigaum-III	2003-04 to 07-08	K.R. Nagar	5000	300.00	41.25	82.474	81.420	205.144
6. Chitradurga-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Khanapur	5000	300.00	41.25	82.430		123.680
7. Mandya-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Chancholi	5000	300.00	41.25		81.58439	122.834
8. Raichur-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Malavalli	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500		123.750
9. Mysore-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Manvi	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500	123.750
10. Raichur-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Sindhaur	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500	123.750
11. Haveri-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Hengal	5000	300.00		41.250	82.50000	123.750
12. Shimoga-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Soraba	5000	300.00		41.250	82.380	123.630
13. Chamarnajnar-II	2004-05 to 08-09	C.R. Nagar	5000	300.00		41.250	82.50000	123.750
14. Davangere-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Davanagere	5000	300.00		41.250		41.250
15. Raichur-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Manvi	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500	123.750
16. Hassan-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Arakalgud	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500	123.750
17. Uttara Kannada	2004-05 to 08-09	Bhatkal (Shirali-II)	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500	123.750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Chickmagalur-I	2004-05 to 08-09	N.R. Pura Tunganala W/S	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500		123.750
19.	Mysore-III	2004-05 to 08-09	T. Narasipur	5000	300.00		41.250		82.50000	123.750
20.	Chamarajnagar-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chamarajnagar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
21.	Dakshina Kannada-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Managalore	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
22.	Bellary-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hospet	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
23.	Bellary-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bellary	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
24.	Kodagu-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Somwarpet	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
25.	Hassan-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Holenarasipura	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
26.	Hassan-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Holenarasipura	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
27.	Heaveri-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hangal	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
28.	Uttara Kannada-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mundagod	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
29.	Uttara Kanada-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Haliyal	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
30.	Belgaum-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chikkodi	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
31.	Raichur-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sindanur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
32.	Mysore-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nanjangud	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

33. Gulbarga-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chincholi	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
34. Kolar-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chickballapur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
35. Mandya-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Malavalli	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
36. Devangere-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Channagiri	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
37. Shimoga-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Shimoga (Konchihalla)	5030	301.80	41.498	41.498
38. Raichur-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Manvi	8050	483.00	66.413	66.413
39. Mysore-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	H.D. Kote	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
40. Hassan-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Arakalgod	5700	342.00	47.025	47.025
41. Tumkur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pavagada	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
42. Bidar-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bidar	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
43. Bidar-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bidar	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
44. Udupi-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Karkala	2360	141.60	19.47000	19.470
45. Dakshina Kannada-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bantwala	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
46. Chamarajinagar-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kollegal	6509	390.54	53.69900	53.699
47. Chamarajinagar-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kollegal	5175	310.50	42.69400	42.694
48. Shimoga-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Shimoga	5020	301.20	41.41500	41.415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
49.	Uttara Kannada-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ankolia	6327	379.62				52.19800	52.198
50.	Uttara Kannada-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Siddapura	6575	394.50				54.24400	54.244
51.	Davanagere-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Devanagere	5004.09	300.25				41.28400	41.284
52.	Davanagere-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Honnali	5016.8	301.01				41.38900	41.389
53.	Hasanar-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Holenarispur	5703	342.18				47.05000	47.050
54.	Koppal-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gangavathi	6122	387.32				50.50700	50.507
55.	Bellary-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Hospet	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
56.	Bellary-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bellary	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
57.	Belgaum-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chikodi	5890	353.40				48.59300	48.593
58.	Belgaum-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khanpur	5105	306.30				42.11600	42.116
59.	Haveri-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Hanagal	5008	300.48				41.31600	41.316
60.	Kolar-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gowribidanur	6455	387.30				53.25400	53.254
61.	Kolar-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chikkaballapur	5384.57	323.07				44.42300	44.423
62.	Kolar-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Koratagere	5020	301.20				41.41500	41.415

63. Kolar-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Hiriyur	5040	302.40	371.250	824.833	1761.52250	41.58000	41.580
Sub Total			325484	19529.67	371.250	824.833	1761.52250	1455.71292	4413.118
Kerala									
1. Mallapuram	2003-04 to 07-08	Ernad	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
2. Idukki-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Devikulam	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
3. Palakkad-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Ottapalam	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
4. Palakkad-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Malampuzha	2458	147.48 *			20.280		20.280
5. Thiruvananthapuram-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Perumkadavila	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
6. Thiruvananthapuram-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Parasala	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
7. Kottayam-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Medappally (East)	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
8. Kottayam-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lalam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
9. Alappuzha-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Vellayanad	1990	119.40			16.420		16.420
10. Idukki-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Elamdesam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
11. Pathanamthitta-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Parakode	2099	125.94			17.320		17.320
12. Kollam-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Anchal	3047	182.82			25.140		25.140
13. Thrissur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ollukkara	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Pathanamthitta-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Koippuram	1786	107.16			14.730		14.730
15.	Mallapuram-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tiruvangaddi	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
16.	Kottayam-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Madappally(W)	10815	648.90			89.224		89.224
17.	Kozhikode-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chelannur	2869	172.14			23.669		23.669
18.	Pathanamthitta-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pandalam	3714	222.84			30.641		30.641
19.	Alappuzha-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Aryad	2920	175.20			24.090		24.090
20.	Kollam-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kottarakkara	2218	133.08			16.299		16.299
21.	Thirssur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pazhayannur	6430	385.80			53.048		53.048
22.	Alappuzha-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Pattanakad	3706.5	222.39				30.57900	30.579
23.	Alappuzha-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ambalappuzha	5695	341.10				46.90100	46.901
24.	Kollam-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chadayamangalam	7899	473.94				65.16700	65.167
25.	Kasaragod-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Neeleswaram	5900	354.00				48.67500	48.675
26.	Kasaragod-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Manjeswaram	5900	354.00				48.67500	48.675
	Sub Total			119437	7166.190			0.000	239.99700	985.357
	Maharashtra									
1.	Amaravati-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Bhaokardan	5000	300.00			82.500		123.750

2. Jaigaon-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Motala	5000	300.00	41.25	81.020	122.270
3. Chandrapur	2003-04 to 07-08	Navapur	5000	300.00	41.25	81.29000	122.540
4. Jalán	2003-04 to 07-08	Erandol	5000	300.00	41.25		41.250
5. Bukdhana	2003-04 to 07-08	Mul	5000	300.00	41.25	80.760	122.010
6. Nandurbar	2003-04 to 07-08	Chikhaldaara	5000	300.00	41.25		41.250
7. Osmanabad	2003-04 to 07-08	Osmanabad	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	123.750
8. Bhandra	2003-04 to 07-08	Tumsar	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	41.250
9. Gondia	2003-04 to 07-08	Morgaon Arjuni	5000	300.00	41.25	81.550	122.800
10. Solapur-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Malshid	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
11. Kolhapur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Shouwadi	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
12. Thane-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Wada	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
13. Raigad-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Kairiai	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
14. Ahmednagar-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Rahuri	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
15. Gadchiroli-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Kharkheda	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
16. Nagpur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Flamtek	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
17. Nanded-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Khandur	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Satara-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Yai	5000	300.00		41,250			41,250
19.	Aurangabad-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Soyagaon	5000	300.00		41,250			41,250
20.	Ratnagiri-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chiplun	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
21.	Osmanabad-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tuljapur	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
22.	Nagpur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hingana	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
23.	Wardha-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Karanja	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
24.	Thane-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Murbad	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
25.	Pune-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Velha	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
26.	Jalna-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Badhapur	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
27.	Jalna-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jalna	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
28.	Latur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chakur	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
29.	Jaigaon-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhusaval	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
30.	Chandrapur-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sindewahi	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
31.	Hingoli-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Aundha	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
32.	Bhandara-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tiroda	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250

33. Nanded-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hadgaon	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
34. Thane-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhivandi	5021	301.26	41.42300	41.423
35. Thane-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Wada	5255	315.30	43.35400	43.354
36. Aurangabad-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sillod	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
37. Beed-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Parali	5392	323.52	44.48400	44.484
38. Beed-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ambejogai	3104	186.24	25.60800	25.608
39. Jaina-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Badnapur	5153	309.18	42.51200	42.512
40. Latur-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Latur	5147	308.82	42.46300	42.463
41. Nanded-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kandhar	6239	374.34	51.47200	51.472
42. Osmanabad-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tujiapur	5165	309.90	42.61100	42.611
43. Solapur-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Malshiras	5060	303.60	41.74500	41.745
44. Satara-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Satara	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
45. Kolhapur-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gaganbavda	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
46. Kolhapur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Panhala	4400	264.00	36.30000	36.300
47. Nagpur-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Narkhed	8945	536.70	73.79600	73.796

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
48.	Bhandara-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tumsar	4951	297.06				40.84600	40.846	
49.	Thane-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Shahapur	5313	318.78				43.83200	43.832	
50.	Nandurbar-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Navapur-II	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250	
51.	Wardha-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Arvi	7263	435.78				59.92000	59.920	
52.	Chandrapur-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jivati (Rajura)	5664	339.84				46.72800	46.728	
53.	Sindhudurg-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Deogadh	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250	
54.	Sindhudurg-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kankavelli-III	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250	
55.	Sindhudurg-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Malvan	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250	
	Sub Total			262072	16924.320	371.250	412.500	985.8300	1047.1340	2616.7140	
	Madhya Pradesh										
1.	Guna-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Zirapur	5000	300.00	41.25	81.877	82.373		205.499	
2.	Sagar-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Khachrod	5000	300.00	41.25		82.256		123.506	
3.	Tikamgarh-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Seoni	5000	300.00	41.25	81.890	81.884		205.024	
4.	Khargone	2003-04 to 07-08	Banda	5000	300.00	41.25		82.192		123.442	
5.	Balaghat	2003-04 to 07-08	Datta	5000	300.00	41.25	81.987			123.247	

6. Satna-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Tikamgarh	5000	300.00	41.25	164.670	205.960
7. Morena	2003-04 to 07-08	Ambah, Porsa	5000	300.00	41.25	82.012	204.733
8. Neemuch-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Jawad	5000	300.00	41.25	81.499	122.749
9. Datia-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Majhagawan	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	123.750
10. Rajgarh-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Lalburra	5000	300.00	41.25	81.855	205.311
11. Ujjain-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kasrawad and Maheshwar	5000	300.00	41.25	81.882	205.405
12. Seoni-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Barnori	5000	300.00	41.25	82.019	123.269
13. Raisen-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Obaidullaganj	12000	720.00	99.00	196.243	295.243
14. Bhopal (Rural)	2003-04 to 07-08	Phanda, Bairasia	5000	300.00	41.25	81.961	204.962
15. Shivpuri-V	2003-04 to 07-08	Pichhore	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500	206.150
16. Mandla-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Niwas Naryanganj	5000	300.00	41.25	81.936	205.686
17. Tikamgarh-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Jatara	5000	300.00	41.250	82.271	123.521
18. Gwalior-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Ghatigoan and Morar	5000	300.00	41.250	82.380	123.630
19. Chhatarpur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Bada Malhere	5000	300.00	41.250	82.008	123.258
20. Narasingpur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Narsinghpur	4000	240.00	33.000	65.711	98.711

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Sheopur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Karhal	5000	300.00		41,250			41,250
22.	Morena-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Porsa and Morena	4000	240.00		33,000		65,66220	98,662
23.	Vidisha-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Sironj	5000	300.00		41,250	82,500		123,750
24.	Sagar-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Flahil	4000	240.00		33,000			33,000
25.	Jabalpur-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Shahpur	5000	300.00		41,250	82,286		123,536
26.	Bhopal-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Phanda	4000	240.00		33,000	65,726		98,726
27.	Indore-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Mhow	4000	240.00		33,000	62,568		95,568
28.	Bhind-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Bhind and Gohad	4000	240.00		33,000	65,808		98,808
29.	Balaghat-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Birsa	3000	180.00		24,750	48,713		73,463
30.	Sehore-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Budhni and Nasrullaganj	3000	180.00		24,750	49,500		74,250
31.	Shajapur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Naikheda	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
32.	Guna-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Raghogarh and Bamori	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
33.	Rattam-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rattam	4742	284.52			39,120		39,120
34.	Datia-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Datia and Sewdha	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250
35.	Mandsaur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sitamou	5000	300.00			41,250		41,250

36. Damoh-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jabera	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
37. Satna-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Malhar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
38. Panna-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Panna	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
39. Chhindwara-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pandhurna	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
40. Dewas-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bagli	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
41. Sehore-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sehore	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
42. Morena-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Morena and Jawra	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
43. Gwalior-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhitarwar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
44. Ujjain-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ghatia and Mahidpur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
45. Vidisha-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kurwai and Lateri	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
46. Dhar-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sardarpur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
47. Jhabua-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Petlawad	4125	247.50	34.031	34.031
48. Shivpuri-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pichore	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
49. Khandwa	2005-06 to 2009-10	Punasa	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
50. Sehore-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Budhani and Nasrullaganj	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51. Ashoknagar-I		2005-06 to 2009-10	Chanderi	5198	311.88			42.884		42.884
52. Chhatarpur-III		2005-06 to 2009-10	Bijawar	4500	270.00			37.125		37.125
53. Jabalpure-II		2005-06 to 2009-10	Jabalpur	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
54. Burhanpur-I		2005-06 to 2009-10	Burhanpur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
55. Hoshangabad-I		2005-06 to 2009-10	Kesla	5408	324.48			44.616		44.616
56. Anoopur-I		2005-06 to 2009-10	Jaithari	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
57. Rajgarh-III		2005-06 to 2009-10	Jeerapur	4000	240.00			33.000		33.000
58. Ujjain-IV		2005-06 to 2009-10	Ujjain	5900	354.00			48.675		48.675
59. Neemuch-IV		2005-06 to 2009-10	Neemuch	5187	311.22			42.793		42.793
60. Bhind-III		2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhind	7412	444.72				61.14900	61.149
61. Bhopal-III		2006-07 to 2010-11	Phanda	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
62. Raizer-III		2006-07 to 2010-11	Sitwani	6496	389.76				53.59200	53.592
63. Rajgarh-IV		2006-07 to 2010-11	Byacara	8668	520.08				71.51100	71.511
64. Mandsoore-III		2006-07 to 2010-11	Sitamau and Malthargarh	5273	316.38				43.50200	43.502
65. Gwalior-V		2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhitarwar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250

66. Damoh-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tendukheda	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
67. Morena-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Porsa	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
68. Panna-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Panna	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
69. Vidisha-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nateran and Gyaraspur	10000	600.00	82.50000	82.500
70. Dewas-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bagli	5825	349.50	48.05600	48.056
71. Neemuch-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Manasa	4830	289.80	39.84800	39.848
72. Ujjain-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tarana and Badnagar	11215	672.90	92.52400	92.524
73. Tikamgarh-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Baldevgarh	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
74. Seoni-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Seoni	5825	349.50	48.05600	48.056
75. Shahdol-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Budhar and Gohparu	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
76. Balaghat-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Balaghat	5982	358.92	49.35200	49.352
77. Khandwa-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Punasa	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
78. Chhatarpur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bijawar	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
79. Anooppur-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jeithari	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
80. Satma-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nagoad	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
81.	Sehore-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ichhawar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
82.	Morena-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Pahadgarh	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
83.	Railam-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sailana	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
84.	Katni-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Badwara	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
85.	Sagar-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khurai and Sagar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
	Sub Total			443596	26615.16	717.75	1284.85	3034.18	1644.10	6660.860
	Orissa									
1.	Sundargarh-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kuarmunda	5000	300.00	41.25		81.512		122.762
2.	Malkangiri-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Khairput	5000	300.00	41.25		81.827		123.077
3.	Koraput-V	2003-04 to 07-08	Lairteput	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500		123.750
4.	Rayagada-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Koynara	5000	300.00	41.25		81.863		123.113
5.	Meyurbhanji-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Morada, Baripada	6000	360.00	49.50			98.27812	147.778
6.	Nawrangpur-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Dabugaon, Umerkote, Raigarh	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500		82.50000	206.250
7.	Kalahandi-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Jalpatna	7000	420.00	57.75		115.500		173.250
8.	Malkangiri-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Mathilli	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250

9. Malkangiri-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Malkangiri	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
10. Rayagada-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Gurupur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
11. Nawrangpur-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Umerkote	5000	300.00	41.250	82.50000	123.750
12. Nawrangpur-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Dabugaon	5000	300.00	41.250	82.50000	123.750
13. Khurda-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Banpur	5000	300.00	41.250	82.17623	123.426
14. Gajapathy-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Guma	5000	300.00	41.250	82.50000	123.750
15. Cuttack-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Athagarh	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
16. Jharsuguda-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Kolabira	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
17. Nayagarh-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dasapalla	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
18. Nayagarh-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nayagarh, Odagaon	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
19. Angul-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Athamallick	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
20. Angul-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kishorenagar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
21. Khurda-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tangi, Chilika	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250
22. Jajpur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sukinda	4457	267.42	36.770	36.770	36.770
23. Cuttack-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Narasingpur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Sonepur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sonepur, Ullunda	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
25.	Dhenkanal-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hindol	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
26.	Dhenkanal-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gondia	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
27.	Dhenkanal-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kamakshya Nagar	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
28.	Dhenkanal-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kankadahada	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
29.	Keonjhar-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ghatagaon, Harichandapur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
30.	Mayurbhanj-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khurita, Badasahi	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
31.	Ganjam-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Aska, Sorada, Belgurtha	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
32.	Mayurbhanj-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Udala	6080	384.80			50.160		50.160
33.	Deogarh-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Reamal	6748	404.88			55.671		55.671
34.	Sundargarh-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bonai	5224	313.44			43.098		43.098
35.	Nayagarh-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gania	5066	303.96			41.795		41.795
36.	Gajapati-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nuagada	5184	311.04			42.768		42.768
37.	Rayagada-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kalyan Singpur	4880	292.80			40.260		40.260
38.	Rayagada-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Blesam Cuttack	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

39. Koraput-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Laxmipur	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
40. Koraput-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nandapur	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
41. Nawarangpur-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Papadahandi	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
42. Nawarangpur-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jharigam	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
43. Kalahandi-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jaipatana	5600	336.00	46.20000	46.200
44. Bolangir-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bolangir	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
45. Bolangir-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Deogaon	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
46. Rayagada-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rayagada	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
47. Rayagada-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Padmapur	5400	324.00	44.55000	44.550
48. Malkangiri-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kalimela	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
49. Mayurbhanj-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rairangpur	6200	372.00	51.15000	51.150
50. Mayurbhanj-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Suliapada, Baripada	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
51. Baragarh-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhatli	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
52. Sundargarh-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tangarpalli	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
53. Sundargarh-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Lahunipara	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
54.	Sambalpur-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bamra	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
55.	Ganjam-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Digapahandi	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
56.	Ganjam-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sankhermundi	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
57.	Gajapati-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	R. Udaygirl	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
58.	Nayagarh-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ranpur	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
59.	Keonjhar-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Keonjhar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
	Sub Total			3038839	18230.340	313.500	453.750	1372.47318	1403.10435	3542.828
	Punjab									
1.	Amritsar-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Amritsar	3000	180.00		24.750			24.750
2.	Hoshiarpur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Mehalpur	6200	372.00		51.150		102.05000	153.200
3.	Sangrur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Lehragaga	3700	222.00		30.530			30.530
4.	Mansa-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Sardoolgarh	2500	150.00		20.630			20.630
5.	Gurdaspur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Barnial and Nart Jaimal Singh	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
6.	Gurudaspur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Barnial and Nart Jaimal Singh	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
7.	Patiala-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Patran, Nabha, Bhunerther and Ghanaur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
8.	Nawanshehar-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Balaehor	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

9. Ferozepur-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khuian, Sarvan, Fazilka, Abohar and Gurharsahi	1525	91.50	12,580	12,580	12,580
10. Nawanshehar-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Saroya	3632	217.92	29,964	29,964	29,964
11. Hoshiyarpur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hazipur	3285	197.10	27,101	27,101	27,101
12. Faridkot-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Faridkot	3040	182.40	25,080	25,080	25,080
Sub Total			46862	2812.920	127,060	259,72525	102,05000 488,83525
Rajasthan							
1. Kota	2003-04 to 07-08	Karoli	5000	300.00	82,500	82,500	123,750
2. Karoli	2003-04 to 07-08	Bayana	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250	41,250
3. Bharatpur-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Ladpura	5000	300.00	82,500	82,500	123,750
4. Chittorgarh-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Ramgarh	5000	300.00	82,500	82,500	206,110
5. Bhilwara-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Dholpur	5000	300.00	81,16000	81,16000	122,410
6. Tonk-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Sirohi	5000	300.00	82,330	82,330	123,580
7. Sirohi-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Malpura	5000	300.00	82,330	82,330	123,580
8. Dholpur-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Chittorgarh	5000	300.00	82,290	82,320	246,920
9. Alwar-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Mandal	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250	41,250
10. Jhalawar-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Pirawa	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250	41,250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Baran-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Chipabarod	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
12.	Baran-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Atru	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
13.	Udaipur-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Girwa	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
14.	Ajmer-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Arain	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500	82.46000	206.210
15.	Ajmer-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Kekri	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500		123.750
16.	Karauli-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Toda Bhim	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
17.	Baran-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Baran	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
18.	Dausa-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Dausa	5000	300.00		41.250		83.39000	124.640
19.	Bhilwara-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mandal	5000	300.00			41.250	82.50000	123.750
20.	Bundi-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kesorai Patan	5587	355.22			46.090		46.090
21.	Bhilwara-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Shahpura	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
22.	Bundi-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kesorai Patan	4812	288.72			39.700		39.700
23.	Rajsamand-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khamnor	2950	177.00			24.340	48.68000	73.020
24.	Dhokpur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Baseri	5000	300.00			41.250	82.50000	123.750
25.	Tonk-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tonk	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500

26. Alwar-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Umrain	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
27. Ajmer-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Arain	5830	351.00	48,260	48,260
28. Dholpur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bari	5290	317.40	43,640	43,640
29. Chittorgarh-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nimbahera	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
30. Baran-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kishanganj	5387	323.22	44,440	44,440
31. Tonk-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Niwai	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
32. Dausa-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lalsot	5119	307.14	42,230	42,230
33. Rajsamand-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Amet	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500
34. Jhalawar-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bakani*	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
35. Rajsamand-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kumbhalgarh*	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
36. Kota-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Itawa*	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
37. Sirohi-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Reodar*	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
38. Dausa-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sikari*, Dausa	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
39. Jaipur-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Amer*	4991	299.46	41,176	41,176
40. Chittorgarh-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhansroadgarh	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
41.	Baran-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mangrol	3981	238.86				32.84300	32.843
42.	Bhilwara-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mandalgarh	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
43.	Jaipur-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chaksu	5318	319.08				43.87400	43.874
44.	Bhilwara-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Hurda	4300	258.00				35.47500	35.475
45.	Chittorgarh-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gangarar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
46.	Chittorgarh-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Badi Sadri	4000	240.00				33.00000	33.000
47.	Alwar-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mandawar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
48.	Chittorgarh-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhadesar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
49.	Bhilwara-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Banera	4800	288.00				39.60000	39.600
50.	Bilwara-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Asind	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
51.	Rajassmand-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Railimegra	4804	288.24				39.63300	39.633
52.	Baran-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Atru	4550	273.00				37.53800	37.538
53.	Bundi-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Hindoli	6213	372.78				51.25700	51.257
54.	Rajassmand-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kubhalgarh	5974	358.44				49.28600	49.286
55.	Dausa-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Lalsot	5102	306.12				42.09200	42.092

56. Dholpur-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bari	5710	342.60	47.10800	47.108	
57. Dholpur-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Baseri	5340	320.40	44.05500	44.055	
58. Bundi-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Hindoli	3354	201.24	27.67100	27.671	
59. Dholpur-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rajakheda	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
60. Bhihvara-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Shahpura	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250	
61. Bhihvara-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mandal	5806	348.36	47.90000	47.900	
Sub Total			306238	18374.280	1485.44200	3852.338	
Tamil Nadu							
1. Thani-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Bondinaikanur	5000	300.00	82.019	123.269	
2. Tiruvannamalai	2003-04 to 07-08	Vatalagundu	5000	300.00	82.500	123.750	
3. Dharmapuri-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Periyanaikkenpalayam	5000	300.00	81.21307	204.963	
4. Dindigul-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Harur	5000	300.00	82.500	206.250	
5. Coimbatore-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Veerapandi and Panamarathupatty	5000	300.00	82.012	123.262	
6. Thiruvallur	2003-04 to 07-08	Poondi	5000	300.00	82.139	123.389	
7. Salem-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Vembakkam	5000	300.00	80.62560	204.376	
8. Ramanatha- puram-II	2003-04 to 07-08	R. S. Manglam	5000	300.00	82.500	123.750	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Madurai-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Madurai	5000	300.00	41.25		81.467		122.717
10.	Villupuram-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Gingee	5000	300.00	41.25		82.100		123.350
11.	Kanchipuram	2003-04 to 07-08	Kanchipuram and Walajabad	5000	300.00	41.25		81.320		122.570
12.	Tiruvallur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	R.K. Pet	4938	296.28		40.740			40.740
13.	Krishnagiri-I	2004-05 to 08-09	Krishnagiri	5000	300.00		41.250	81.988		123.248
14.	Thirapalli-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Manachanalur, Musiri and Pullambadi	5650	339.00		46.610		93.22000	139.830
15.	Tirunelveli-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Nanguneri	4500	270.00		37.130			37.130
16.	Sivagangai-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Sakkottai	5000	300.00		41.250	82.407		123.657
17.	Thoothkudi-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Karungulam and Alwarthirunagari	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
18.	Virudhunagar-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur and Tiruchuti	5000	300.00		41.250		82.25937	123.509
19.	Perambalur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	T. Palur	5000	300.00		41.250	82.259		123.509
20.	Pudukottai-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Avudaiyarkoti	6080	364.80		50.160		100.02740	150.187
21.	Cuddalore-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Mangalur	4857	291.42		40.070		80.02363	120.094
22.	Coimbatore-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sarkar Sarnakulam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
23.	Coimbatore-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pollachi (North), Kinathukidavu	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250

24. Dharmapuri-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pappiredipatti	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
25. Dindigul-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Vadamadurai	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
26. Erode-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Anthiyur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
27. Erode-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Perundiurai	3900	234.00	32.180	32.180
28. Karur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Krishnarayapuram	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
29. Namakkal-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Namagiripettai	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
30. Ramanatha- puram-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	R.S. Mangalam	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
31. Salem-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Valapadi	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
32. Vellore-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Walajah	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
33. Vellore-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Natrampalli	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
34. Krishnagiri	2005-06 to 2009-10	Krishnagiri	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
35. Tiruvallur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pallipattu	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
36. Tiruvallur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tiruvalangadu	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
37. Perambalur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Veppanthettai (III)	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
38. Perambalur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Veppanthettai (III-A)	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39.	Pudukottai-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thirumayam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
40.	Erode-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sathyamanglam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
41.	Madurai-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chellampatti and Usilampatti	5100	306.00			42.075		42.075
42.	Namakkal-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pallipalayam	4969	298.14			40.994		40.994
43.	Dindigul-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dindigul	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
44.	Tiruvannamalai-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kalaspakkam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
45.	Coimbatore-VI	2006-06 to 2009-10	Kinathukadavu and Madhukarai	5265	315.90			43.436		43.436
46.	Dharmapuri-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Harur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
47.	Tiruchirappalli-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Marungapuri	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
48.	Salem-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pedanaickanpalayam	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
49.	Krishnagiri-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kaveripattinam	5500	330.00				45.37500	45.375
50.	Madurai-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chellampatti, Kallikudi, Thirumangalam	5230	313.60				43.14600	43.148
51.	Dindigul-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gujjamparai	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
52.	Tiruvannamalai-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Puduppalayam	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
53.	Tiruvannamalai-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Thandarampattu	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250

54. Tiruchirappalli-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Vaiyampatti	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
55. Villupuram-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Meimalaranur	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
56. Namakkal-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rasipuram	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
57. Kancheepuram-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Madhuranthagam	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
58. Karur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Krishnarayapuram	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
Sub Total			200999	17459.340	453.750	915.472	1845.64546	935.89207	1350.760
Uttar Pradesh									
1. Kaushambi-I	2003-04 to 07-08	Fatehpur Sikri	5000	300.00	41.25			82.39000	123.640
2. Agra-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Muratganj	5000	300.00	41.25	82.380			123.630
3. Etawah-I	2003-04 to 07-08	Jaitpur	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
4. Ferozabad-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kunthod	5000	300.00	41.25				41.250
5. Saharanpur	2003-04 to 07-08	Morna and Jansath	5000	300.00	41.25		81.310	81.47000	204.030
6. Hardoi	2003-04 to 07-08	Harpalpur	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500		82.41000	206.160
7. Muzaffarnagar	2003-04 to 07-08	Muzaffarabad and Sadholikadim	5000	300.00	41.25			82.500	123.750
8. Mirzapur-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Jamo	5000	300.00	41.25			82.500	123.750
9. Mahoba	2003-04 to 07-08	Bhartana	5000	300.00	41.25			82.500	123.750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jalan	2003-04 to 07-08	Shikohabad	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500		123.750
11.	Allahabad-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Karao	5000	300.00	41.25		80.310		121.560
12.	Pratapgarh-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Lalganj	5000	300.00	41.25	82.500			123.750
13.	Sultanpur-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kalakankar	5000	300.00	41.25		82.340		123.590
14.	Shahjahanpur-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Tihar	5000	300.00		41.250	81.860		123.130
15.	Rae Bareilly-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Lalganj	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
16.	Sitapur-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Rampur Mathura	5000	300.00		41.250	82.380		123.630
17.	Faizabad-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Harimanganj	5000	300.00		41.250	82.380		123.630
18.	Barabanki-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Haiderganj	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
19.	Agra-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Jagner	5000	300.00		41.250		82.14000	123.380
20.	Kannauj	2004-05 to 08-09	Chibramau	5000	300.00		41.250		82.36000	123.630
21.	Lalitpur-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Bar	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500		123.750
22.	Allahabad-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Kurayn	5000	300.00		41.250		82.50000	123.750
23.	Mirzapur-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Manihan, Pahari	5000	300.00		41.250		82.26000	123.510
24.	Jhansi-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Barageon	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500		123.750

25. Auraiya-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Bhagya Nagar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
26. Hamirpur-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Kurara	5000	300.00	41.250	82.50000
27. Bedaun-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dahgawan Sahaswan	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
28. Moradabad-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thakurdwara	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
29. Kanpur Nagar-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ghatampur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
30. Jaunpur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kerakat	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
31. Bulandsher	2005-06 to 2009-10	Anoopshihar	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
32. Pratapgarh-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kunda	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
33. Bijnor	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dhankur	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
34. Etawah-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Budhpurva	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
35. Sultanpur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dhanpatganj Baldrai	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
36. Unnao-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Asoha	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
37. Hardoi-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sandi	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
38. Lakhimpur Kheri-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Paogavan	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
39. Banda-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Blisanda	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40.	Banda-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mahua	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
41.	Mahoba-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Parvari	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
42.	Lalitpur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jakhaura	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
43.	Bareilly-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bhadrapura	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
44.	Mainpuri-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sultanganj	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
45.	Maharajanj-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Brijmanganj	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
46.	Kannauj-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Talgram	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
47.	Shahjahanpur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jaitipur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
48.	Jhansi-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chirgaon	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
49.	Etawah-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mahewa	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
50.	Badaun-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gunnaur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
51.	Sitapur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Leharpur	5000	300.00			41.250		41.250
52.	Faizabad-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Harrington Ganj	5120	307.20				42.24000	42.240
53.	Kannauj-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gugrapur	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
54.	Mahoba-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jaitpur	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250

55. Allahabad-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Meza	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
56. Fatehpur-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Amauli	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
57. Kheri-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mohammadi	6012	360.72	49.59900	49.599
58. Ambedkarnagar-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jalaipur	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
59. Hamirpur-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gauhand	5241	314.66	43.23800	43.238
60. Mirzapur-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Laliganj	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
61. Allahabad-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Korson	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
62. Hardoi-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Shahabad	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
63. Ferozabad-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Arawn	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
64. Etah-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nidhauili Kalan	5108	306.48	42.14100	42.141
65. Agra-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Saiya	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
66. Allahabad-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Meza	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
67. Allahabad-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Karchana	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
68. Pratapgarh-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bababelkharnathdham	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250
69. Etah-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sakit	5000	300.00	41.25000	41.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
70.	Erawah-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chakamagar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
	Sub Total			352481	21148.860	536.250	783.630	2099.35000	1462.26800	4861.498
	Uttaranchal									
1.	U.S. Nagar	2003-04 to 07-08	Khatima, Sitarganj, Gadarpur, B	6000	360.00	49.50		98.420		147.920
2.	Nainital-I	2003-04 to 07-08	Kalsi	5000	300.00	41.25	82.160			123.410
3.	Dehradun-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Haldwani and Nainital	5000	300.00	41.25		82.230		123.480
4.	Nainital-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Baltaighat	5446	326.76		44.930			44.930
5.	Almora-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Dhaouledavi	5000	300.00		41.250	82.410		123.660
6.	Chamoli-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Polkharri	5243	314.58		43.255	86.500		129.755
7.	Pauri-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Rikhanikhal	7500	450.00		61.875			61.875
8.	Pauri-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Ekeeshwar	6137	368.22		50.630	101.260		151.890
9.	Tehri-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Jaunpur	5074	304.44		41.861			41.861
10.	Uttarkashi-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Purota, Mori Naugeon	5099	305.94			42.070		42.070
11.	Chamoli-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dewal	5145	308.70			42.450		42.450
12.	Chamoli-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ghat	5195	311.70			42.860		42.860

13. Pithoragarh-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Munakot and Kanalichhina	5030	301.70	41.500	41.500
14. Pauri Garhwal-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pokhara	5057	303.41	41.720	41.720
15. Dehradun-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chakrata	5012.17	300.73	41.350	41.350
16. Haridwar-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Narsan	5147	308.82	42.460	42.460
17. U.s. Nagar-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kashipur, Jaspur and Rudrapur	5220	313.20	43.070	43.070
18. Nainital-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ramgarh, Dhari, Bhimtal and Okhalkanda	5338	320.28	44.040	44.040
19. Bageshwar-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Garur, Bageshwar	5020	301.20	41.420	41.420
20. Pauri Garhwal-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nainidanda	5254	315.24	43.350	43.350
21. Champawat-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Patil	5165	309.90	42.610	42.610
22. Haridwar-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Laksar	5539	332.34	45.697	45.697
23. Almora-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hawalbagh	5035	302.10	41.539	41.539
24. Chamoli-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dasholi	5692.73	341.56	46.965	46.965
25. Pithoragarh-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Munsyari Didihat	5500	330.00	45.375	45.375
26. Nainital-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Baltaighat, Kotabag	5762	345.72	47.537	47.537
27. Haridwar-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bahadradab	5425	325.50	44.75600	44.756

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Pithoragarh-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Munakot	5500	330.00				45.37500	45.375
29.	Pithoragarh-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dharchula	4300	258.00				35.47500	35.475
30.	Almora-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dhauladevi	3156.55	189.39				26.04200	26.042
31.	Uttarkashi-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhatwari Dunda	5409	324.54				44.62400	44.624
32.	Almora-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chaukhutia	5931.53	355.89				48.93500	48.935
33.	Pithoragarh-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Berhag	5334.94	320.10				44.01300	44.013
34.	Chamoli-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Karanprayag	6058	363.48				49.97900	49.979
35.	Pauri-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nainidanda	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
36.	Haridwar-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhagwanpur	5454	327.24				44.99600	44.996
	Sub Total			191180	11470.795	132.000	365.960	1186.83202	425.44500	2110.237
	West Bengal									
1.	West Bengal	2003-04 to 07-08	Rampurhat-I	5000	300.00	41.25		82.500		123.750
2.	Birbhum	2003-04 to 07-08	Garbeta-I, Garbeta-III, Keshikary	5000	300.00	41.25		80.930		122.180
3.	Bankura-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Bankura-II	2400	144.00		19.800			19.800
4.	Bankura-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Khatra	2200	132.00		18.150			18.150

5. Burdwan-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Duragpur, Faridpur	8700	522.00	71.780	142.81145	71.780
6. Burdwan-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Ausgram-II	520	31.20	4.290	8.480	12.770
7. Paschim Medinipur-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Garbeta-II	978.11	58.69		8.070	8.070
8. Paschim Medinipur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Garbeta-II	1184.01	71.04		9.770	9.770
9. Paschim Medinipur-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Garbeta-II	1034.75	62.09		8.540	8.540
10. Paschim Medinipur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Garbeta-II	875.7	52.54		7.220	7.220
11. Paschim Medinipur-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Garbeta-II	558.67	33.52		4.610	4.610
12. Bankura-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Paipur	2840	158.40		21.780	21.780
13. Bankura-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Taidangra	4000	240.00		33.000	33.000
14. Birbhum-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khoirasol	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
15. Birbhum-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mahammad Bazar	5000	300.00		41.250	41.250
16. Burdhaman-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Aushgram-I	5613.69	336.82		46.313	46.313
17. Burdhaman-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dugapur-Faridpur	3168.2	190.09		26.138	26.138
18. Birbhum-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khoirasol	5000	300.00		41.25000	41.250
19. Burdwan-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Andal	3888.5	233.31		32.08000	32.080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Birbhum-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mahammad Bazar	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
21.	Burdwan-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kanksa	5167	310.02				42.62800	42.628
22.	Burdwan-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ausgram-I	4175	250.50				34.44400	34.444
23.	Birbhum-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nalhati-I	7086.56	425.19				58.46400	58.464
	Sub Total			84190	5051.41	82.50	114.02	419.8506	392.9275	866.49
	Total			4464421	267865.28	5984.63	9396.49	23681.92	15580.83	54501.06

NORTH-EASTERN STATES

Arunachal Pradesh										
1.	Kurung Kamey-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Yingklong	5000	300.00	41.25			82.500	123.750
2.	Upper Siang	2003-04 to 07-08	Anini	3000	180.00	24.75			48.846	73.596
3.	Upper Dibang	2003-04 to 07-08	Mechuka	3000	180.00	24.75				24.750
4.	West Siang-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Taliba	3000	180.00	24.75				24.750
5.	Upper Subansiri-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Koloriang, Nyapiri	3000	180.00	24.75	49.500		49.50000	123.750
6.	East Kameng-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Chiang Tajo	3000	180.00	24.75				24.750
7.	Changiang	2003-04 to 07-08	Changiang	3000	180.00	24.75				24.750
8.	East Siang	2003-04 to 07-08	Riamic Bango	3000	180.00	24.75				24.750

9. Tirap	2003-04 to 07-08	Khonsa	3000	180.00	24.75	24.750
10. Lower Subsansiri-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Ziro-I	3000	180.00	24.75	24.750
11. East Kameng-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Pakke Kesang	8000	480.00		66.000
12. Lohit-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Hawai Walong	8000	480.00		66.000
13. Kurung Kume-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Chambang	8000	480.00		66.000
14. West Kameng-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Kalaiktang, Thrizino	8000	480.00		66.000
15. East Siang-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Ramle Bango	6000	360.00		49.500
16. Lohit-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Lekang	6000	360.00		49.500
17. Upper Subsansiri-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Dumporijo	8000	480.00		66.000
18. Upper Subsansiri-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Nacho	1500	90.00		12.380
19. Papumpare-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Kimin	8000	480.00		66.000
20. Papumpare-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Doimukh	3000	180.00		24.750
21. East Kameng-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Bameng	8000	480.00		66.000
22. Upper Siang-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Geku	2000	120.00		16.500
23. Upper Siang-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Jenging	2000	120.00		16.500
24. West Kameng-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Dirang	2000	120.00		16.500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Lohit-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Tezu	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
26.	East Siang-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Mebo	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
27.	Papumpare-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Doimukh	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
28.	Changlang-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Bordumsa	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
29.	Kurung Kumey-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Koloriang	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
30.	Tirap-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Kanubari	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
31.	Tirap-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Niuasa	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
32.	L/Dibang Valley	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Roing	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
33.	West Siang-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Lirromoba	1500	90.00			12.380		12.380
34.	West Siang-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Tirbin	500	30.00			4.130		4.130
35.	Tawang-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Thingbu-Mukto	600	36.00			4.950		4.950
36.	Tawang-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Thingbu-Mukto	500	30.00			4.130		4.130
37.	Tawang-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Thingbu-Mukto	500	30.00			4.130		4.130
38.	Tawang-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Lumla	400	24.00			3.300		3.300
39.	Lower Subansiri-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Yachuli (Ziro-II)	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500

40. East Kameng-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Pipu	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500
41. Upper Diang Valley-II	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Etalin-Malainey	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500
42. Upper Subansiri-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Giba	1500	90.00	12.380	12.380
43. Upper Subansiri-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD Block, Siyum	500	30.00	4.130	4.130
44. East Siang-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Riga	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
45. East Siang-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Pasighat	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
46. Kurung Kamey-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Sarli	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
47. Kurung Kamey-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Sangram	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
48. Upper Subansiri-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Baririjo	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
49. Upper Subansiri-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Nacho	2000	120.00	16.550	16.500
50. Upper Subansiri-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Haru-Hate	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
51. West Siang-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Along West	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
52. East Kameng-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Bana	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
53. East Kameng-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Pipu	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750
54. Changlang-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	CD-Khimiyang	3000	180.00	24.750	24.750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
55.	Tirap-IV	2005-08 to 2009-10	CD-Khonsa	3000	180.00			24.750		24.750
56.	Papumpare-VI	2005-08 to 2009-10	CD-Mengio	3000	180.00			24.750		24.750
57.	East Kameng-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Seppa	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
58.	East Kameng-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bana	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
59.	East Kameng-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Pakke Kessang	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
60.	East Kameng-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Seppa	1500	90.00				12.38000	12.380
61.	East Kameng-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA, Seppa/BDO, Bameng	1500	90.00				12.38000	12.380
62.	Lower Subansiri-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Yachuli	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
63.	Lower Subansiri-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Raga	1500	90.00				12.38000	12.380
64.	West Subansiri-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Ziro-II	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
65.	West Siang-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Rumgong	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
66.	West Siang-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Tirbin	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
67.	West Siang-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Gensi	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
68.	Upper Subansiri-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Taliha	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
69.	Upper Subansiri-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Daporijo	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250

70. Upper Subsansi-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Daporijo	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
71. Upper Subsansi-XIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Puchigiko	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
72. Upper Subsansi-XIV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Dumporijo	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
73. Upper Subsansi-XVI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Giba	1500	90.00	12.38000	12.380
74. Upper Subsansi-XVIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Daporijo	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
75. Upper Subsansi-XX	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Nacho	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
76. Upper Subsansi-XXI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Siyum	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
77. Upper Subsansi-XXIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Jaring-3, Anchal Samiti Under Taliha CD	500	30.00	4.12500	4.125
78. Upper Subsansi-XIV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Taliha	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
79. Kurung Kamey-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA/BDO, Koloriang and Damin	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
80. Kurung Kamey-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA/BDO, Damin	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
81. Kurung Kamey-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Palin	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
82. Kurung Kamey-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Tall	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
83. Kurung Kamey-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Palin	1500	90.00	12.38000	12.380
84. East Siang-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Anchal Samiti, Pangin	1500	90.00	12.38000	12.380
85. East Siang-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Mebo	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
86.	Changlang-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Khagam-Miao	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
87.	Lower Dibang-II	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA, BDO, Hunli	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
88.	Lower Dibang-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA, BDO, Roing	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
89.	Lower Dibang-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA, BDO, Barmbuk	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
90.	Khonasa-I	2006-07 to 2010-11	DRDA, BDO, Niauxa	1500	90.00				12.38000	12.380
91.	West Kameng-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO/PRI, Nefra	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
92.	West Kameng-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO/PRI, Kalaktang	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
93.	West Kameng-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO/PRI, Thirizino	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
94.	Upper Siang-IV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Mariang	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
95.	Upper Siang-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Tuting	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
96.	West Siang-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Along East	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
97.	West Siang-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Lekhabeli CD	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
98.	Upper Subansiri-XXV	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Tallha	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
99.	Upper Subansiri-XXVI	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Dumpsorijo	2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500

100. West Kameng-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	BDO, Kalaktang	2000	120.00		16.50000	16.500
Sub Total			236500	14190.00	264.00	561.03500	2181.54
Assam							
1. Kokrajhar-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Kachugaon	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	148.500
2. Bongaigaon-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Borobazar	6000	360.00	49.50	98.762	147.262
3. Dhubri-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Gauripur	6000	360.00	49.50	98.305	147.805
4. Goalpara-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Rangluli	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	148.500
5. Tinsukhia-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Margherita	6000	360.00	49.50	97.736	147.236
6. Karimganj-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Durtlavcherra	6000	360.00	49.50	98.851	148.351
7. Barpeta-II 07-08	2003-04 to 07-08	Mandia	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	148.500
8. Sivasagar-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Sapekhati	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	148.500
9. Morigaon-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Bhurbandha	6000	360.00	49.50	97.700	147.200
10. Darrang-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Paschim Mangaldoi	6000	360.00	49.50	98.028	147.528
11. Sonitpur-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Chaldiar	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000	148.500
12. Nagaon-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Jugujan and Dholpukhuri	6000	360.00	49.50	97.19000	146.690
13. Jorhat-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Jorhat	6000	360.00	49.50	97.257	146.757

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Kamrup-V	2003-04 to 07-08	Hazo	6000	360.00	49.50		97.335		146.835
15.	Dhubri-III	2004-05 to 08-09	South Salmara	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
16.	Kokrajhar-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Dotma	5000	300.00		41.250	82.500		123.750
17.	Bongaigaon-III	2004-05 to 08-09	1. Manikpur	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
18.	Bongaigaon-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	2. Boltamari	5000	300.00		41.250		80.50000	121.750
19.	Morigaon-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Laharighat	5000	300.00		41.250	81.193		122.443
20.	Karimganj-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Badarpur	5000	300.00		41.250		81.94000	123.190
21.	Darrang-III	2004-05 to 08-09	1. Bhersaon	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
22.	Darrang-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	2. Mazbat	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
23.	Sonitpur-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Pub Cholduar	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
24.	Naibari-III	2004-05 to 08-09	1. Barama	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
25.	Naibari-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	2. Tamulpur	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
26.	Barpeta-II	2004-05 to 08-09	1. Chenga	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
27.	Barpeta-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	2. Goberdhana	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
28.	K. Anglong-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	1. Rongmongwee	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250

29. K. Anglong-V	2004-05 to 08-09	2. Rongkhong, Lumbajang	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
30. Jorhat-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Kailapani	5000	300.00	41,250	82,50,000
31. N.C. Hills-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Diyung Valley (Maibang)	5000	300.00	41,250	82,490
32. Sivsagar-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Nazira	5000	300.00	41,250	82,50,000
33. Dibrugarh-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Lahoal	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
34. Cachar-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Udarbond	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
35. Sonitpur-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Borsola	5000	300.00	41,250	82,50,000
36. Darrang-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Udaigiri	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
37. Kamrup-VI	2004-05 to 08-09	Solkuchi	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
38. N.C. Hills-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Harangajao	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
39. Karimganj-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	South Karimganj	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
40. Bongaigaon-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Sidli Chirang	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
41. Nagaon-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Odali and Lunding	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
42. Goleghat-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Goleghat West	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250
43. Nalbari-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Borigong Banbhag and Pub Nalbari	5000	300.00	41,250	41,250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
44.	Barpeta-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Balaji	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
45.	Morigaon-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Kapil	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
46.	Hailakandi-III	2004-05 to 08-09	South Hailakandi	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
47.	Nalbari-VI	2004-05 to 08-09	Pub. Nalbari	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
48.	N.C. Hills-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Jatinga Valley	5000	300.00		41.250			41.250
49.	Sonitpur-VI	2004-05 to 08-09	Dhekrajuli	5000	300.00		41.250		82.50000	123.750
50.	Barpeta-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Barapeta Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
51.	Dibrugarh-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Borbaruah Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
52.	Dibrugarh-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Paritola Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
53.	Goalpara-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Beiljana Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
54.	Golaghat-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Golaghat West Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
55.	Hailakandi-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hailakandi Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
56.	Kamrup-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rangiya Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
57.	Kamrup-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Goreshter Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500
58.	Morigaon-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Moirabani Dev.	6000	360.00			49.500		49.500

59. Nagaon-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bajjagaon Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
60. Nagaon-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lawkhowa Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
61. Naibari-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tihu Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
62. Naibari-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dhamdhama Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
63. Sonitpur-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rangapara Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
64. Jorhat-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ujami Majuli Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
65. Tinsukhia-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sadiya Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
66. Cachar-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rajabari	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
67. Kokrajhar-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kokrajhar Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
68. Kakhipur-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nareyanpur Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
69. Lakhimpur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Karunabari Dev.	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
70. N.C. Hillis-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	New Songbar Dev. 2009-10	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
71. N.C. Hillis-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Diyongbra Dev. 2009-10	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
72. Dhemajji-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Bordoioni Dev. 2009-10	6000	360.00	49,500	49,500	
Sub Total			397000	23620.00	2267,658	5390,038	
Meghalaya							
1. West Khasi Hillis-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Maibrang Nongstoin 07-08	4000	240.00	65,129	98,129	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. West Garo	2003-04 to Hills-II	Dadengiri and Rongram 07-08	4000	240.00	33.00	65.220	98.220			
3. Jaintia Hills-II	2003-04 to	Thadlaskein and Laskein 07-08	4000	240.00	33.00	28.500	37.50000	99.000		
4. East Khasi	2003-04 to Hills-II	Mylliem and Shella 07-08 Bholaganj	4000	240.00	33.00	64.67191	97.672			
5. East Garo	2003-04 to Hills-II	Samanda and Songsak 07-08	4000	240.00	33.00	64.800	97.800			
6. South Garo	2003-04 to Hills-II	Beghmara and Chokpot 07-08	4000	240.00	33.00	33.000	33.000			
7. Ri-Bhoi-II	2003-04 to	Umning and Umning 07-08	4000	240.00	33.00	33.00	33.00			
8. West Garo	2004-05 to Hills-III	Saisele, Dadenggre 08-09	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
9. East Khasi	2004-05 to Hills-III	Mawryngkheng, Mawphleng, Pynursula, Mawkyrew 08-09	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
10. East Garo	2004-05 to Hills-III	Resubelpara, Samanda 08-09	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
11. Jaintia Hills-III	2004-05 to Hills-III	Thadlaskein, Amlarem 08-09	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
12. West Khasi Hills-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Mawthadraishan	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
13. Ri-Bhoi-III	2004-05 to	Jirang, Umning 08-09	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
14. South Garo Hills-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Ronara, Gasuapara	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500			
15. West Garo Hills-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gambegre Dadenggre Rongram Delu Danegkre	2500	150.00	20.630	20.630	20.630			
16. East Khasi Hills-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawphlang, Mawsynram Mylliem	2500	150.00	20.630	20.630	20.630			

17. West Khasi Hills-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nongstoin Mairang Mawthadraishan	1500	90.00	12.380	12.380
18. East Garo Hills-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rongjeng Fesu Kharkuttia Songsak	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500
19. Ri-Bhoi-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Jirang, Umiling, Umsning 2009-10	1500	90.00	12.380	12.380
20. Jaintia Hills-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thadiaskein Laskain, Amlarem 2009-10	1500	90.00	12.380	12.380
21. South Garo Hills-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gasuapara, Rongara	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
22. East Khasi Hills-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawkynrew	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500
23. East Khasi Hills-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Myfliem	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
24. East Khasi Hills-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawphiang	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
25. East Khasi Hills-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Muwsynram	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
26. East Khasi Hills-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawryngkneg	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
27. East Khasi Hills-X	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pynursia	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
28. East Khasi Hills-XI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Laitkroh	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
29. East Khasi Hills-XII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sheila	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
30. West Khasi Hills-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mairang	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
31. West Khasi Hills-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawthadraishan	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
32. West Khasi Hills-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Nongstoin	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	West Khasi Hills-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawkyrwat	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
34.	West Khasi Hills-X	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ranikor	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
35.	West Khasi Hills-XI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Mawwhengkut	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
36.	RI-Bhoi-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Umning	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
37.	RI-Bhoi-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Umiling	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
38.	RI-Bhoi-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Patharkhmah	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
39.	Jaintia Hills-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thadisakein	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
40.	Jaintia Hills-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Amlarem	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
41.	Jaintia Hills-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Laskaen	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
42.	Jaintia Hills-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khilehriat	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
43.	East Garo Hills-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Resubelpara	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
44.	East Garo Hills-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Samannda	1000	60.00			8.250		8.250
45.	East Garo Hills-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rongleng	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500
46.	East Garo Hills-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Kharukta	2000	120.00			16.500		16.500

47. East Garo Hills-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	Songsak	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
48. West Garo Hills-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dadengre	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
49. West Garo Hills-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Cambegre	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
50. West Garo Hills-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rongram	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
51. West Garo Hills-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dalu	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
52. West Garo Hills-IX	2005-06 to 2009-10	ZikZak	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
53. West Garo Hills-X	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tikrikiffa	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
54. West Garo Hills-XI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Saisella	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
55. West Garo Hills-XII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Betasingh	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
56. South Garo Hills-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rongra	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
57. South Garo Hills-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Gasuapara	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
58. South Garo Hills-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chokpot	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
59. South Garo Hills-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Baghmara	1000	60.00	8.250	8.250
60. West Garo Hills-XIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dadengre	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
61. West Garo Hills-XIV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gambegre	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
62.	West Garo Hills-XV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rongram		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
63.	West Garo Hills-XVI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dalu		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
64.	West Garo Hills-XVII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Zikzak		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
65.	West Garo Hills-XVIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tikrikilla		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
66.	West Garo Hills-XIX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Seisella		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
67.	West Garo Hills-XX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Betasingh		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
68.	East Khasi Hills-XIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Pynursla		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
69.	East Khasi Hills-XIV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawsynkneng		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
70.	East Khasi Hills-XV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawphiang		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
71.	East Khasi Hills-XVI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawsynram		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
72.	East Khasi Hills-XVII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Myliem		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
73.	East Khasi Hills-XVIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawkynrew		2000	120.00				16.50000	16.500
74.	East Khasi Hills-XIX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Laitkroh		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
75.	East Khasi Hills-XX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Sheila		1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250

76. West Khasi Hills-XXII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nongstoin	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
77. West Khasi Hills-XXIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mairang	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
78. West Khasi Hills-XXIV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawthadraishan	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
79. West Khasi Hills-XXV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawkyrwat	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
80. West Khasi Hills-XXVI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Flanikor	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
81. West Khasi Hills-XXVII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mawthengkut	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
82. East Garo Hills-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rongjeng	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
83. East Garo Hills-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Resubelpara	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
84. East Garo Hills-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Songsak	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
85. East Garo Hills-XIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Kharkutta	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
86. East Garo Hills-XIV	2006-07 to 2010-11	Samanda	1000	60.00	8.25000	8.250
87. Ri-Bhoi-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Jirang	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
88. Ri-Bhoi-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Umling	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
89. Ri-Bhoi-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Umsning	2000	120.00	16.50000	16.500
90. Jaintia Hills-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Thadlaskein	1500	90.00	12.38000	12.380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
91.	Jaintia Hills-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Laskain	1500	90.00				12.38000	12.380
92.	Jaintia Hills-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Amlarem	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
93.	Jaintia Hills-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khlehriat	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
94.	Jaintia Hills-XIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Seipung	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
95.	South Garo Hills-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	Gasuapara	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
96.	South Garo Hills-X	2006-07 to 2010-11	Ronggara	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
97.	South Garo Hills-XI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chokpot	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
98.	South Garo Hills-XII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Baghmara	1000	60.00				8.25000	8.250
	Sub Total			147500	8650.00	231.00	115.50	699.79970	508.43191	1542.73
	Manipur									
1.	Bishnupur-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Bishnupur	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
2.	Churachandpur-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Churachandpur	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
3.	Chandel-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Machi	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
4.	Imphal East-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Imphal East	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
5.	Tamenglong-II	2003-04 to 07-08	Tamenglong	6000	360.00	49.50			99.00000	148.500

6. Chandei-III	2004-05 to 08-08	Khengjoi	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
7. Tamenglong-III	2004-05 to 08-08	Tamei	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
8. Imphal East-III	2004-05 to 08-08	Imphal East-II CD	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
9. Senapati-IV	2004-05 to 08-08	Purul	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
10. Ukhrul-III	2004-05 to 08-08	Phungyar	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
11. Bishnupur-III	2004-05 to 08-08	Morirang DC	5000	300.00	41.250	41.250
12. Churachandpur-III	2004-05 to 08-08	Thanlon	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
13. Churachandpur-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tipaimukh	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
14. Chandei-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tengnoupal (Moreh)	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
15. Imphal East-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Imphal East-I	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
16. Imphal East-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Imphal East-II	5000	360.00	41.250	41.250
17. Imphal East-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Imphal East-III	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
18. Senapati-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Paomata, Saikul and Saitu	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
19. Ukhrul-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chingai, TD	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500
20. Tamenglong-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tousem	6000	360.00	49.500	49.500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Churachandpur-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tipaimukh	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
22.	Chandei-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Tengnoupai	5000	300.00				41.25000	41.250
23.	Chandei-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chandei	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
24.	Tamenglong-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Nungba	6000	360.00				49.50000	49.500
	Sub Total			144000	8640.00	247.50	330.00	404.2500	305.2500	1287.00
	Mizoram									
1.	Aizwai-V	2003-04 to 07-08	Phullen	8000	480.00	66.00				66.000
2.	Champai-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Ngopa	8000	480.00	66.00				66.000
3.	Kolesib-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Thingdawl	8000	480.00	66.00				66.000
4.	Lunglei-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Lunglei	8000	480.00	66.00				66.000
5.	Mianit-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Relek	8000	480.00	66.00				66.000
6.	Lawngtlai-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Lawngtlai	8000	480.00		66.000			66.000
7.	Seiha-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Tuipang	8000	480.00		66.000			66.000
8.	Lunglei-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Bunthmun	8000	480.00		66.000			66.000
9.	Mianit-IV	2004-05 to 03-08	W. Phaliang	8000	480.00		66.000			66.000

10. Serchhip-III	2004-05 to 08-09	E. Lungdar	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
11. Aizawi-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Albawk	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
12. Aizawi-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Darlawn	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
13. Aizawi-VIII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Phullen	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
14. Champai-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Khawbung	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
15. Champai-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Ngopa	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
16. Kolasib-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Thingdawl	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
17. Lawngtai-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lawngtai	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
18. Lawngtai-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lawngtai	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
19. Lawngtai-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chawngte	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
20. Lawngtai-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lungsen	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
21. Lawngtai-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Hnahthial	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
22. Lawngtai-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lungsen	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
23. Marnit-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Reiek	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
24. Marnit-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Zawinuar	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000
25. Serchhip-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Serchhip	8000	480.00	66.000	66.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Saiha-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Sargau	8000	480.00			66.000		66.000
27.	Saiha-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tuijang	8000	480.00			66.000		66.000
28.	Aizawl-IX	2006-07 to 2010-11	(Himawngkaijui), Muakhang, Sibhmui, Lungdai	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
29.	Champhai-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Taingsam, Vapat, Himurhmeltha	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
30.	Kolasib-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Khamrang Thingdawi and Aizwal (Block), Serkhan, Meidum (Rasthail), Hortoki, Bukwannel	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
31.	Lawngtlai-III	2006-07 to 2010-11	Paither, Vanhne, Saikah, Rulkual, Saizawh-E	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
32.	Lunglei-VIII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Buarpu, Dengsur, Bungtaing, Khawlek, Darpui, Thenthium, Kawnpui, Dargawn	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
33.	Maramit-VII	2006-07 to 2010-11	Lengpel, Saitlew, Rawpuichhip, Himunpui, Serhmun, Bungmumun	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
34.	Saiha-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Zawngling, Chheihlui, Mawhre Cheppui, Khopai, Siattai	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
35.	Serchhip-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Varchengpui, Lungpho, Himunzawi	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
	Sub Total			260000	166800.00		330.00	1122.0000	528.0000	2310.00
Meghaland										
1.	Tuensang-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Noklak and Thonokynu	8000	480.00		132.00			330.000
2.	Dimapur-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Niuland	8000	480.00		132.00			330.000

3. Phek-IV	2003-04 to 07-08	Sekhruzu	8000	480.00	66.00	132.00	132.00	330.000
4. Kiphire	2003-04 to 07-08	Kiphire, Sitimi and Pungro	8000	480.00	66.00	132.00	132.00	330.000
5. Mon-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Tizit and Chen	8000	480.00	66.00	132.00	132.00	330.000
6. Kiphire-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Kiphire, Sitimi	8000	480.00	66.000	132.00	132.00	198.000
7. Kohima-VIII	2004-05 to 08-09	Chiephobozu, Teeminyu	8000	480.00	66.000	132.00	132.00	198.000
8. Wokha-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Bhandari, Wozhuro-Raian	8000	480.00	66.000	132.00	132.00	198.000
9. Mokochung-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Ongpangkong, Mangkolemba	8000	480.00	66.000	132.00	132.00	198.000
10. Tuensang-V	2004-05 to 08-09	Chessore, Shamatore	8000	480.00	66.000	132.00	132.00	198.000
11. Longleng-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Longleng and Tamilu	8300	498.00		66.480	136.96000	205.440
12. Kipheri-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Pungro	8200	492.00		202.950		202.950
13. Peren-I	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tenning	8000	480.00		198.000		198.000
14. Zunheboto- ¹ /	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tekiye	8000	480.00		198.000		198.000
15. Mon-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tizit/Chen	8000	480.00		198.000		198.000
16. Tuensang-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Noksen	8000	480.00			66.00000	66.000
17. Mokochung-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Mangkolemba	8000	480.00			66.00000	66.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Wokha-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Bhandari and Wozhuro	8000	480.00				66.00000	66.000
	Sub Total			144500	8670.00	330.00	990.00	2185.43000	334.96000	3840.39
	Sikkim									
1.	East Sikkim-VIII	2003-04 to 07-08	Khani, Bardang, West and Central Pandam, Duga, Pachak, Kamerey Sajong	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
2.	West Sikkim-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Yoksom, Ketchuuri, Darap, Tashiding, Gayzing, Zeel Hathidunga, Soreng, Chaung, Fleshi Chumbung	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
3.	North Sikkim-III	2003-04 to 07-08	Lachen, Lachung, Mensi- thang, Tshungthan, Tong	6000	360.00	49.50	99.000			148.50
4.	West Sikkim-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Segang, Selgung	1637	98.22		13.510			13.510
5.	East Sikkim-VIII	2004-05 to 08-09	Tumin, Chadey, Patuk, Rakdong, Tintek, Singbel, Aritar (Dungdung) Simick, Budang	6000	360.00	49.50				49.500
6.	East Sikkim-IX	2004-05 to 08-09	Singaneybas, Lingtam, Aritar	5469	328.14		45.120			45.120
7.	East Sikkim-X	2004-05 to 08-09	Nandok, Temphyak-Mindu	3349	200.94		27.630			27.630
8.	East Sikkim-XI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Lingsay, Dougrdung, Kardong, Byang, Beng, Chisopani, Rapdang, Tshalarghang, Tirkutan, Forest Wasteland	4075	244.50			33.620		33.620
9.	West Sikkim-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Tsozo, Khechupari, Thingler (I, II), Mali Shinglitan, Tingbrum, Jopung, Singrang- pung, Nambu, Barap	2160	129.60			17.820		17.820

10. West Sikkim-VI	2005-06 to 2009-10	Labdang, Kongri, Gangayap, Lso Chorang	2000	120.00	16.500	16.500	16.500
11. West Sikkim-VII	2005-06 to 2009-10	Yangthang, Tikjek, Sardong, Sapong, Bangten	787	47.22	6.490	6.490	6.490
12. Mangan North Sikkim-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Chungthang	5320	319.20	43.890	43.890	43.890
Sub Total			46797	2927.82	146.50	234.76	118.32000
Tripura							
1. North Tripura-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Panisagar, Gourmagar, Kmarghat	5944	356.64	49.038	49.038	49.038
2. South Tripura-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Rajnagar, Bagata, Ompikar- buk, Killa, Amarpur, Satchand, Rupaicharri	6752	405.12	55.700	111.41000	167.110
3. West Tripura-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Kalyanpur	3860	231.60	31.850	63.89000	95.540
4. Dhalai-II	2004-05 to 08-09	Chowmanu	2250	135.00	18.560	18.560	18.560
5. North Tripura-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Dasda, Kumarghat Kadamtala	2463	147.78	20.320	20.320	20.320
6. West Tripura-III	2004-05 to 08-09	Bishalgarh, Melaghar, Tellamura, Jiranla Hezamara, Mandal Duki, Tulasikhar	3890	233.40	32.093	64.19000	96.283
7. South Tripura-IV	2004-05 to 08-09	Rupaichari, Salchand Bagata	2370	142.20	19.553	19.553	19.553
8. North Tripura-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Dasda, Pecharthal Dancherra Jampul Hill, Kumarghat	7100	426.00	58.580	58.580	58.580
9. South Tripura-V	2005-06 to 2009-10	Rupaichari, Karbook, Ompi Killa Bagata, Amarpur, Rajnagar	5900	354.00	48.680	48.680	48.680

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	West Tripura-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Padmabili, Tulashikhar, Tellamura and Munglakarni	2850	171.00			23.510		23.510
11.	Dhalai-III	2005-06 to 2009-10	Salema, Manu, Ambassa	7500	450.00			61.880		61.880
12.	Dhalai-IV	2005-06 to 2009-10	Salema, Chawmanu, Ambassa	2050	123.00			16.910		16.910
13.	Dhalai-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Chamanu, Manu, Gandacherra	6600	396.00				54.45000	54.450
14.	North Tripura-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	Dasda, Damcheira, Jampui Hill	6800	408.00				56.10000	56.100
15.	South Tripura-VI	2006-07 to 2010-11	Rupaichari	3700	222.00				30.52500	30.525
16.	West Tripura-V	2006-07 to 2010-11	ni	2900	174.00				23.92500	23.925
	Sub Total			72929	4375.74	0.00	227.11	209.56000	404.29000	840.96
	Total-North Eastern States			1471226	88273.56	2244.00	4714.53	7705.89320	3229.59691	17894.243
	Grand Total-IWDP			5935647	356138.84	8228.63	14111.24133	31387.816	18810.427	72395.30

Statement-II*Proposal sanctioned (during the 2003-04 to 2005-06) and funds released under DPAP (Hariyali) in the States*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned			Funds released during the period		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Andhra Pradesh	287	287	342	968.62	968.63	2736.98
2.	Bihar	60	68	90	202.5	229.5	304
3.	Chhattisgarh	116	116	135	391.5	634.27	723.85
4.	Gujarat	250	250	290	843.75	843.75	1411.7
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40	40	47	135	135	212.38
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	66	66	77	222.75	222.75	259.87
7.	Jharkhand	200	200	234	675	675	789
8.	Karnataka	227	227	265	766.13	887.62	1554.33
9.	Madhya Pradesh	269	269	310	907.87	1930.27	1935.11
10.	Maharashtra	296	303	360	999	1022.62	1598.95
11.	Orissa	146	146	170	492.75	492.74	1220.42
12.	Rajasthan	96	96	115	324	384.75	609.78
13.	Tamil Nadu	160	160	190	540	1346.52	1004.69
14.	Uttar Pradesh	160	160	190	540	695.23	1570.59
15.	Uttranchal	90	90	105	303.75	525.99	777.84
16.	West Bengal	72	72	80	243	243	387.66
Total		2535	2550	3000	8555.62	11237.64	17097.15

Statement-III*Proposal sanctioned (during the 2003-04 to 2005-06) and funds released under DDP (Hariyali) in the States*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned			Funds released during the period		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	110	134	371.25	371.25	452.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Gujarat	298	298	370	1005.175	1005.75	1248.75
3.	Haryana	118	118	140	398.25	479.05	472.5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	49	38	46	165.37	128.25	155.25
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	41	40	50	138.38	135	168.75
6.	Karnataka	166	166	198	560.25	958.5	668.25
7.	Rajasthan	780	830	1062	2632.5	3319.39	3584.25
Total		1562	1600	2000	5271.175	6397.19	6750

Kishanganga Hydro Power Project

1454. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to reconfigure the Kishanganga Hydro-electric Project in Jammu and Kashmir to overcome Pakistani objections;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the installed capacity of the project;

(c) whether it will now be a run-of-the river Project and not a storage-cum-Hydroelectric one as planned earlier;

(d) if so, whether the Power generation capacity is likely to be affected; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated a revised scheme for implementation of the Kishanganga Hydro-electric Project, with an installed capacity of 330 MW, by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) in the Central Sector in Jammu and Kashmir with a view to reduce the cost of the project and to preserve the varied bio-diversity along with the ethnic and cultural identity of the Gurez Valley.

In the revised scheme, the height of the dam has been reduced from 77 m to 35.48 m. The live capacity

of the reservoir has been reduced from 173.75 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) to 7.55 MCM. The reduction in the dam height and the live capacity of the reservoir would reduce the displacement of human population and subsequent rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) effects.

(c) to (e) Under the revised scheme, the Kishanganga HEP would now be a run-of-the-river scheme. The installed capacity of the project remains unchanged with a reduction in energy generation from 1437.03 million units to 1350.03 million units per annum, i.e. by only about 6%.

Below Poverty Line Census

1455. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which last Below Poverty Line (BPL) census has been undertaken by the Government;

(b) whether there is any delay in releasing the census report.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the number of BPL families has come down during the last five years;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether series of poverty alleviation programmes undertaken since 1993-94 have made no impact on reducing the poverty of the people;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the fresh steps taken to remove poverty; and

(h) the new targets fixed to reduce the number of families Below Poverty Line during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the amount of money estimated to be spent therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) The last Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census has been conducted for the 10th Five Year Plan and instructions were issued in this regard in September, 2002. However, the results of the BPL Census 2002 could not be finalized because of the Supreme Court Order of 5-5-2003 passed in the matter of PUCL Vs. Union of India in a Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 directing the Union of India not to insist upon the State Governments to delete any name from the existing BPL list.

(d) to (f) The number of BPL families is estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of the Sample Survey of Consumption Expenditure carried out by the NSSO after every 5 years. The last Poverty Estimates made by the Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000 indicate that 26.10% population of the country was living below the poverty line whereas in 1993-94 this percentage was about 36. The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as self-employment and wage employment programmes etc. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is a new initiative of the Government to provide at least 100 days employment to one member of the rural household who is willing to take up the manual work. This programme is being implemented in the 200 most backward districts of the country w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006. These programmes are got evaluated by the independent agencies from time to time. The evaluation studies have clearly indicated a positive impact of these programmes on the reduction of poverty in the rural areas.

(g) The reduction in poverty in the country could not be achieved as per the projections made under different Plans. The reason for continued incidence of poverty could be attributed to the frictions and rigidities in the Indian Economy that make poverty reducing effect of growth less effective. On account of unequal agricultural development, slow growth of those sectors where employment opportunities could have been created, the benefits of growth have not trickled down uniformly among different sections and classes of people.

(h) The targets to reduce the number of families below poverty line and the money estimated to be spent therefor during the 11th Plan have not been prepared.

Corruption in Tax Department

1456. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption in CBDT and CBEC relates to connivance of the corrupt officials with the tax evaders;

(b) the number of corrupt officials identified so far and details of vigilance cases pending against such officers during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up disposal of vigilance cases against all such corrupt officials?

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

(b) The number of corrupt officials identified so far and details of vigilance cases pending against such officers during each of the last three years is as under:

Central Board of Direct Taxes

Year	CBI cases	Departmental cases
2003	14	32
2004	13	62
2005	30	55
Total	57	149

Central Board of Excise & Customs

Year	Number of officers of Customs and Central Excise booked in Corruption cases	Number of vigilance cases pending against such officers
2003-04	231	112
2004-05	203	129
2005-06	281	213
2006-07 (upto July, 06)	66	55

(c) The steps taken to speed up disposal of vigilance cases against all such corrupt officials include formulations of action Plan for disposal of vigilance cases each year based on the guidelines/time frame of CVC, periodic review of vigilance cases, continuous monitoring of the RDAs, issue of charge memos expeditiously wherever warranted, appointment of Inquiry Officers and Presenting Officers promptly etc.

[Translation]

Kisan Credit Card

1457. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI SHISHUJAL PATLE:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy for providing Kisan Credit Cards to all farmers in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rate of interest charged by banks from the farmers;

(d) the guidelines issued by the Government to bankers to further improve the coverage of Kisan Credit Card;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints from farmers for non-issue of Kisan Credit Card by bankers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) As on 31 March 2006, a total of 590.93 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) were issued by Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Commercial Bank in the country. With a view to enhancing coverage under the KCC Scheme, Banks have been advised to make efforts to bring into KCC fold the farmers including defaulters, oral lessees, tenant farmers etc. who may be outside the fold of the KCC scheme, for any reasons, as also new farmers. The scope of the scheme has also been enlarged to cover term loans/working capital loans for agriculture and allied activities, including a reasonable component of consumption needs of the farmers. Banks have been further advised that the crop loans are routed only through KCC.

As regards interest rate, RBI has stipulated that interest rate on loans by Commercial Banks upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR). The interest rate of Cooperative Banks and RRBs have been completely deregulated. Further, the guidelines have been issued to provide Short Term Production Credit @ 7% per annum upto a principal of Rs. 3 lakhs during 2006-07. It has been decided to provided interest subvention of 2% to public sector banks and regional rural banks and concessional refinance by NABARD to RRBs and Cooperative Banks for this purpose.

(e) and (f) As and when such compliants are

received, they are forwarded to the banks for necessary action.

Production of Bio Diesel

1458. SHRITUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

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

(a) the production of bio-diesel in the country, during the last three years;

(b) whether bio-diesel is cheap and non polluting;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of Bio-diesel;

(d) whether some people have protested against the production of Bio-diesel;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the nature of protest thereon;

(f) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments for setting up Bio-diesel Plants in the States; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Bio-diesel is not being produced on commercial scale in India.

(b) and (c) Bio-diesel is an environment friendly fuel. Studies conducted with bio-diesel on engines have shown reduction in particulate matter, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide emissions. A National Mission on Bio-diesel has been taken up by the Ministry of Rural Development with focus on large scale plantation of *Jatropha curcas* (Ratanjot) on 4 lakh hectare of forest and non-forest waste lands. The Deptt. of Bio-Technology have initiated a micro-mission programme on production and demonstration of superior quality planting material of *Jatropha*. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October,

2005, which has come into effect from 1st January, 2006. As per this Policy, Oil Marketing Companies shall purchase bio-diesel at Rs. 25 per liter from the bio-diesel suppliers.

(d) and (e) No protest against the production of bio-diesel has been received by the Ministry on Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(f) and (g) The Ministry for Rural Development have received proposals from State Governments under the demonstration project of the National Mission on Bio-diesel. Based on these proposals, the Ministry of Rural Development have released Rs. 49 crore to nine States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan for raising *Jatropha* seedlings in the nurseries.

Allotment of Space to Chinese Companies

1459. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Chinese companies have sought allotment of space for opening malls in Delhi for entering retail market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that no such request has been received by it.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Loan to Women Entrepreneurs

1460. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women entrepreneurs sanctioned loan during the last three years;

(b) whether women entrepreneurs are being given loan on higher rate of interest by banks than that of other agencies for running their small scale industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps the Government proposes to take to reduce the rate of interest for women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not collect details about the percentage of women entrepreneurs who are sanctioned loans. However, the particulars of Credit to Women by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years is given below:

(Amount in lakh)

Credit to Women

Year ended March	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	% to Net Bank Credit
2004	6411802	2629211.57	4.71
2005	7745628	3973284.90	5.44
2006	8161244	5122424.59	5.37

(b) to (d) RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh since October 18, 1994. The interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their respective Board of Directors. For credit limits up to Rs. 2 lakh, banks have been allowed to charge the interest not exceeding the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR). Accordingly, banks are now fixing interest rate to be charged to a particular borrower subject to BPLR and spread guidelines. RBI does not collect information separately regarding rate of interest charged by various banks on different type of loans and to different category of borrowers, including women entrepreneurs.

Allocation of Power

1461. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of power in each State/UT and the power actually supplied by each Central Public Sector Undertaking;

(b) the criteria followed in allocation of power to the States;

(c) whether several State Governments/UT have sought additional allocation of power to them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) The State-wise requirement of power during the current year (April-June, 2006) and the power scheduled to various States/UTs from each Central Public Sector Undertaking are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The 85% capacity of Central Sector generating stations in a region is generally allocated to the constituent States on firm basis. Allocation of firm power to various States/Union Territories from Central Sector Projects is done as per central formula for allocation of power in which equal weightage is given to central plan assistance received by State/Union Territories and energy consumption of States/Union Territories during last five years. The formula is being treated as guideline w.e.f. April, 2000. The remaining 15% capacity is allocated by the Central Government to the States/UTs for meeting their emergent and seasonal requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The requests received from States/UTs are considered keeping in view the nature of request, relative power supply position of States/UTs, etc.

Statement**Energy Requirement and Scheduled Drawal by Various States/UTs from Central Public Sector Undertakings for the Period April-June, 2006**

States /Stations System	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Scheduled (MU)						
		NTPC	NHPC	NPC	NLC	SJVNL	NEEPCO	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Region								
Chandigarh	359	132.99	53.85	10.59	0.00	25.13	0.00	222.56
Delhi	6,208	2521.38	459.33	41.35	0.00	477.39	0.00	3499.44
Haryana	6,473	986.50	535.55	91.54	0.00	382.95	0.00	1996.54
Himachal Pradesh	1,142	268.63	182.01	9.73	0.00	183.99	0.00	644.35
Jammu and Kashmir	2,568	732.21	835.18	81.91	0.00	197.66	0.00	1846.96
Punjab	9,454	1307.49	782.68	161.60	0.00	494.04	0.00	2745.81
Rajasthan	7,909	1470.60	392.44	201.70	0.00	224.41	0.00	2289.14
Uttar Pradesh	14,200	4236.95	589.83	194.87	0.00	404.45	0.00	5426.10
Uttaranchal	1,373	486.76	152.49	9.25	0.00	2.39	0.00	650.89
Western Region								
Chhattisgarh	3,522	451.93	0.00	23.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	475.41
Gujarat	15,128	2346.07	0.00	131.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	2477.48
Madhya Pradesh	8,621	2663.30	0.00	89.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2752.89
Maharashtra	27,520	4137.86	0.00	194.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	4332.17
Goa	619	463.23	0.00	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	468.48
Daman and Diu	376	241.09	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.49
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	700	539.22	0.00	9.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	548.33
Southern Region								
Andhra Pradesh	14,254	2409.45	0.00	54.72	376.63	0.00	0.00	2840.80
Karnataka	9,582	1763.46	0.00	218.61	614.75	0.00	0.00	2596.81
Kerala	3,685	1544.24	0.00	112.91	351.91	0.00	0.00	2009.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamil Nadu	15,339	2287.83	0.00	758.07	953.91	0.00	0.00	3999.81
Pondicherry	458	310.51	0.00	22.19	149.66	0.00	0.00	482.37
Eastern Region								
Bihar	1,952	1800.92	18.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1819.74
Jharkhand	1,011	377.20	10.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	387.98
DVC	2,708	94.27	8.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.36
Orissa	4,098	1164.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1164.33
West Bengal	6,974	1172.04	32.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1204.42
Sikkim	52	108.50	10.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.28
N.E. Region								
Arunachal Pradesh	56	0.00	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.03	112.66
Assam	1,037	0.00	24.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	719.39	743.82
Manipur	108	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.07	119.07
Meghalaya	333	0.00	7.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.87	148.64
Mizoram	57	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.09	64.68
Nagaland	86	0.00	4.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.48	75.35
Tripura	190	0.00	9.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.93	145.94

Information through Annual Return

1462. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the investment made in Mutual Funds and Reserve Bank through Annual Information Returns (AIR);

(b) the follow up action in respect of information emerging from AIR during the year 2005-06;

(c) whether changes in the system is in process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Information contained in the Annual Information Returns (AIRs) relating to financial year 2004-05 shows that during that year, the total number of transactions in Mutual Funds, of Rs. 2 lakh or more, was 6,42,415 amounting to Rs. 7,76,158 crore. For the same period, the total number of investment in RBI Bonds, of Rs. 5 lakh or more, was 74,330 amounting to Rs. 3,16,307 crore. AIRs relating to financial year 2005-06 will be due on 31st August, 2006.

(b) During financial year 2005-06, the follow-up action taken with regard to the information contained in the AIRs is as under:—

- (i) The transaction contained in the AIRs have been collated party-wise;
- (ii) The information has been utilized to select cases for scrutiny through a computerized selection process;
- (iii) Letters/statutory notices have been sent to persons, whose PANs were not quoted by the AIR filer, requesting them to furnish their PAN and file their returns of income, if not filed earlier. Further, notices have been sent to the prescribed persons who had not filed the AIR.

(c) and (d) At present, there are seven transactions which are required to be reported in the AIR. The Finance Minister has, in his Budget Speech, 2006, announced the Government's intention to prescribe a few more transactions to be reported in the AIRs. The new transactions for this purpose will be prescribed shortly.

Rural Credit

1463. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady decline of rural credit to small and medium peasants from Public

Sector banks and cooperative societies since the beginning of the economic reforms in early 1990s;

(b) if so, the percentage of rural credit provided to small and medium peasants in the year 1990 and 2003 to 2006, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for decline in rural credit and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The share of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers (SF/MF) to total agricultural loans outstanding in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks has improved from 47% at the beginning of the nineties to around 49% during 2001-02. The details are at Table-I given in the enclosed statement.

Loans issued to SF/MF for short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operation) ST(SAO) by District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) increased from 52% to 61% during the period from 1996-97 to 2004-05 as could be seen from the Table-II of Annexure-I.

Around 50 per cent of the total loans disbursed by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are for agriculture and allied activities. Most of the financing done by RRBs is directed towards the SF and MF category of farmers. As per provisional data available for 2005-06, out of Rs. 14076.16 crore of agricultural loans issued by RRBs, Rs. 8972.69 crore (59.70%) were in favour of SF/MF.

Statement

Table-I

Outstanding Credit to Small and Marginal Farmers (As at end-June)

No. of Accounts: 000's (Amount Rs. crore)

Year	Upto 1 Hectare (in 000's)		1-2 Hectares (in 000's)		Total Outstanding (in 000's)		% of total credit going to SF/MF
	Acct.	Amt.	Acct.	Amt.	Acct.	Amt.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	6,136.8	2,894.5	4,345.8	2,870.3	14,045.3	12,388.6	46.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991-92	6,062.5	3239.2	4439.0	3049.6	14170.0	13346.2	47.12
1992-93	6,057.3	3437.4	4459.8	3328.0	14394.7	14209.6	47.61
1993-94	6,007.2	3595.3	4282.4	3410.7	13926.4	14907.7	47.00
1994-95	5,462.9	3888.5	4046.5	3658.6	13001.8	15906.3	47.45
1995-96	5,556.9	4325.6	4254.9	4295.0	13273.2	17884.7	48.20
1996-97	5,296.4	4893.9	4219.2	5032.9	13090.3	20396.2	48.67
1997-98	4,890.2	5,057.8	4,033.5	5,441.7	12,278.0	22,251.6	47.19
1998-99	4,407.8	5,511.4	3,710.6	5,679.9	11,506.9	23,842.3	46.94
1999-00	4,543.9	6,184.6	3,777.2	6,445.4	11,700.0	27,348.9	46.18
2000-01	4,600.2	7,214.8	3,688.6	7,308.3	11,844.1	31,486.0	46.13
2001-02	4,901.6	8,759.1	3,960.80	9686.4	12,256.8	37,528.9	49.15

Table-II*Short Term (Seasonal Agriculture Operation) Loans by Districts Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)*

(Amount Rs. crore)

Year	ST agricultural loans issued by DCCBs *	Of Col. 2 loans issued to SF/MF	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1996-07	9,327.28	4,834.48	52
1997-98	10,443.89	5,744.14	55
1998-99	12,490.00	6,884.00	55
1999-00	15,225.00	8,642.00	57
2000-01	18,024.20	9,967.00	54
2001-02	19,068.48	9,186.53	48
2002-03	20,374.58	11,158.51	55
2003-04	21,232.99	12,292.19	58
2004.05	25,864.92	15,683.29	61

[Translation]

Digital Maps of Small Towns and Cities

1464. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating on preparing digital maps of small towns and cities of the entire country with the help of Satellites, for improving the administration, basic infrastructure and planning;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the manner in which the scheme is likely to be advantageous to the people;

(c) the amount earmarked for the said work; and

(d) the names of States alongwith the number of cities and small towns proposed to be included in the initial stage of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development has launched National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme in March, 2006. Main objective of the scheme is to develop attribute and spatial information base for various levels of urban planning, using modern data sources to develop Standards for urban indices and capacity building. NUIS Scheme Comprises two components: (i) Urban Spatial Information System (USIS) to meet spatial requirements of urban planning, and (ii) National Urban Data bank and Indicators (NUDB and I) to develop town level urban database. This Scheme covers 137 towns/cities in the country.

The NUIS Scheme is to establish a comprehensive information system for planning, development and management of urban local bodies. Digital maps and GIS database would be useful for preparation of (i) Master Plans, (ii) Zonal Plans, (iii) Utility Plans and (iv) detailed town planning schemes. Digital information will also be useful for infrastructure development, disaster management, environmental monitoring, and natural resources management etc.

(c) Total estimated cost for implementation of the NUIS Scheme in 137 cities/ towns is Rs. 68.28 crore.

(d) In the first Phase of the scheme, 137 towns and cities are being covered under NUIS Scheme. State-wise number of cities and towns to be covered under the scheme are:—

State	Number of Cities/Towns
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	5
Bihar	5
Chhattisgarh	5
Goa	5
Gujarat	6
Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu and Kashmir	5
Jharkhand	5
Karnataka	6
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	6
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	2
Orissa	6
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	6
Sikkim	2

1	2
Tamil Nadu	6
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	6
Uttaranchal	5
West Bengal	6
Union Territories (UTs)	7 (One for each UT)

NTPC Power Projects

1465. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) commissioned some gas based power plants during 1989-1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC in contrary to its earlier decision used Naphtha and Diesel to run some of these plants; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and per unit additional cost to be borne as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)'s gas/liquid fuel based combined cycle power plants commissioned during 1989 to 1999 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Power Plant/Unit details	Fuel (Primary/Secondary)	Capacity	Unit Commissioned in
1.	Anta Gas Power Plant	Gas/Naphtha	419 MW	1989
2.	Auraiya Gas Power Plant	Gas/Naphtha	652 MW	1989-1990
3.	Dadri Gas Power Plant	Gas/HSD	817 MW	1992-1994
4.	Kawas Gas Power Plant	Gas/Naphtha	645 MW	1992-1993
5.	Jhanor Gandhar Gas Power Plant	Gas/-	648 MW	1994-1995
6.	Rajiv Gandhi (Kayamkulam) Combined Cycle Power Plant	Naphthya/-	350 MW	1998-1999
7.	Faridabad Gas Power Plant-GT#1 and 2	Gas/Naphtha	286 MW	1999

(c) and (d) No, Sir. NTPC has not changed its decision with regard to fuel for running the above plants. As originally envisaged:—

- Jhanor Gandhar Gas Power Plant (GPP) uses Gas as the primary fuel (it does not have provision to use liquid fuel) and Kayamkulam Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) uses Naphtha as the primary fuel.

- Anta GPP, Auraiya GPP, Dadri GPP, Kawas GPP and Faridabad GPP use gas as the primary fuel and Naphtha is used as an alternative fuel (High Speed Diesel in case of Dadri GPP), in the event of Short supply of gas and demand by the beneficiary to run the plant on Naphtha. In the event of use of Naphtha in place of Gas as fuel, additional

cost per unit is approximately Rs. 2.60/unit. In fact, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has already considered alternate fuel in its tariff fixation.

For safety reasons, depending upon manufacturer's recommendations, some of these plants are also using diesel, during start-up and shut-down.

[English]

Higher Rates for Water

1466. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is charging higher rates for the water being supplied to the residents of Dwarka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether filthy and muddy water is being supplied to the residents of this area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that Delhi Jal Board (DJB) provides water at bulk water rates to DDA at Dwarka, to which DDA adds boosting charges, while distributing water to residents within Dwarka.

(c) and (d) DJB has stated that bulk water conforming to prescribed standards, is being supplied to DDA for distribution to the residents of Dwarka. The DDA has also stated that potable water is supplied and in case of any local complaint, the same is rectified.

[Translation]

Foreign Banks

1467. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign banks functioning in the country;

(b) the number of branches of the said banks, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to give permission to new foreign banks to open their branches in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of such foreign banks; and

(e) the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The details of number and branches of foreign banks functioning in India as on 30-04-2006 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) As per the Road map for presence of foreign banks in India issued by RBI on 28-02-2005, new foreign banks wishing to establish banking business in India for the first time, could either choose to operate through branch presence or set up a 100% wholly owned subsidiary (WOS), following the one mode presence criterion. In 2006, National Australia Bank Ltd. of Australia has been permitted to open its Representative Office in Mumbai.

Statement

List of Foreign Banks' Branches in India as on 30-04-2006

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Places	Total No. of Branches
1	2	3	4
1.	ABN-AMRO Bank	Mumbai-3 branches, Kolkata-3, New Delhi-4 Chennai-2, One each in Pune, Hyderabad;	23

1	2	3	4
		Baroda, Bangalore, Noida, Gurgaon, Surat, Lucknow, Panipat, Mangalore, Moradabad	
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	One each in Mumbai, Bangalore	2
3.	American Express Bank Ltd.	One each in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, New Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune	7
4.	Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd.	Mumbai	1
5.	Bank Internasional Indonesia	Mumbai	1
6.	Antwerp Diamond Bank N.V.	Mumbai	1
7.	Bank of America N.A.	One each in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, New Delhi, Bangalore	5
8.	Bank of Baharain and Kuwait B.S.C.	One each in Mumbai, Hyderabad	2
9.	Bank of Ceylon	Chennai	1
10.	Bank of Nova Scotia	One each in Mumabi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Coimbatore	5
11.	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Ltd. UFJ	One each in Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai	3
12.	Barclays Bank Plc.	Mumbai	1
13.	BNP Paribas	One each in Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Ahmedabad	8
14.	JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	Mumbai	1
15.	Citibank N.A.	Mumbai-6, Kolkata-2, New Delhi-5, Chennai-2, Bangalore-2, One each in Pune, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jaipur, Ludhiana, Coimbatore, Gurgaon, Chandigarh, Cochin, Surat, Noida, Lucknow, Faridabad, Vashi (Navi Mumbai), Nasik, Aurangabad, Indore, Bhubneshwar, Pondicherry, Jalandhar, Bhopal	39
16.	Calyon Bank	One each in Mumbai, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Bangalore	5
17.	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	New Delhi	1

1	2	3	4
18.	Chohung Bank	Mumbai	1
19.	DBS Bank Ltd.	One each in Mumbai, New Delhi	2
20.	Deutsche Bank	Mumbai-2, One each in New Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Noida, Gurgaon	8
21.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	Mumbai	1
22.	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Mumbai-10, Kolkata-7, New Delhi-5, Bangalore-2, Chennai-2, One each in Thiruvananthapuram, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Gurgaon, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatanam, Chandigarh, Pune, Noida, Coimbatore, Ludhiana, Kochi, Vadodara, Indore, Pune, Nagpur	42
23.	Krung Thai Bank Plc.	Mumbai	1
24.	Mashreq Bank Psc.	One each in Mumbai, New Delhi	2
25.	Oman International Bank SAOG	One each in Mumbai, Cochin	2
26.	Societe Generale	One each in Mumbai, New Delhi	2
27.	Sonali Bank	One each in Kolkata, Siliguri	2
28.	Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai-18, Kolkata-15, Chennai-4, New Delhi-15, Cochin-2, Bangalore-2, One each in Pune, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Noida, Gurgaon, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Jaipur, Lucknow, Vadodara, Bhopal, Surat, Jalandhar, Secunderabad, Amritsar, Nagpur, Rajkot, Patna, Gurgaon, Bhubneshwar, Allahabad, Indore	81
29.	State Bank of Mauritius	One each in Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad	3
Total			253

[English]

Delhi Land Reforms Act

1468. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 are not applicable once notification issued under Section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act i.e. the land is declared to be urban;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 has been implemented in all such villages declared urbanized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[Translation]

**Private Insurance Companies in
Rural Areas**

1469. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private insurance companies are not able to achieve the target set for rural areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of private insurance companies; and

(c) the action taken by the Government/IRDA against such private insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) As reported by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the private sector insurance companies are fully compliant with their obligations towards the rural areas during the last three years. In a few instances, where the insurance companies were unable to comply with their obligations in a given financial year on account of being in the initial stages of setting up of operations, the Authority has directed the respective companies to cover up the shortfall in the next financial year, which was complied with. The names of the insurance companies, targets assigned and achievements made by them for rural areas during the years 2002-03 to 2004-05 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Non-life Insurers—Rural Sector
(% of Gross Direct Premium Underwritten)*

Insurer	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Royal Sundaram	3.00	3.85	5.00	6.13	5	6.06
Tata AIG	3.00	3.06	5.00	5.59	5	7.98
Reliance	3.00	3.02	5.00	5.69	5	5.08
IFFCO Tokio	5.00	5.42	5.00	5.57	5	7.40
ICICI Lombard	3.00	2.21	5.00	5.27	5	5.60
Bajaj Allianz	3.00	5.87	5.00	5.73	5	9.40
HDFC Chubb	2.00	1.07	3.00	3.00	5	5.12
Cholamandalam	2.00	0.11	3.00	4.46	5	5.22

Life Insurers—Rural Sector
(% of No. of Policies Underwritten)

Insurer	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Allianz Bajaj	9.00	16.70	12.00	12.95	14.00	15.84
ING Vysya	9.00	35.38	12.00	13.27	14.00	15.24
AMP Sanmar	9.00	9.24	12.00	13.26	14.00	16.19
SBI Life	9.00	15.48	12.00	14.03	14.00	21.92
Tata AIG	9.00	9.99	12.00	14.22	14.00	18.00
HDFC Standard	12.00	12.30	14.00	19.23	16.00	20.60
ICICI Prudential	12.00	12.02	14.00	14.85	16.00	16.00
Birla Sunlife	12.00	16.09	14.00	16.70	16.00	24.00
Aviva	7.00	0.56	9.00	18.73	12.00	20.10
Kotak Mahindra OM	9.00	15.78	12.00	14.00	14.00	15.72
Max New York	12.00	12.05	14.00	16.56	16.00	18.75
Met Life	9.00	25.97	12.00	27.17	14.00	15.67
Sahara*	—	—	—	—	2.92	27.34

*The Insurer started operating in 2004-05.

[English]

Research Work by Women

1470. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to empower women with inputs of science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects sanctioned in various

technology sector during 2005-06 and proposed for 2006-07; and

(d) the number of women benefited by such scheme during the said period and target fixed for current year?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology has been implementing various schemes with a view to empowering women with inputs of science and technology namely "Science and Technology for women" scheme of the Department of Science and Technology, "Biotechnology based rural and women

development programme" of the Department of Bio technology and "Technology development and utilization programme for women" of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The broad objectives of these schemes are to promote development and adaptation of appropriate technology, transfer proven technologies through capacity building and skill development. To encourage women scientists, a Fellowship scheme for women scientists has been launched in the year 2002. Under this scheme, around 200 fellowships are awarded every year to outstanding women scientists in the following categories: Basic and applied sciences, application of Science and Technology for developmental issues in rural areas and application of Science and Technology in Intellectual Property Rights related self employed opportunities. Government has also set up a Task Force for Women in Science to look into issues pertaining to women scientists.

(c) During the year 2005-06, 48 projects were sanctioned in the technology areas such as women health and nutrition, information technology, post harvest technologies, sustainable utilization of natural resources, aquaculture, fodder and feed for animals and bio manures. Women Technology Parks were facilitated at four locations in different agro climatic zones. Projects in similar technology areas with an aim to empower through Science and Technology are being taken up during 2006-07.

(d) A large number of women are benefited directly and indirectly by these schemes in different parts of the country specially in rural areas including tribal and SC

populations. These schemes are of a continuing nature and implemented wodely all over the country and have spill over effects. Hence it has not been possible to estimate exact number of direct and indirect beneficiaries.

MRTP Commission

1471. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice (MRTP) Commission enquire into and take appropriate action in respect of unfair and restrictive trade practices;

(b) if so, the number of cases enquired by the commission during 2005-06, till date;

(c) the details of findings submitted during the said period; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on such findings?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Unfair Trade Practices (UTPs) and Restrictive Trade Practices (RTPs) cases received, disposed of and pending in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission during the year 2005 and 2006 (up to June) is indicated below:—

Year	Type of cases	Pendency at the beginning of the year	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed	Pendency at the end of the year
2005	UTPs	568	112	74	606
	RTPs	367	35	64	338
2006 (upto June)	UTPs	606	52	99	559
	RTPs	338	30	53	315

(c) and (d) The MRTTP Commission is a quasi-judicial body and its orders are of judicial nature pronounced in open court. Copies of the findings/orders of MRTTP Commission are provided to the Government only in cases where the Government is a party. During the year 2005 and 2006 (till date) this Ministry has not received any order from MRTTP Commission, requiring further action from the Government.

Recipients of FDI

1472. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI HANS RAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative statement about Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) regimes in and the FDI inflow into India vis-a-vis other developing countries including China during each of the last three years;

(b) sector-wise and State-wise FDI inflow into the country during the same period;

(c) whether there are fundamental difficulties faced by India in attracting and receiving FDI;

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the funds realized through FDI are utilized for infrastructure development in the country; and

(f) if so, the details of distribution of such funds for various sectors like roads, drinking water, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) FDI inflows to India and China during each of the last three years are as given below:—

FDI inflows (US \$ in million)		
Year	India	China
1	2	3
2002	3449	52743

1	2	3
2003	4269	53505
2004	5335	60630

Source: World Investment Report 2005 (UNCTAD)

Note: The FDI flow data of China is on gross basis rather than a net or balance of payments basis.

In the recent past, China has revised the Catalogue for the Industrial Guidance of FDI to take into account commitments made in the context of its accession to the WTO. A number of industries have been added to the "encouraged" category, while some have been re-categorized from "encouraged" to "permitted" in order to control overheating investment of the domestic economy. The National Economy and Social Development Plan 2005 of the country emphasizes the need to improve quality of FDI by encouraging it in high-technology industries, advanced manufacturing, modern services and agriculture and environment protection.

In India, the Investment Commission is charged with the responsibility of wooing private investors, both domestic and foreign. A comprehensive review of the FDI policy and associated procedures was undertaken in February 2006 and as a result, a number of rationalisation measures have been initiated which, inter alia include, dispensing with the need of multiple approvals from Government and/or regulatory agencies that exist in certain sectors, extending the automatic route to more sectors, and allowing FDI in new sectors.

(b) Sector-wise and Region-wise FDI inflow into the country during the period August 1991 to March, 2006 (as available) are given in the enclosed statement I and II.

(c) and (d) India has consistently been classified as among the most attractive investment destinations by a slew of reputed international rating organizations. With its highly-skilled and cost-effective manpower, it offers immense opportunities not only for Business Process Outsourcing, but increasingly for the higher end of the value chain in Knowledge Process Outsourcing and Engineering Process Outsourcing.

(e) and (f) The details of FDI flows to infrastructure sector such as Telecommunications, Fuel (Power and Oil Refinery) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

Statement-I**Sector-wise FDI Inflows Received
(From August, 1991 to March, 2006)**

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows	
		(In Rs.)	(In US\$)
1	2	3	4
1.	Electrical Equipments (Including Computer Software and Electronics)	237,094.42	5,495.61
2.	Telecommunications	143,368.31	3,372.28
3.	Transportation Industry	133,151.21	3,177.60
4.	Services Sector	128,042.14	3,091.14
5.	Fuels (Power and Oil Refinery)	109,762.46	2,581.37
6.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	85,798.49	2,142.54
7.	Food Processing Industries	47,022.55	1,178.70
8.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	43,114.49	1,007.33
9.	Cement and Gypsum Products	32,312.52	746.79
10.	Metallurgical Industries	28,162.67	654.63
11.	Consultancy Services	20,985.03	459.80
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering	19,320.65	492.41
13.	Textiles (included Printed)	17,748.52	450.02
14.	Trading	14,967.81	379.05
15.	Paper and Pulp including Paper Product	14,047.15	363.46
16.	Hotel and Tourism	13,840.69	322.99
17.	Glass	10,304.68	255.65
18.	Rubber Goods	9,849.07	233.60
19.	Industrial Machinery	8,683.77	214.54
20.	Commercial Office and Household Equipment	8,464.77	233.34
21.	Agricultural Machinery	6,897.63	166.63

1	2	3	4
22.	Machine Tools	6,642.70	155.69
23.	Timber Products	4,668.78	107.12
24.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	4,482.41	101.87
25.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet preparations	3,949.99	89.98
26.	Ceramics	3,495.32	89.70
27.	Earth-Moving Machinery	3,352.09	73.91
28.	Fertilizers	3,292.93	78.22
29.	Fermentation Industries	3,157.70	76.52
30.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	1,968.06	51.97
31.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	1,497.63	37.39
32.	Glue and Gelatin	1,475.76	36.04
33.	Prime Movers other than Electrical	1,055.74	30.61
34.	Industrial Instruments	841.72	22.06
35.	Sugar	719.45	17.27
36.	Scientific Instruments	616.37	14.85
37.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	607.54	15.25
38.	Dye-Stuffs	592.04	16.01
39.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	182.75	5.01
40.	Defence Industries	2.37	0.05
41.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing	0.156	0.00
42.	Miscellaneous Industries	179982.61	4266.88
	Total	1,355,523.15	32,305.87
43.	Advance of Inflows (from 1999 to 2004)	98,689.96	2,178.72
44.	RBI's-NRI Schemes	84,269.48	2,509.86
45.	Acquisition of Existing Shares* (from 1996 to	72,780.18	1,848.86
46.	Stock Swapped	2,848.71	61.20
	Grand Total	1,614,111.48	38,904.51

Note: 1. Inflows through ADRs/GDRs/FCCBs, against the FDI approvals have not been included.

2. * Data prior to 1996 not provided by RBI and since 2000, inflows included under Country/Sector specific route.

Statement-II

*Region-wise/State-wise break-up for FDI Inflows' Received
(as reported to Regional Offices of RBI) (from January 2000 to March, 2006)*

Ranks	RBI's- R O ²	State covered	Amount of FDI	
			Rupees in crore	US\$ in million
1	2	3	4	5
1.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	23,074.29	5,116.9
2.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	20,535.68	4,533.5
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	6,984.17	1,546.3
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	5,432.52	1,193.2
5.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3,083.46	681.7
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,883.90	631.9
7.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	1,481.41	320.3
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,277.24	280.7
9.	Panaji	Goa	494.42	107.6
10.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	333.45	73.6
11.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	315.88	70.6
12.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	168.84	37.3
13.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	41.74	9.0
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	18.76	4.2
15.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	2.74	0.6
16.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	0.03	0.0
17.	Not Indicated ³		27,764.24	6,118.8
Total			93,892.76	20,726.3

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Advance of Inflows (from 2000 to 2004)		8,962.22	1,962.8
19.	Stock Swapped		284.87	61.2
20.	RBI's-NRI Schemes		589.15	134.4
Total FDI Inflows (From January 2000 to March, 2006)			103,729.00	22,884.7

¹ Includes 'equity capital components' only.

² The Region-wise FDI inflows are classified as per RBI's—Region-wise inflows, furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

³ Represents inflows through acquisition of existing shares by transfer from residents. For this, regional-wise information is not provided by Reserve Bank of India.

Re-structuring of SEBs

1473. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Electricity Boards in the country have been abolished or converted as companies so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has come from any state Government requesting to continue the State Electricity Boards as it is; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Before enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, various States had enacted State Electricity Reforms Acts which provided for reorganization of their State Electricity Boards (SEB).

Section 172(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the SEB shall be deemed to be the State Transmission Utility (STU) and a licensee under the provisions of the Act for a period of one year from the appointed date, i.e. 10th June, 2003.

So far, 12 states have reorganized their SEBs. Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat and Madhya

Pradesh have done so under their State Electricity Reforms Acts. Assam and Maharashtra have reorganized their SEBs under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The SEB of Assam presently continues to discharge the licensee function only for trading of electricity.

(c) and (d) Nine States have requested the Central Government to agree for extension of time for their respective SEBs to continue as the STU and a licensee. In addition, the State of Assam has requested for extension of time for their SEB to continue with the limited function of only trading. A communication from Government of Kerala has also recently been received proposing for continuation of their SEB as such.

Section 172(a) of the Act further provides that the State Government may, by notification, authorize the State Electricity Board (SEB) to continue to function as the State Transmission Utility or a licensee for such further period beyond the period of one year of the provisions of the Act coming into force, as may be mutually decided by the Central Government and the State Government.

The Central Government has been agreeing to the requests of the State Governments from time to time for continuation of the SEBs under section 172(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Ceiling on Borrowing for Kerala

1474. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has imposed ceiling on the borrowing of the Kerala State;

(b) if so, the reason for such a ceiling while State needs Rs. 7246 crore to finance the Planning Commission approved annual plan of Rs. 6210 crores; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to help the State from financial crunch?

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

(b) Borrowing Ceiling of the State has been fixed for the State taking into account the fiscal deficit for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 and the estimated fiscal deficit (Rs. 4380 crore) for 2006-07, as given in the fiscal correction path drawn up by the State itself, for containing the fiscal deficit to 3% by 2008-09. Debt sustainability of the State is also kept in view while fixing the ceiling for borrowing by the State.

(c) Any relaxation in the borrowing ceiling would mean that the State Government would have to forego the incentive of Debt Waiver during the remaining TFC award period. Moreover, the scheme of financing for the annual plan size of Rs. 6210 crore shows that the State has committed to raise Rs. 2950 crore under Small Savings.

Borrowing Ceiling of the State can be revised if the State feels that it can bear the cost of foregoing Debt Waiver and could raise the entire amount of Rs. 2950 crore under Small Savings.

Energy Through NCES

1475. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has taken effective steps to attract Rs. 12,500 crore investment per year with a view to add 2,500 MW power through non-conventional resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has also approached the Ministry of Finance for certain incentives in addition to the existing sops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Ministry of Finance thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) To attract private investment in the renewable energy sector financial and fiscal incentives are being provided that include capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duties and relief from taxes. In addition, preferential tariff is given to grid-interactive renewable power in most potential states. The target for grid interactive renewable power for the 10th Plan is 3075 MW against which a capacity of 4630 MW has been installed during the first four years of the said Plan, with 2000 MW having been set up during 2005-06 itself, mostly through private investment.

(c) and (d) With the existing policy the 10th Plan aim for renewable power of 3075 MW has already been exceeded. Rationalization of fiscal and other incentives is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

IT Act Amendment

1476. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group constituted to re-write the Income Tax law has submitted its report;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. The report is expected to be submitted shortly.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a).

(c) The work relating to simplification is an extremely

cumbersome and time-consuming exercise. While rewriting the law, it is necessary to ensure that every aspect of the existing law is fully reflected. At present, the collation of various drafts is at an advance stage.

[English]

Technology Management Programme

1477. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies of minor forest produce and industries based on non-wood forest product have undertaken Technology Management Programme;

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

(c) the objective of such studies; and

(d) the details of studies so far completed?

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

(b) Studies on minor forest produce based industries have been initiated/carried out for the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu under the Technology Management Programme of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The outcome of these studies were: there are around 300 different varieties of minor forest produces available in the above regions such a amla, chironji, mahua, baelfruit, tendu leaves, asugandha etc.; the industries dependent on minor forest produce as raw material are Ayurvedic and Herbal Drugs Industry, Essential Oil Industry and Natural Pesticides and Insecticides Industry; the technologies needed for value addition of minor forest produce include super critical fluid extraction, fridge drying, microwave assisted extraction and cryogenic grinding technologies; and strategies for promoting minor forest based industries include conducting training programmes for motivation of farmers/cultivators to increase the yield of minor forest produce and promoting close linkages and coordination

among R and D labs and industries for transfer of technologies required for value addition of minor forest produce.

(c) The objectives of such studies were: to assess the availability of minor forest produce in various regions; to assess the industries dependent on minor forest produce as raw material; to suggest measures towards generation of value added products based on minor forest produce as raw material; to assess the technologies needed for value addition; and to evolve strategies to promote minor forest produce based industries in the regions.

(d) Studies on minor forest produce based industries for the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have been completed so far.

Meeting for Speedy Development of Rural Areas

1478. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to convene a meeting of District Collectors at State level to speed up the work of rural development;

(b) if so, the agenda of the proposed meeting;

(c) whether such meetings have been organized earlier also; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is not contemplating to convene a meeting of District Collectors at State level to speed up the work of rural development at present.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has not organized any such meetings earlier.

**Role of Private Sector for
Urban Infrastructure**

1479. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite private players to become partners in urban renewal mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the guidelines/norms fixed for private participation in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched Jawaharalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 63 cities with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor including housing, water supply, sanitation, slum improvement, community toilets/baths etc. Among the eligible sectors for funding under the JNNURM, projects relating to parking lots/spaces have to be on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Public Private Partnership is also welcome in all the other sectors eligible for funding under JNNURM.

The Government of India has formulated "Guidelines for successful Public Private Partnership in urban water and sanitation services in India" and circulated to all the States for their information and guidance. The States are to adopt these guidelines for promoting Public Private Partnership with the objective of improving the basic services. The salient features of the guidelines are:—

- (i) Policy framework/Road Map for initiating reforms.
- (ii) Implementation arrangements by State Government, Urban Local Body and Reform Advisers.
- (iii) Creating enabling conditions through legal and institutional framework, regulatory mechanism, utility governance structure.

- (iv) Selecting and executing Private Sector Participation (PSP) transactions and managing Public Private Partnership.

Setting up of Tidal Energy Projects

1480. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored the possibility to tidal energy by setting up projects in coastal areas of the country for harnessing tidal energy for electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of coastal areas identified for tapping tidal energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources have provided financial support to the West Bengal Government for the preparation of Detailed Project Report and Environmental Impact Assessment Study for a Demonstration Project on Tidal Power of 3.65 MW capacity at Durgaduani in Sundarbans, West Bengal. No tidal power project has been taken up in the country so far because of the high cost of production of power from tidal energy and lack of techno-economic viability.

State Finance Corporation

1481. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gupta Committee has submitted its report regarding restructuring of State Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for restructuring the Madhya Pradesh State Finance Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Gupta Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri G.P. Gupta, the then CMD, IDBI for looking into the functioning of State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and making recommendations for their restructuring and revitalisation, submitted its Report in January, 2001. The Committee recommended that the cost of infusing Rs. 3600 crores for restructuring/re-capitalising of SFCs should be shared by Government of India (Rs. 900 crores), RBI (Rs. 900 crores), State Governments (Rs. 900 crores), IDBI (Rs. 450 crores) and SIDBI (Rs. 450 crores).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tax Free Bonds for HUDCO

1482. SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO proposes to issue Tax Free Bonds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the HUDCO is likely to arrange funds for housing projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) During the last three years, HUDCO has not received approval for raising money through Tax Free Bonds. Hence, there is no proposal to issue tax free bonds by HUDCO.

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

(c) HUDCO is likely to arrange funds for financing housing and infrastructure projects mainly from the following sources:—

1. Term loans from banks, financial institutions.

2. Public deposit scheme under the guidelines of National Housing Bank.

3. Bilateral or multilateral International lending whenever approved.

4. Capital market borrowing through taxable non-convertible long term and short term bonds issued under the guidelines of Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Pending Schemes of NCES

1483. SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

(a) whether there is a vast scope to generate power through non-conventional sources of energy in the country particularly in Orissa;

(b) if so, the target set and achievement made by the Government during the Tenth Five Year Plan Period, State-wise;

(c) whether any such projects are pending for the clearance with the Government;

(d) if so, the present status of such projects; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The estimated potential from renewable energy sources such as wind, small hydro and biomass has been estimated at 84,000 MW in the country, including Orissa, as per details given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The target for grid interactive renewable power for the 10th Plan is 3075 MW against which a capacity of 4630 MW has been installed during the first four years of the said Plan, state-wise details of which are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) to (e) Proposals for the grant of central financial

assistance under various schemes/programmes of this Ministry are received on a regular basis. At times, these proposals are found to be incomplete or not in line with the provisions of the schemes/programmes. Complete proposals are considered and approved subject to budget provision, which is a continuous process.

Statement-I

Details of estimated energy potential from renewables

(in MW)		
Sl. No.	Resource	Indicative Estimated Potential
1	2	3
1.	Bio-Power (Agro-residues)*	16,000 ¹
2.	Wind Power	45,000 ²
3.	Small Hydro Power (upto 25 MW)	15,000
4.	Cogeneration-bagasse	5,000
5.	Waste to Energy:	

1	2	3
	Municipal solid waste to energy	2,000
	Industrial waste to energy	1,000
	Total **	84,000

MW=Megawatt

Note:—

* This excludes a potential of 45,000 MW from around 20 mha of wastelands yielding 10MT/ha/annum of woody biomass giving 4000 k-cal/kg with system efficiency of 30% and 75% PLF. In order to realize this estimated potential a major inter-Ministerial initiative involving, among others, Agriculture, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Environment and Forests would be required.

** This excludes potential for Solar Power which is dependent on future developments making solar technology cost-competitive for grid power applications.

¹ Although the potential is based on surplus agro-residues, in practice biomass power generation units prefer to use forest-residues for techno-economic reasons

² Sites with wind densities of 250 W/m² or higher with 3% of assessed area available for wind farms requiring 12 ha/MW. The technically feasible potential for grid-interactive power could be lower if sites with wind densities of 300 W/m² or higher are considered as suitable in keeping with international practice.

Statement-II

State-wise details of grid interactive renewable power generation capacity installed during the first four years for the 10th plan period

Sl. No.	States/UT	Wind Power (MW)	SHP (MW)	Bio Power		Solar Power (kWp)	Total Capacity (MW)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.50	28.10	178.05	13.15		247.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		12.18				12.18
3.	Assam		0.11				0.11
4.	Bihar		5.50				5.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh		10.80	16.50			27.30
6.	Goa						0.00
7.	Gujarat	171.26			0.50		171.76
8.	Haryana		14.40	2.00			16.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh		40.24				40.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		16.50				16.50
11.	Jharkhand						0.00
12.	Karnataka	515.80	172.28	148.88			836.96
13.	Kerala		15.10				15.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.65	2.20	1.00			20.85
15.	Maharashtra	590.50	3.75	11.50			605.75
16.	Manipur		0.75				0.75
17.	Meghalaya		0.01				0.01
18.	Mizoram		0.02				0.02
19.	Nagaland		0.80				0.80
20.	Orissa		6.00				6.00
21.	Punjab		19.35	16.00	1.00	0.20	36.55
22.	Rajasthan	323.44		15.30		0.10	338.84
23.	Sikkim		6.00				6.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2037.08	3.80	68.00	3.50		2112.38
25.	Tripura						0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh		3.60	75.00	7.00		85.60
27.	Uttaranchal		17.30			0.05	17.35
28.	West Bengal		9.02				9.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar					0.10	0.10
30.	Chandigarh						0.00
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu						0.00
33.	Delhi						0.00
34.	Lakshwadeep					0.25	0.25
35.	Pondicherry					0.03	0.03
	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total (MW)		3684.23	387.81	532.23	25.15	0.73	4630.15

MW=Megawatt

SHP=Small Hydro Power

Solar Energy

1484. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) the number of solar energy projects being run with the help of Central assistance and the quantity of energy being generated therefrom, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments have sent new project proposals to the Ministry for clearance during the last two years;

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

(d) the time by when these projects are expected to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) A total of 32 grid interactive solar photovoltaic power plants have been installed in the country with financial assistance from the Government. These plants, with aggregate capacity of 2.1 Megawatt, are estimated to generate about 2.52 million units of electricity in a year. The list of 32 grid interactive solar photovoltaic power plants is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The implementing agencies in the UT Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the State of Punjab have requested for setting up grid interactive PV plants of aggregate capacity of 500 kWp, 500 kWp and 1 MWp respectively. However, no new project has been sanctioned for setting up grid interactive solar PV plants, as the Ministry has discontinued the scheme on grid interactive solar photovoltaic power plants in 2004-05.

Statement*List of Grid Interactive Solar Photovoltaic Plants*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Nodal Agency	State	SPV Plant Capacity (kWp)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	APSEB Building, Hyderabad	APTRANCO	Andhra Pradesh	100

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Neil Island	Elec. Dept.	Andaman and Nicobar	50
3.	Havelock Island	Elec. Dept.	Andaman and Nicobar	50
4.	APEDA Building	APEDA	Arunachal Pradesh	25
5.	Viduthi Bhawanam	ANERT	Kerala	25
6.	Kiltan Island	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	100
7.	Minicoy	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	100
8.	Kadamat	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	150
9.	Andrott Island	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	100
10.	Kavaratti	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	100
11.	Agatti	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	100
12.	Kalpeni Island	Elec. Dept.	Lakshadweep	100
13.	Jaitpura Kalan	MPUNV	Madhya Pradesh	100
14.	Chief Secretariat Building	DRDA	Pondicherry	25
15.	Bajak	PEDA	Punjab	50
16.	Khatkar Kalan	PEDA	Punjab	200
17.	PEDA Building, Chandigarh	PEDA	Punjab	25
18.	Mini Secretariat, Chandigarh	PEDA	Punjab	50
19.	Vidhan Bhawan, Jaipur	REDA	Rajasthan	25
20.	Village Gorir	RRECL	Rajasthan	100
21.	Government Secretariat, Jaipur	REDA	Rajasthan	25
22.	SG Pallayam	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	25
23.	SN Pallayam	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	25
24.	Kalyanpur-Aligarh	NEDA	Uttar Pradesh	100
25.	Harriya	NEDA	Uttar Pradesh	100
26.	Sarai Sadi	NEDA	Uttar Pradesh	100
27.	NEDA Building, Lucknow	NEDA	Uttar Pradesh	25
28.	IREF Trg. Centre, Chinhath	NEDA	Uttar Pradesh	25

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Vidhan Bhawan, Dehradun	UREDA	Uttaranchal	25
30.	Secretariat, Dehradun	UREDA	Uttaranchal	25
31.	Bidyut Bhawan, Kolkata	WBREDA	West Bengal	25
32.	Bikalp Shakti Bhawan, Kolkata	WBREDA	West Bengal	25
Total				2100

Each plant is estimated to generate about 1200 kWh/kWp/year

Deposits in RRBs

1485. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposit amount in the Regional Rural Banks as on June 30, 2006 and amount deposited during the last three years;

(b) the details of loans given by the Regional Rural Banks out of the deposit amounts; and

(c) the amount remained with their sponsored banks out of the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The deposits of all Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on 31st March for the last three years are given below:—

Amt. (Rs. in crore)		
Year	Deposits	Investments
2004	56350.08	36135.00
2005	62143.00	36781.57
2006	72510.00	38441.72

However, the information relating to the total deposit in the RRBs as on June 30, 2006 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The amount of loans and advances given by all RRBs out of the available deposits during the last three

years worked out by netting the borrowings from total deposits are as under:—

Amt. (Rs. in crore)		
Year	Loans and advances outstanding	Amt. of available deposits, out of which loans and advances given
2004	26113.86	51754.52
2005	32870.03	56618.68
2006	39764.39	66082.15

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SFIO Probe

1486. SHRI CHANDRANKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies against which trial is still going on alongwith the number of the companies which have been given clean chit by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) separately;

(b) whether the Government is aware that several companies are doing business under fake names despite the cases registered against them after being proven guilty by SFIO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The investigation in respect of 34 companies u/s 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been assigned to the inspectors drawn from the office of SFIO. Investigation in respect of 15 companies has been completed and investigation of remaining companies is under progress except in one case wherein the order of investigation was quashed by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court. Based on the findings of the investigation, sanction for prosecution is accorded by this Ministry. The cases against the Company and its officers are tried by the competent Court. SFIO has not given clean chit to any company.

(b) and (c) There is no information available of companies against which investigation has been carried out by SFIO and cases registered, doing business under fake names.

[English]

Loss to DMRC

1487. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is incurring huge losses and reduction of ridership due to parallel bus routes;

(b) if so, the details and the action taken by the DMRC thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the profits and the efficiency of DMRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Public transport services in a city have to be looked at as integrated systems and not as separate systems provided by different operators. Some extent of parallel running between different operators cannot, therefore, be avoided. However, with a view to enhance the ridership and the earnings of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that (i) it has created 65 dedicated Metro Feeder Routes and (ii) issued 356

permits for operation of Rural Transport Vehicles (RTVs) on these routes. Besides this, a large number of Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and State Transport Authority (STA) buses operating on bus routes that pass close to various metro stations also serve a feeder purpose to the DMRC.

Waste to Energy Plant

1488. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Waste to Energy (WTE) Plant at Timarpur, Delhi has once again started functioning after a gap of almost 16 years with upgraded technology;

(b) if so, the reasons for not being in operation for 16 long years;

(c) whether the Plant was shut down after 21 days;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the price at which it was purchased and from which country;

(f) the energy generated during the period it was in use;

(g) whether during the year 2003, a Rs. 84 crore WTE Plant in Lucknow was also closed down within 8 months of its inauguration; and

(h) if so, the reasons for its shutting down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to restart the waste incineration plant set up at Timarpur, Delhi in 1987. Trial operations conducted between March, 1987 and April, 1989 could not demonstrate successful operation of the plant mainly on account of mismatch between the quality of garbage supplied by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the plant design. It was then decided to shut down the plant.

(e) The plant of 3.75 MW capacity was designed and installed by M/s Volund Milijoteknik of Denmark at a total cost of about Rs. 20.70 crore on a turnkey basis.

(f) The plant could not be put into regular use, however, during trial operations, upto 3.6 MW power was generated intermittently on certain days.

(g) and (h) The plant for power generation of 5 MW power from Municipal Solid Waste through biomethanation technology was set up at Lucknow by a private developer at a cost of Rs. 76.00 crore. The commissioning of the plant, which was started in August, 2003 was stalled by the developer in December, 2004. The operational problems could be attributed both to the ineffective segregation system installed in the project and the quality of the waste available at the plant. The project authorities are making efforts to restart the project.

[Translation]

Tax Recovery

1489. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual amount of taxes outstanding as on June 30, 2006;

(b) the target for recovery of outstanding taxes for the year 2006-2007;

(c) the reasons for the gap in the target for recovery and the actual outstanding amount; and

(d) the amount of the outstanding taxes due recovered upto the end of June, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The actual amount of taxes outstanding as on June 30, 2006 is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Direct Taxes	1,11,798
Indirect Taxes	23,366

(b) The target for recovery of outstanding taxes in respect of direct and indirect taxes during the year 2006-07 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Direct Taxes	11,741
Indirect Taxes	2,450

(c) Recovery of arrears is a continuous process. While old cases are liquidated, new cases come up. A sizeable amount of arrears are stayed by various legal authorities. There are also substantial unstayed arrears due to cases pending before BIFR, assets taken over by banks or financial institutions, defaulters not traceable or assets not available, stay applications pending or cases in which the time limit for filing an appeal has not expired, etc.

(d) The amount of the outstanding taxes pertaining to direct and indirect taxes recovered upto the end of June, 2006 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Direct Taxes	3,006
Indirect Taxes	566

[English]

Manufacturing Investment Region

1490. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to set up five Manufacturing Investment Regions (MIRs) in the country for the development of manufacturing sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Manufacturing Investment Region is one of the initiatives for encouraging manufacturing growth. It is still at a conceptual stage.

Improvement of Rural Roads

1491. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the rural roads from National Highway No. 2 to Goverdhan, Barsana, Kokila Van and Vrindavan and from Bahadurgarh to Beri via Jhajhar and from Beri to Najafgarh are in bad shape; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to get the condition of these roads improved forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and the State Governments are responsible for maintaining such roads in good condition. However, the Ministry of Rural Development implements Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in all States to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations of designated population size, which would also include upgradation of existing eligible rural roads in the Core Network. The proposal for taking up such road works under PMGSY is to be initiated by the State Government concerned.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has intimated that the following road works have been sanctioned under the State Road Project:—

- (i) National Highway No. 2 to Goverdhan.
- (ii) National Highway No. 2 to Barsana.
- (iii) National Highway No. 2 to Kokila Van.
- (iv) National Highway No. 2 to Vrindavan.

The Government of Haryana has reported that the stretch from Jhajhar to Beri was improved under PMGSY in 2004, but the road gets settled at some locations due to poor subsoil conditions and such repair works are attended to as and when need arises. Also, the State Government has taken up work for improvement of the road from Dhansa border to Jhajhar.

[*Translation*]

Power from Wind and Waste

1492. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) the number of power projects set up in various States with the help of Union Government for generation of power from the waste and the wind as on date;

(b) the quantum of power being generated by each of these power projects;

(c) whether the possibility of power generation from the waste and the wind especially in the backward and rural areas has been explored;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the assistance provided by the Union Government to the States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) 18 waste-to-energy based power projects aggregating to 40.8 MW capacity in eight States and 36 demonstration wind power projects aggregating to 70.9 MW capacity in nine States have been set up with Central Financial Assistance from Ministry of Non-Conventional Sources. Moreover, commercial wind power projects of about 5350 MW capacity have been installed in the country through private investment.

(c) and (d) Resource Assessments are being carried out for power generation from wind and biomass resources in the country, including the rural and backward areas.

Wind-solar hybrid systems and biomass gasifiers are being installed for meeting the energy requirements in various States, including the backward and rural areas.

The Ministry is also implementing a programme for electrification of remot unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages through

various non-conventional energy sources including biomass resources such as crop residues and agro-industrial wastes.

(e) Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 9.60 crore for waste-to-energy projects and Rs. 12.36 crore for demonstration wind power projects has been provided by the Ministry to various States during the last three years.

[English]

**Agreement between India and
CIS Countries**

1493. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes High Technology Cooperation and Trade between India and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated under the programme; and

(d) the details of technology related projects signed during 2005-06 with various countries?

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

(b) The Department of Commerce under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has launched 'Focus: CIS Programme' on March 31, 2003 to enhance India's exports to CIS countries. This Programme initially focused on CIS countries viz. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine and later on extended to include Russian Federation, Belarus, Armenia, Moldova and Georgia.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Department of Commerce have been jointly assigned a project on "Promoting High Technology

Cooperation and Trade between India and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Countries" to M/s. MITCON Consultancy Services Ltd., Pune during 2005-2006. The objectives of assignment are: to identify specific Indian suppliers whose technologies and projects have relevance to CIS Countries; to identify specific collaborating agencies and business partners in the CIS region; and to facilitate one-to-one Interaction, signing of MOUs, etc. between the suppliers and buyers for project implementation.

(c) Total funds of Rs. 37.26 lakh have been allocated for the project with DSIR share of Rs. 20 lakh and Department of Commerce share of Rs. 17.26 lakh.

(d) No technology related project has yet been signed between India and the target CIS countries during 2005-06 under the said project.

Utilization of Funds by NER

1494. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary provision of Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and its percentage allocation to North Eastern Region (NER) during the last three financial years;

(b) whether the budgetary allocation to NER has been actually utilized;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the amount of utilization and funds diverted to Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources during each year of the said period;

(e) the number of proposals received through the regional office of CAPART from the Non-Governmental Organisations as well as year-wise sanction made during the said period;

(f) the manpower strength of this Regional Office of CAPART showing category-wise vacancies available;

(g) whether the Regional Representatives and Member Convener for Patna is holding dual charge of NER also; and

(h) if so, the time by which a regular convener is likely to be appointed?

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 total budgetary provision for CAPART and allocation made by CAPART to the North-Eastern Region (NER) during the last three years is as follows:—

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Budgetary Provision	Percent Allocation to North-Eastern Region
2003-04	50.00	4.00 (8%)
2004-05	65.00	4.00 (6.15%)
2005-06	70.00	3.00 (4.29%)

(b) and (c) The budgetary allocation by CAPART to NER has not been fully utilized and the details of the actual amount utilized by NER as against the allocation, during the last three years are as under:—

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	Amount allocated	Amount utilized
2003-04	4.00	1.56
2004-05	4.00	1.80
2005-06	3.00	5.26
Total	11.00	5.62

(d) CAPART has no system of diverting unutilized funds to Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources. The unspent balance at the end of each year is carried forward to the next financial year.

(e) The total number of proposals received through the regional office of CAPART Guwahati from the Non-Governmental Organisations as well as year-wise amount sanctioned during the said period are as under:—

Year	Total No. of proposals received from NGOs	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
2003-04	193	57	1.50
2004-05	156	66	1.86
2005-06	292	41	1.43
Total	641	164	4.79

(f) The manpower position of Regional Office, CAPART, Guwahati showing category-wise vacancy is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Category	In position	Vacancy
1.	Group 'A'	Nil	One
2.	Group 'B'	3	Nil
3.	Group 'C'	2	Nil
4.	Group 'D'	4	Nil

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) CAPART is making intensive effort to appoint a competent and committed officer to serve as Member Convener.

Land Ceiling and Regulation Act

1495. SHRI SITA RAM SINGH:

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have scraped the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976;

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

(c) whether the Union Government also proposes to repeal this Act;

(d) if so, the time by which the proposal will come into existence; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been repealed by the following States:—

- (i) Haryana
- (ii) Punjab
- (iii) Uttar Pradesh
- (iv) Gujarat
- (v) Karnataka
- (vi) Madhya Pradesh
- (vii) Rajasthan
- (viii) Orissa
- (ix) UT of NCT of Delhi
- (x) Pondicherry
- (xi) Chandigarh

(c) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has already been repealed by the Union Government by the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999.

(d) and (e) In view of the reply to (c) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Political Parties

1496. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to allot land to the political parties in view of the recent Supreme Court's verdict to get the residential bungalows vacated from these parties;

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

(c) whether discussions with various political parties have also been held to follow such type of policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has formulated a policy for allotment of land subject to its availability. The salient features of the policy as announced by the Government are as follows:—

- (i) National Political Parties which have been recognized as such by the Election Commission of India and the State recognized parties having at least seven (7) MPs (in both the Houses of Parliament together), shall be considered for allotment of land for construction of office building in Delhi;
- (ii) Political parties should furnish a certificate from the Election Commission of India confirming their status and recognition as a National/State recognized political party;
- (iii) In case political parties are in occupation of Government bungalow(s)/Suite(s) in Vithalbhai Patel House for the purpose of their office, they should vacate the same immediately on construction of their office building on the plot of land allotted to them, or within 3 years from the date of taking over vacant possession of the plot, whichever is earlier;
- (iv) The building constructed on the allotted land shall be utilized by the political parties for their national level political unit as well as other wings/organization of the parties. These premises shall be utilized only for office purpose. Subletting of the plots shall be governed by the instructions/restrictions issued in this regard, for institutional plots;
- (v) Premises shall not be used for residential/commercial purpose;
- (vi) The land shall be allotted on leasehold basis

- and the allotment shall be made on payment of premium at zonal variant institutional rate prevailing on the date of allotment. The allottee party shall also pay the annual ground rent amounting to 2.5 per cent of the premium. These allotments would not be permitted to be converted into freehold.
- (vii) The quantum of land that would be considered for allotment to political parties, according to the strength of their MPs in both the Houses, shall be as follows:—
- (a) 500 sq. m for total strength of MPs up to 15;
- (b) 1000 sq. m for total strength for MPs between 16 to 25;
- (c) 2000 sq. m for total strength of MPs between 26 to 50;
- (d) One acre for total strength of MPs between 51 to 100;
- (e) Two acres for total strength of MPs between 101 to 200; and
- (f) 4 acres for total strength of MPs being 201 or more.
- (viii) The land allotted to political parties may comprise of one or more plots;
- (ix) In case a political party has been allotted land earlier, fresh allotment of land in accordance with the above norms shall be considered, after deducting the quantum of land already allotted;
- (x) In the case of Delhi State units of various National/State recognized parties, allotment of land upto 500 sq. m. would be considered, for the following two categories:—
- (a) Delhi State Units of National Political parties having representation in the legislative assembly of Delhi; and
- (b) Delhi State Units of State recognized parties having a minimum of seven (7) legislators in the legislative assembly of Delhi.
- (xi) Other recognized State political parties, having a minimum of 4 MPs (both the houses taken together) shall be considered for allotment of office space in Vithalbhai Patel House;
- (xii) When a political party ceases to exist, the land shall be resumed. However, whenever a political party is divided, the leased land shall pass on the faction(s) of the party, determined as successor by the Court of Law/the Election Commission. Any other unforeseen situation arising from such an eventuality will be dealt with on a case to case basis;
- (xiii) the allottees shall construct the building only after getting the building plans approved from the local body, Land and Development Office and Delhi Urban Art Commission;
- (xiv) Removal of encroachments/structures, if any, on the allotted land, shall be the responsibility of the allottee;
- (xv) Trees, if any, standing on the plot will be the Government property and shall not be removed without prior approval of the competent authority;
- (xvi) The allottees shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and a Lease Deed, at their own cost;
- (xvii) The possession of land shall be initially given on licence basis on receipt of the premium, advance ground rent for the first half year and on execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. The money deposited as premium shall be treated as security for due performance of the Agreement and when the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement are successfully completed within the stipulated time, land will be given on lease and the security will become the premium and the licence fee shall become the ground rent;
- (xviii) The allotment shall be liable to be rescinded/cancelled in the following circumstances:—
- (a) If the allottee fails to make the payment of premium and ground rent or any other

Government dues, in accordance with the terms of allotment/MOA/Lease Deed;

- (b) If the party fails to construct the building within the period of three years of handing over of possession;
 - (c) If the premises are put to use other than the use for which land is allotted/leased;
 - (d) If the allottee violates the building bye-laws/ other statutory guidelines including the Master Plan; and
 - (e) For violation of any of the conditions specified in the allotment letter or the Memorandum of Agreement or the Lease Deed, which is to be executed subsequently.
- (c) No formal discussion were held.
- (d) Does not arise.

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Urban Transport Projects

1497. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance to various State Government for Urban Transport Projects during each of the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;
- (c) the present status of the above projects; and
- (d) the time by which the above projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) No Sir. the World Bank has not provided any assistance to the States during the last three years for Urban Transport Projects. However, there is one ongoing project in the State of Maharashtra namely Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) which was made effective on

6th November, 2002. The total World Bank assistance for this project is US\$ 542 million. Out of the total loan amount of US\$ 542, US\$ 176 million has been disbursed upto 30th June, 2006. The loan closing date of the project is 30th June, 2008.

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under SGRY

1498. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to create any fund for socio-economic development of SC/ST under Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY);
- (b) if so, the details of funds allocated to each State during 2005-06;
- (c) the criteria fixed for execution and creation of durable socio-economic assets in rural areas of the country under Yojana;
- (d) the manner in which individual are benefited by such SGRY guidelines; and
- (e) the steps taken to check the misutilization of funds under SGRY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No separate fund has been created for socio-economic development of SC/ST under SGRY. However, the resources under SGRY released directly to District Panchayat/DRDA which are to be distributed among District Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayats and Village Panchayat in a district in the ratio of 20:30:50. District Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayats are required to spend 22.5% of their annual allocation for providing economic assets/works to individual beneficiary/group of SC/ST community living below poverty line, while Village Panchayats are required to spend 50% of their allocation for creation of need based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of resources available with District Panchayat and Intermediate Panchayats, works can be taken up like, (i) Soil and moisture conservation, (ii) Minor irrigation, (iii) Rejuvenation of drinking water sources and augmentation of ground water, (iv) Construction of small check dams/village tank/ponds, etc. (v) Construction of rural link roads/farm roads, (vi) Drainage works, (vii) Aforestation, (viii) Construction of primary school and its kitchen sheds and (ix) Construction of Community Centre, Dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars, Development of hts, etc. Similarly, out of resources available with Village Panchayats, all works that result in the creation of durable production community assets can be taken up, as per the felt needs of the people, by the Village Panchayats. Village Panchayats shall give priority for infrastructure support for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), infrastructure required for supporting agricultural activities, community infrastructure for education, health and link roads, other socio-economic community assets and desiltation of village tanks/ponds.

(d) Out of 22.5% resources of District and Intermediate Panchayats, individual BPL SC/ST beneficiary can get economic asset under the programme. In addition, individuals earn wages in case they are engaged in creation of such assets. Community as a whole is benefited by creation of durable socio-economic assets in rural areas under SGRY.

(e) Constitution of a Monitoring Committee of villagers for each work under the SGRY has been made mandatory to ensure transparency, accountability and people's participation. The final report of the Committee is required to be attached alongwith the completion certificate of the work and placed in the meeting of the Gram Sabha for consideration. Besides, the National Level Monitor (NLM) engaged by the Ministry, is also given task to review programmes at field level and submit a detailed report of findings. Thereafter, the State Governments concerned are advised to initiate appropriate action as per the report of the NLMs. Senior Officers of this Ministry also visit work-sites to check quality and progress of works.

R and D Institute

1499. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up world class R and D Institute;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Science and Technology does not have any such proposal presently under consideration. However, proposals for establishing new world class research and development institutions are taken up depending on national priorities, emerging areas of research and availability of resources.

National Science Commission

1500. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Science Commission to improve dissemination of Scientific news and regulate various Science Organizations in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof alongwith target set for implementing the same;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up units in the districts of all the States to promote science in the grass roots level; and

(d) if so, details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a National Science Commission. However dissemination of scientific news is regularly done through mass media.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank Aided Rural Development and Employment Schemes

1501. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rural development and rural employment schemes presently being implemented in coastal districts of Orissa with World Bank assistance under the targeted Rural initiative infrastructure scheme for poverty termination;

(b) the amount of World Bank Fund obtained for those projects;

(c) whether all the coastal districts have been covered under the programme;

(d) if not, which district has been left out; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no World Bank aided Rural Development and Employment Scheme being implemented in the State of Orissa.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Banking Reforms

1502. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as much as 48 billion US dollar capital can be saved annually by reforming the banking sector in the country;

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

(c) the efforts made/proposed to be made by the Government in bringing in banking reforms in the country;

(d) whether RBI has also suggested several

measures to improve the domestic banking sector in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The data-base of the Government/Reserve Bank of India does not generate information in respect of the quantum of amount that can be saved or is saved by reforming the banking sector in the country.

(c) to (e) The thrust of the financial sector reforms in India was to promote a diversified, efficient and comparative financial system with the ultimate objective of improving the allocative efficiency of resources through operational flexibility, improved financial viability and institutional strengthening. Since 1991, various reform measures have been introduced in the banking sector in a gradual manner. These include:—

- Creation of a conducive policy environment— Measures were aimed at reducing the high levels of statutory pre-emption in the form of reserve requirements, gradual rationalization and liberalization of administered interest rate structure and streamlining the allocation of credit to certain sectors.
- Enhancing the competition, which in turn led to the improvement in efficiency and productivity of the system.
- The ownership base in the domestic banks has been broad-based.
- Introduction of micro-prudential measures with a view to converge with International best practices.
- Strengthening of regulation and supervision.
- Introduction of measures to ensure integrity of payment and settlement systems.
- Strengthening of the legal environment for conducting banking business.
- Improvement of transparency and disclosure standards in banks' balance sheet.

- Improvement in Corporate Governance in Banks.
- Phased implementation of Risk Based Supervision.
- Uniform accounting of repo/reverse repo transactions.
- Prudential norms for loan classification were further tightened.
- Setting-up of Asset Reconstruction Company (ARCIL).
- Revised Banking Ombudsmen Scheme has been introduced in January, 2006.
- Banks were asked to frame fair practice code based on the broad guidelines issued by RBI.
- Banking Code and Standard Board of India was set-up to monitor implementation of fair practice code.
- A road-map for Basel-II Implementation in India was issued by RBI.

The reform measures have had major impact on the overall efficiency and stability of the banking system in India. The present capital adequacy of Indian banks is comparable to those at international level. There has been a marked improvement in the asset quality with the percentage of gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to gross advances for the banking system reduced from 14.4 per cent in 1998 to 3.48 per cent in March, 2006. The reform measures have also resulted in an improvement in the profitability of banks. The Return on Assets (RoA) of the banks rose from 0.4 per cent in the year 1991-92 to 0.88 per cent in March, 2006. Considering that globally, the RoA has been in the range of 0.9 to 1.5 per cent for 2004, Indian banks are well placed. The banking sector reforms also emphasized the need to renew the manpower resources and rationalize the requirements by drawing a realistic plan so as to reduce the operating cost and improve profitability.

[English]

Setting Up of a Joint Venture Power Project

1503. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) proposes to set up a joint venture 4000 MW power generation plant in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Discussions have been held between National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Limited and Coal India Limited (CIL) regarding formation of Joint Venture for undertaking mining operations of Brahmini and Chichro Patsimal coal blocks. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NTPC Limited and CIL for formation of Joint Venture Company(s) with 50:50 equity participation in Coal Mining/Power Generation business, is under finalization. Identification of further projects will be taken up subsequently by a "Joint Business Development Group" to be constituted for this purpose.

Mission-Reach

1504. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Mission-Relevance and Excellence in Achieving new Heights in Education (REACH);

(b) the number of Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC)-CORE functioning across the country;

(c) the details of targeted programme of said mission; and

(d) the extent to which the youths of the country benefited by the Mission-REACH?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As a follow up of Technology Vision 2020,

TIFAC had initiated Mission REACH (Relevance and Excellence in ACHieving new heights in educational institutions), which aims to bring about an architectural change in higher education system by synergizing course content, opportunities and investments, with the following aims and objectives:—

- (i) Development of human resources of international standards.
- (ii) Imparting high quality education in chosen areas of high relevance to industry and society.
- (iii) Creation of sustainable linkages between academia and industry.
- (iv) Upgradation of selected Engineering, Science and technical Institutions relevant to industry as Centres of Excellence and to broaden the level of education in order to meet the scientific and technological manpower demand in the advanced emerging areas manpower.

(b) At present 26 TIFAC-Centres Of Relevance and Excellence (COREs) in as many disciplines are functional across the country.

(c) The Mission envisages upgrading the existing Engineering, Medical and Science colleges to international standards. This would also facilitate meeting the demands of industry and society in a very specialized nature in the advanced emerging areas on the technology front. The broad modalities of this targeted programme are as follows:—

- (i) Establishment of TIFAC-Centres of Relevance and Excellence (CORE) in academic institutions across the country. COREs have been equipped with state-of-the-art facilities to augment the quality of teaching/learning, at UG,PG and Doctoral levels.
- (ii) Launching advanced level courses which are of direct relevance to industries (so far 30 courses have been launched from these Centres: out of which, a few were for the first time in the country).
- (iii) Technology enhanced learning modes to

ensure wider spread of higher technical education across the country and to serve the teaching and students community better.

(d) The benefits to the youth of this country through the CORE programme are summarised as follows:—

- (i) Students as well as industries find the courses offered by the TIFAC-COREs extremely beneficial for them. Students passing out in specialized areas from these TIFAC-COREs have enjoyed excellent placement.
- (ii) In India, where the employment of qualified people is a major issue, the placement record of students from TIFAC-COREs is over 90%.
- (iii) TIFAC-COREs offer tailor-made, short-term courses and certificate courses to the students fulfilling the specific requirement of industries. This has increased their employment potential.
- (iv) Students get the opportunity to work on live industry problems using state-of-the-art facilities (both hardware and software) established at these centres.
- (v) Several papers have been published both in international and national journals involving students from TIFAC-COREs. This has helped in establishing their academic credentials.

Cancellation of Lease of Schools

1505. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Schools in Delhi are not providing free education to poor children;

(b) if so, whether DDA has cancelled the land lease of these schools for not providing free education to the children of weaker section of the society and directed schools to vacate and handover the possession of land back to DDA;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DDA has taken over the possession of the land of said schools; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The issue of action in respect of non-compliance of freeship condition by a number of schools run by private organizations in Delhi is before the High Court of Delhi.

DDA has reported that it has cancelled the allotment of 4 schools i.e. Bal Bharti School, Pinnacle School, Gyan Mandir and Rukmani Devi School. The possession of these cancelled plots can be taken only with the completion of proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act. However, the proceedings have not been initiated because there is a stay with regard to resuming of possession by the High Court of Delhi.

World Bank Loan to Orissa

1506. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to sanction a loan of \$ 225 million to Orissa;

(b) if so, the term and conditions of the said loan;

(c) the purposes for which it is likely to be utilized;

(d) whether the World Bank had sanctioned \$ 125 million in the first phase in December, 2004; and

(e) if so, whether the sanctioned loan has been utilized for the purposes for which it was sought?

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

(b) This loan of \$ 225 million is a blend of IBRD loan (\$ 150 million) and IDA Credit (\$ 75 million). For IBRD loan, the repayment period is 20 years including a grace period of 5 years, interest rate is determined based on 6 months LIBOR plus a variable spread, and commitment charges of 0.75%. For IDA credit the repayment period is 35 years including a grace period of 10 years, a service charge of 0.75% and commitment charge of 0.35%.

(c) The purpose of this loan is to support the

continued implementation of structural, fiscal and administrative reforms needed to boost inclusive economic growth and achieve rapid poverty reduction. At least 60% of this loan would be used for repaying old expensive debt and remaining for financing reform costs and as a substitute for more expensive sources of financing development expenditures.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir.

Projects under JNNURM

1507. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects of State Governments for releasing the funds under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission pending with the Union Government, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details thereof including project and funds demanded and allocated, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for pendency in clearing the projects; and

(d) the time by which the funds for all these projects are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Under JNNURM 38 projects are under appraisal at present. Project-wise and State-wise details thereof are enclosed as statement-I. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT) there are 27 projects, which have been sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) in the current financial year. The funds for the same have not been released under UIDSSMT as Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) for reforms are yet to be signed by the respective State Governments. The details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) Funds are released after approval by the competent authority.

Statement-I*List of Projects under Appraisal (As on 02-08-06)*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Name	Sector	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Vijayawada	Providing BT Roads	Transport	3.54
2.	Vijayawada	Conversion of Satyanarayanapuram Railway Track Road into four lane Road	Transport	14.40
3.	Viushakapatnam	Development of Roads in Madasartova Area	Transport	17.00
4.	Vishakapatnam	Development of Beach Front Mahatma Gandhi Statue to Kailash Giri	Transport	9.17
CHANDIGARH (UT)				
1.	Chandigarh	Upgradation of Water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerised surveillance system to 24x7 water supply in Chandigarh	Water Supply	21.36
2.	Chandigarh	Elevated Highway on Chandigarh Kalka Road	Transport	174.00
GUJARAT				
1.	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System	Transport	460.00
2.	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	Transport	9.45
3.	Surat	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	Transport	7.88
4.	Surat	Concrete road pavement for traffic package-I Surat-Dumas and Rander Road	Transport	16.20
5.	Surat	Concrete road pavement for traffic package-Navsari road and Bardoli Road	Transport	42.54

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Vadodara	Restoration and Strengthening of Sayaji Sarovar-Pratappura System	Water Supply	15.01
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur Storm Water Drainage-Omti Nallah Primary Drain (Phase-I Barrel Portion)	Drainage	50.25
2.	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	Sewerage	325.00
3.	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System	Transport	868.15
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	Water Supply	1326.33
2.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage Disposal Project (Phase-II)- Priority Works	Sewerage	5.02
3.	Pune	Network Development for Bus Rapid Transit in Pune	Transport	1016.49
4.	Nanded	Construction of reservoirs for pious bathing on Godavari river-Amdura reservoir, Wajegaon reservoir	Preservation of water Bodies	23.01
5.	Nanded	Construction of reservoirs for pious bathing on Asna river, Trikut reservoir	Preservation of water Bodies	4.99
6.	Nanded	Improvement to City Roads	Transport	56.86
7.	Nashik	Sewerage Works Undertaken	Sewerage	51.91
8.	Nashik	Traffic and Transportation Planning	Transport	66.65
9.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Drainage System Proposal No. 1	Drainage	74.08
10.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Drainage System Proposal No. 2	Drainage	49.37
11.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Water Supply Proposal No. 1	Water Supply	90.92
12.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Water Supply Proposal No. 2	Water Supply	97.91
13.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Water Supply Proposal No. 3	Water Supply	86.09
14.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Water Supply Proposal No. 4	Water Supply	88.18
15.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	37.64

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Hazardous Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	28.30
17.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Road Network and Urban Transport-I	Transport	94.51
18.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Road Network and Urban Transport-II	Transport	93.82
19.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Road Network and Urban Transport-III	Transport	76.35
20.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Road Network and Urban Transport-IV	Transport	64.43
21.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Road Network and Urban Transport-V	Transport	91.37
22.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Road Network and Urban Transport-VI	Transport	68.15

WEST BENGAL

23.	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on Removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	Drainage	35.88
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Statement-II

List of Projects and their Amount Sanctioned by SLSC and Recommended for release of Money during 2006-07

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ City	Sector	Amount Sanctioned/ recommended by SLSC*
1	2	3	4

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Kodapa	Sewarage	49.15
2.	Miryalaguda	Sewarage	34.93
3.	Nalgonda	Sewarage	46.88
4.	Proddutur	Sewarage	31.17
5.	Narsaraopet	Sewarage	26.41
6.	Suryapet	Water Supply	23.48

1	2	3	4
7.	Rayadurg	Water Supply	42.39
8.	Nalgonda	Water Supply	4.44
9.	Kakapa	Water Supply	29.23
10.	Proddutur	Water Supply	16.8
11.	Bheemunipatnam	Water Supply	10.64
12.	Narsaraopet	Water Supply	11.64
13.	Kadiri	Water Supply	45.46
14.	Nirmal	Water Supply	27.09
15.	Macherla	Water Supply	1.40
16.	Nagari	Water Supply	35.40
17.	Jammalamadugu	Water Supply	11.69
18.	Ongole	Water Supply	15.54
Total			463.74

1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Latur	Sewerage/construction of Drains	55.31
2.	—do—	Roads	52.26
3.	—do—	Development of heritage area	0.63
4.	—do—	Parking lots	0.37
Total			108.57
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Itarsi	Water Supply/Sewerage	21.76
2.	Budni	Water Supply/Sewerage	3.90
3.	Jaora	Water Supply/Sewerage	9.57
4.	Rehti	Sewerage	1.43
5.	Damoh	Roads	4.19
Total			40.85

*Funds have not been released as Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) for reforms are yet to be signed by the respective State governments.

Tsunami Warning

1508. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware the series of Tsunami/Earthquake struck in Indonesia recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued warning to the citizens living in the coastal area in the country in the wake of the experience of 2004 Tsunami;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the precautionary measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) The Government is setting up an Early Warning System for Tsunami and Storm Surges in Indian Ocean. As a first step, pending the commissioning of Early Warning system for Tsunami and Storm Surges in Indian Ocean, an Interim Tsunami Warning Centre (ITWC) has been made operational at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, an autonomous Institution under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. This Centre receives earthquake information from the India Meteorological Department, United States Geological Survey, as well as Tsunami advisories from Japan Meteorological Agency, Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre. Data from the tide gauges installed are received at INCOIS that is used to confirm the generation and arrival of a Tsunami. Interim Tsunami Warning Centre (ITWC) is operational round the clock (24x7 basis) and generates advisories for communication to Ministry of Home Affairs.

For the 17th July, 2006 earthquake that generated tsunami is parts of Indonesian coast, water level observations were made. No threat of tsunami was perceived for Indian coasts and hence no warning was considered to be issued.

[Translation]

Ratnagiri Gas Based Power Plant

1509. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional fund of rupees 10,000 crore is required for operating the Ratnagiri Gas based Power Plant in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the total capital invested so far to restart the said project; and

(d) the institution-wise break-up shares out of the total capital invested?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd. (RGPPL) has incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 250 crores towards revival works till 31st July, 2006.

(d) The institution-wise break-up of capital invested is as under:—

Name of the Institution	Amount (Rs. in crore)
NTPC Ltd.	500
GAIL (India) Ltd.	500
IDBI Ltd.	188
ICICI Bank	126
State Bank of India	153
Canara Bank	33
MSEB Holding Co.Ltd. (non-cash)	265
Total	1765

[English]

International Cooperation

1510. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) coordinate and cooperate with various international organizations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the activities of Asia Pacific Centre for Technology Transfer (APCTT) during 2005-06 and proposed for 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) DSIR coordinates and cooperates primarily with UN-APCTT. DSIR is the nodal government department for APCTT and offers annual institutional and programme support to APCTT. APCTT is a body of UN ESCAP, whose functions in India are coordinated by the Department of Commerce. Other international organization with whom DSIR co-operated is UNESCO—Asia Pacific Information Network.

(c) The APCTT activities described are for the calendar years 2005 and 2006 as that is the way they are recorded and maintained in APCTT.

Activities of APCTT during 2005 included: organizing workshops to build capacity and share good practices in national policy formulation for National Innovation Systems (NIS); facilitating the establishment of the networks of technology transfer intermediaries in the region to promote cross-border business cooperation among small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs); setting up websites, viz. Business-Asia.net and Technology4sme.net; promoting networks, viz. The Asia Pacific Traditional Medicine and Herbal Technology (APTMNET) Network and the Biotechnology Information Network for Asia (BINASIA); and bringing out publications viz. Asia Pacific Tech Monitor and Value Added Technology Information Service (VATIS).

Activities of APCTT proposed for 2006 include: working closely with the Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies and Institutions (SRISTI), an NGO in India, on a collaborative project to organize various activities that are required to scout, document and disseminate green grassroots innovations and traditional knowledge; strengthening the networks namely APTMNET and BINASIA through appropriate mechanisms; and formulating new project proposals for establishing an R and D Network in the Asia Pacific Region and strengthening Technology Transfer Services in the Asia Pacific Region.

Transfer of Technology

1511. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science and Technology Department had developed number of technologies but could not transfer them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to transfer technology in some areas; and

(d) if so, the time by which those technologies are likely to be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Department of Science and Technology supports multifarious S and T activities including support to various R and T projects aimed at development of technologies. Such projects are undertaken by academic institutions and national laboratories generally. The responsibility of transferring technologies, developed under these projects, and the intellectual property rights, so generated, rest with the concerned institutions.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

IT Relief to Senior Citizens

1512. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Savings Schemes in which Income Tax relief is given to citizen of the country particularly Senior Citizens;

(b) whether the Government has issued any instructions to various banks/post offices in regard to income tax relief on Small Savings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to bring uniformity in the policies/schemes of various ministries towards senior citizens;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There are various savings schemes in which individuals (including senior citizens) can invest and avail tax benefit under Section 80C of the Income-tax Act. These, inter-alia, include:—

(i) National Savings Certificates

(ii) Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS), 2005

(iii) Bank Term Deposit Scheme, 2006.

(b) and (c) The Government has issued instructions to banks/post offices in respect of Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004. They have been instructed that tax is required to be deducted at source on interest arising from such scheme, as the same is not exempt. However, no tax shall be deducted on furnishing of a declaration in Form No. 15H by a senior citizen (a person who attains 65 years of age at any time during the financial year) or in Form No. 15G by others that the tax on the estimated income for the financial year is nil. These instructions are available on the website www.finmin.nic.in (Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Budget Division).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Since the underlying objective of each Ministry is different, it is not feasible to bring uniformity in the policies/schemes of various Ministries towards senior citizens.

Foreign Loans

1513. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "India Pays Rs. 406 crore to lenders for delayed projects" appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated the June 30, 2006;

(b) if so, the foreign loans received during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 could not be utilized in time project-wise;

(c) the reasons for the same, projects-wise;

(d) the amount of penalty paid/to be paid by the Government due to delay;

(e) whether Government have prescribed any norms for the utilization of foreign loans in time;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reasons for which these guidelines are not adhere in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Government of India is aware of the news-item on the subject as appeared in Hindustan Times on 28th June, 2006. However, the news-item gives wrong impression about payment of commitment charges for externally aided projects. The charge levied by the development partner for Committing their fund is called commitment charge. There is no provision in external assistance to levy penalty for delayed execution of the project. There are no new Projects signed during 2003-04 to 2005-06 in which foreign loans received could not be utilized during the agreed project duration.

(e) to (g) Implementing authorities are expected to adhere to the norms and duration for the project as spelt out in the Project Document. Some of the steps taken to improve aid utilization are ensuring adequate provisioning for externally aided projects in the budgets of the State and Central Government, streamlining of procurement procedures, disintermediation of the flow of external aid to Central Public Sector Undertakings, strengthening of Project Monitoring Units in some States and Central Ministries, appointment of Nodal Officers for the States, regular review of projects, etc. The project implementation authorities like the Central Line Ministries/Departments, State Governments work under diverse unforeseen constraints like problems of land acquisition, litigation etc. and this sometimes delays the completion of the project.

Electoral Reforms

1514. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Electoral Reforms as per the recommendation of the Third National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that a sizable section of the population is unable to participate in the electoral process due to various constraints; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Election Commission to include the eligible voter in electoral list?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Government has not received any recommendation of the Third National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms. However, the Election Commission has intimated that a copy of the Resolution, adopted in the conference on Electoral and Political Reforms conducted by the Association for Democratic Reforms at Patna in February, 2006, was received in the Commission. The Election Commission had examined the proposals contained in the resolution. The proposals are covered in the set of proposals on electoral reforms already sent by the Commission to the Government in July, 2004 and in October, 2005. While these proposals were under examination of the Government, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, has referred the subject of Electoral Reforms to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited before the Government could take any action.

(c) and (d) The issue raised is not specific. However, the Election Commission has intimated that the Commission has been taking all possible measures to enable all eligible persons to get their names enrolled in the electoral rolls for the smooth conduct of polls.

Pan Cards

1515. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biometric card will be affordable for Income tax assesses;

(b) if so, the price at which the same is likely to be provided; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government is examining the feasibility of introducing biometric features in the Permanent Account Number (PAN) System, including the issue of pricing and affordability of biometric PAN Cards.

(c) Time frame for implementation cannot be indicated as the matter is still under examination.

Investment Proposal from British Gas

1516. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put on hold British Gas (BG)'s proposal to invest Rs. 90 Million Dollars in India for setting up three wholly owned subsidiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for developing gas distribution and transmission infrastructure;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the government wants to elicit the views of Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), the BG's India partner before granting permission to BG; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has received three proposals from M/s. British Gas (BG) Energy Holdings Limited, UK

to set up Wholly Owned Subsidiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for developing gas distribution and transmission infrastructure with a foreign investment of US \$ 30 million in each proposal. The proposals are pending for consideration of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) because they are incomplete as No-Objection Certificate/comments in terms of Press Note 1 (2005 series) from the Joint Venture Partners of 'existing' Joint Ventures have not been furnished by the company.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the requirement under Press Note 1 (2005 series), notified by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), comments of the existing Joint Venture(s) (JV) partner(s) are required in the cases where the foreign investor has an existing joint venture in the 'same' field, to enable the Government to ascertain whether the new venture would or would not jeopardize the interest of the existing joint venture(s). Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been requested to obtain the comments of the existing JV partners, and communicate to the FIPB.

Electronic Voting Machines

1517. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken opinion of scientific institution to ensure that manipulation of the Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) from the time of programming for each constituency and till declaration of results is not possible;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the nature of complaints received so far on Electronic Voting Machines;

(d) the remedial measure taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of developed countries which are not using EVM in the electoral process?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The matter regarding the use of

Electronic Voting Machines was referred by the Government to the Electoral Reforms Committee, appointed by the Government in 1990 consisting of representatives of several recognised national and state parties. The machines were demonstrated before that Committee and though that Committee was satisfied about their functioning, they, in turn, appointed another technical Expert Committee for technical evaluation of the machines. The Technical Committee comprising Prof. S. Sampath, Prof. PV Indresan and Dr. C. Rao Kasarbada examined the machines minutely from all technical angles and unanimously recommended the use of Electronic Voting Machines without further loss of time.

(c) The Election Commission has intimated that the nature of complaints received so far on electronic Voting Machines is as follows:—

- (i) Technical defects
- (ii) Mishandling
- (iii) Button, Switch, Cable and Light/Lamp problem
- (iv) No display/Memory Failure
- (v) Battery failure
- (vi) Beep sound problem

(d) The Election Commission has intimated that the remedial measures taken in this regard are as follows:—

- (i) Before elections, First Level Checks are made by the manufacturing firms of the Electronic Voting Machines, i.e. M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad and M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore to trace out the defects. The defects are then removed or the Electronic Voting Machines which are not easily repairable are kept separately and not used.
- (ii) Electronic Voting Machines which develop problems during poll, are replaced by new one.

- (iii) Auxiliary Display Units are used to retrieve the results from Electronic Voting Machines in case of no display/Memory failure.
- (iv) The manufacturing firms do diagnostic tests of the Electronic Voting Machines with the above defects after the elections to find reasons behind such failures.
- (v) Comprehensive Training on use of Electronic voting Machines is conducted by the Commission from time to time before the elections to reduce mishandling by the polling personnel.

(e) The Election Commission has intimated that the details of developed countries which are not using Electronic Voting Machines in the electoral process is not available.

Special Economic Package for Himachal Pradesh

1518. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh has made a request to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for the grant of Central assistance for the various sectors in the State through a special economic package for the development of the State;

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

(c) by when the Central assistance in the form of special economic package for the development of the state is likely to be provided?

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

(b) and (c) Sector-wise details and the status of proposals in this regard are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Status on the components covered in the financial package/assistance announced by PM as on 3-8-2006

Package	Ministry	Estimated cost	Sanction/fund release in 2005-06	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
	Railways			
1. (i) Development of Bhanupalli to Billaspur-110 kms.		Rs. 1200 crore		Financial appraisal is being done.
(ii) Construction of Nangal-Talwara railway line.		Rs. 400 crore	process so that track is completed by 2008.	The State Government is accelerating the pace of land acquisition
(iii) Construction of Baddi-Chandigarh broad gauge line.		Rs. 200 crore		A survey of the project has been under taken by the Ministry of Railways.
(iv) Inland container Depot at Baddi				Feasibility study is being conducted by CONCOR.
2.	HRD			
Upgradation of infrastructure in 3 Universities.		Rs. 20 crore	Rs. 5 crores	In the year 2006-07, Ministry of Agriculture released an amount of Rs. 4.31 crore for the Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University and Rs. 4.28 crore for Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry. Ministry of Agriculture has also written to Planning Commission for providing the remaining amount of Rs. 9.54 crore on 4-5-2006.

5

4

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Drinking Water supply

3. Special Project under Bharat Nirman to achieve Universal Coverage by 2007 to cover partially covered habitations under drinking water facilities
- Rs. 518 crore
- One time special allocation amounting to Rs. 188.95 crores released to the State during 2005-06
- Allocation for ARWSP for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 96.63 crore

Rural Development

4. Special Assistance under PMGSY to connect/cover 257 panchayats with a population of approximately 250 persons
- Rs. 425 crore sanctioned under Bharat Nirman for road connectivity.
- Rs. 128.68 crore sanctioned so far during the current year.

Civil Aviation

5. (i) Extension of runway by 400 ft in the case of Kangra airport to accommodate 45 seater ATR aircraft
- About Rs. 100 crore
- The extension of runway at Kangra Airport required relocating of approach road to the Kangra airport is already been done at a cost of Rs. 33.34 lakhs.
- The cost not firmed up and the proposal is pending with the Ministry of Civil Aviation
- The proposal is being framed by the State Government.
- (ii) Extension of runway at Kullu Airport—alongwith installation of communication equipment
- Gap of Rs. 1 crore per helicopter per year
- (iii) Viability gap funding for procuring Helicopter/running helicopter services.

6. Tourism

(i) Promotion of tourism at 8-10 designated Centres

Rs. 97 crore

Gol has released assistance of Rs.

8.96 crores for the following three schemes.

1. Rs. 0.24 crore for construction of Tourist Resort Centre at (Ghausi Behal).
2. Rs. 6.32 crore for Integrated Development of Chamba Circuit.
3. Rs. 2.40 crore for Integrated Development of Mandi-Bilaspur Tourism Project

7.

Department of Expenditure

Special Plan Assistance of Rs. 400 crore for 2005-06 will be untied.

Ministry of Finance has released Rs. 360 crores as grant component (90%) and Rs. 40 crores (10% will be raised by the State Government from the Market based on the recommendations of the TFC).

The Special Plan Allocation of Rs. 475 crores has been made by the Planning Commission for 2006-07.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Power	Not assessed	Government of India has 'in principle' agreed to the raising of the equity for Rampur Hydel Project from earlier 25% to 30%.	
9.	Information and Broadcasting	Not assessed	The Government of India has agreed to include Pangi and Bharmour area for supply of DTH boxes.	
10.	Finance			Concept note on the Proposal received on May 4, 2006 is under examination
11.	Water Resources	Rs. 242.00 crore	Government of India has sanctioned projects assistance of Rs. 25.69 crores.	Proposals being considered under Bharat Nirman
	Proposal for gravity based irrigation schemes in remote areas.			

Bilateral Policy

1519. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received bilateral development assistance from G-8 countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such development assistance is not given to NGO's in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has received the following amount of bilateral development assistance during the year 2005-06 (as on 12th July, 2006) from G-8 countries:—

Country	External assistance received in 2005-06 (in Rs. crore)
Japan	2746.69
United Kingdom	1371.49
Germany	191.38
United States of America	52.66
France	23.21
Russia Federation	1107.29
Canada	0.16
Italy	0.00

(c) The external assistance is available to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). A simplified policy to facilitate the flow of bilateral assistance to non-governmental organizations and autonomous institutions is in operation.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3. p.m.

11.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till fifteen of the clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 179 of the Electricity Act 2003:
 - (i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of Trading License and other related matters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. L-7/25(6)2004-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2006.
 - (ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. L-7/25(5)/2003-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4573/2006]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri H.R. Bhardwaj, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the National Tax Tribunal (Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Services of the Officers and Employees) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.9(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2006 under section 29 of the National Tax Tribunal Act, 2005.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4574/2006]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:-

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4575/2006]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4576/2006]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4577/2006]

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of

the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4578/2006]

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4579/2006]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4580/2006]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4581/2006]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4582/2006]

- (2) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Travancore and State Bank of Indore, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4583,4584,4585 and 4586/2006]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949:

- (i) Draft Notification No. F. No. 15/5/2006-BOA

declaring that the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 10B of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Managing Director beyond a period exceeding four months, apply to the Coastal Local Area Bank Limited from July 01, 2006 to October 31, 2006 or till the appointment of a regular Managing Director of that bank, whichever is earlier.

- (ii) Draft Notification No. F. No. 15/5/2006-BOA declaring that the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) of section 10B of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not apply to the Coastal Local Area Bank Limited for a period of four months from July 01, 2006 to October 31, 2006 or till the appointment of a regular Managing Director of that bank, whichever is earlier.
- (iii) Draft Notification No. F. No. 15/6/2006-BOA declaring that the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 10B of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not, to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman and CEO beyond a period exceeding four months, apply to the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad from July 03, 2006 to November 02, 2006 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman and CEO of that bank, whichever is earlier.
- (iv) Draft Notification No. F. No. 15/6/2006-BOA declaring that the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) of section 10B of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not apply to the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad for a period of four months from July 03, 2006 to November 02, 2006 or till the appointment of a regular Chairman and CEO of that bank, whichever is earlier.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4587/2006]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 253(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2006 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 54(E) (in English version only) dated the 31st January, 2005, under Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4588/2006]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under of section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:
- (i) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2006, published in Notification No. S.O. 1152 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) S.O. 1153 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the public facilities mentioned therein as infrastructure facility for the purposes of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4589/2006]

- (6) A copy of the Customs Tariff (Identification, assessment and collection of countervailing duty on subsidies articles and for determination injury) Amendment Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 123 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 2006, under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4590/2006]

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the six notifications mentioned therein, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4591/2006]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:

(i) The Dena Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. IR/AMEND/01/2006 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2006.

(ii) The Bank of Baroda (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. BCC:HRM:98 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 2006.

(iii) The Bank of India (Officers') Services (Amendment) Regulations, 2006 published in Notification No. HO/P/IR/RS/169 in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 2006.

(iv) The Indian Overseas Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. PAD/SUP/177/49 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2006.

(v) The Central Bank of India (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. CO/HRD/IRP/2005-06/1592 in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4592/2006]

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. Ref. DEBC No. 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2005 repealing the Reserve Bank of India, Employees' Co-operative Guarantee Fund Regulations under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4593/2006]

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

Ninth and Tenth Reports

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): I beg to present the Ninth and Tenth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Paper Laid on the Table and the minutes relating thereto.

15.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Thirteenth Report

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances regarding request for dropping of assurances.

15.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA (Janjgir): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2005-06):—

- (1) Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel and Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report on the subject "Manpower Planning, Utilisation of Machinery and Outsourcing in Coal India Ltd."; and
- (2) Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on the subject "Prevention of Illegal Mining".

15.02¼ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

Sixteenth Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

15.02½ hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Anish J. Mitra, General Secretary and others, All India Alliance Air Employees Union, House No. 802, Pkt.-1 Sec.-14, Dwaraka, New Delhi-110075 regarding their Grievances concerning employment including modalities of absorption, protection of pay and other service conditions.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4594/2006]

15.03 hrs.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Cantonments Bill, 2006 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 2006".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 2006 agreed without any amendment to the Food Safety and Standards Bill, 2006 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 2006".

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Cantonments Bill, 2006, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 1st August, 2006.

15.03¼hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-eighth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA PANJAN DASMUNSI): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

15.03½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): I beg to lay the statement on Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 7th of August, 2006, which will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (a) The Cantonments Bill, 2006; and
 - (b) The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2006.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they have been passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (a) The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2005; and
 - (b) The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2006
- (4) Discussion and voting on:—
 - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2006-2007.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2006-07.

...(*Interruptions*)*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Everything was leaked by then....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Malhotraji, we have to take up the submissions by the hon. Members. You are a senior member.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Natwarji says he know several secrets, which he intends to reveal...(*Interruptions*)

15.04 hrs.

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

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri Shailendra Kumar.

...(*Interruptions*)*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman Sir, education is a state subject. Instead of putting the responsibility of educating the child on the parents, i.e. provided for in the Bill, it should be made the responsibility of the state.

Provision should be made in the Education Bill for making all types of schools accountable...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kailash Meghwal, Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava, Shri Shripal Yesso Naik, Dr. Karan Singh Yadav, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri P.S. Gadhavi, Shri Sunil Khan.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention—Shri Brajesh Pathak

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today is the day for Private Members Business. So, kindly go back to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain calm

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, kindly cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again 3.30 p.m.

15.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Private Members Business— Item No. 14—Shri yabhai Vallabhbhai Patel.

...(Interruptions)

15.30 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, kindly take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

15.31 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd August, 2006."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd August, 2006."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we would go to item No. 15—Further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Sarbananda Sonowal.

Shri Aaron Rashid to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, the rights of the Private Members are being hijacked...*(Interruptions)*... It is the first time in the history on the Indian Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

15.32 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today is the day for Private Member's Business. If we interrupt it, it would be a new precedent in the history of Parliament of India.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The entire country is watching us. Hence, I request all the hon. Members to take their seats and let's get on with Private Members' Business.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The entire country is watching.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the chair also speak. The entire country is watching as to what is happening in Parliament of India.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Private Member's Bill is being stalled. It is unprecedented and unique

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Private Member's Business is not being allowed to be conducted. It is not a matter of ruling party or the opposition.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: A precedent is being created in the country's democracy and Parliamentary history. This is not correct. The entire country is watching us. We all are here for Private Member's Business but an unfortunate situation is being created. I feel that it is not a correct thing. I am repeatedly requesting the hon. Members to go back to their seats the.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not good to raise slogans. Is it right for hon. Members to stall the functioning of the House by sheer being power

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): It is for the first time in the Parliamentary history that Private Member's Business is being stalled...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a healthy tradition and new tradition is being followed. A precedent is being set by stalling the Private Member's Business.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 7th August, 2006 at 11 a.m.

15.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 7, 2006/Sravana 16, 1928 (Saka)

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition)
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, 12/3, Sri Ram Marg, South Mauj Pur, Delhi-110 053
