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Monday, November 30, 2009

Agrahayana 9, 1931 (Saka)

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(English Version)

Third Session

(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 30, 2009/Agrahayana 9, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour—Question No. 141—Shri Harsh Vardhan.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given notice to suspend the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*) A Central team is being sent to West Bengal. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice is not in order. So, I have not accepted it. It has been rejected.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I rejected it.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not in order.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you standing?

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, it is in order. I have given it under the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not in order.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can a Central team be sent to the State? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. Let us continue with the Question Hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 141—Shri Harsh Vardhan—not present.

Q. No. 142—Shri L. Rajagopal.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam, it is highly objectionable. This cannot be permitted. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the supplementary of Shri Rajagopal.

(*Interruptions*)...*

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 142, Shri L. Rajagopal.

Expansion of NREGS

*142. + SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to generate capital assets for their productive use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy to implement the scheme in the naxal affected States in a more meaningful way to bring the latter into the national mainstream; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fresh directives issued to the all States/Union Territories including the naxal affected areas?

*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government has extended the benefits of works on individual lands as stipulated in para 1(iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act to small and marginal farmers vide Notification dated 22-7-2009. Para 1(iv) of Schedule-I of the Act as amended from time to time reads as under:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

Further, construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act vide Notification dated 11-11-2009.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Instructions dated 27-10-2009 have been issued to States for implementation of NREGA in a more meaningful way in Naxalite affected areas. The States have been instructed to intensify awareness generation campaign among rural households, issuance of job cards, implementing sufficient number of works and timely payment of wages. Details of the instruction are available at NREGA website www.nrega.nic.in.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Thank you Madam Speaker. In the last five years the UPA Government has initiated several measures and several programmes especially for the uplift and development of rural areas in both farming sector and farm labour sector. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: When it comes to farmers, the Government has paid up Rs. 72,000 crore of loans and when it comes to farm labour the Government has brought in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which ensures that the rural labour do not migrate to urban areas or do not migrate from one area to another areas. ...(*Interruptions*) Madam, in the last three years of the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme we could see the reduction of migration of labour. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question. Please be brief.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Yes, Madam. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: The Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme also makes a penal provision. ...(*Interruptions*) How many complaints have come from different States? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You just ask the question.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Madam, I am asking the question. How many complaints have come from different States on account of the penal provision provided in the Act and what is the action taken and how many officers have been made accountable under such provision? I would like to know these details from the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, it is sad and it is unwarranted. Please stop the action. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I gave notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Madam, I am happy that

in the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme 100 days work has been provided in normal circumstances. But we have some unusual circumstances like drought-affected areas, flood-affected areas or poor monsoon times etc. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sudip Bandyopadhyayji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, please take your seat. Let the Question Hour go on. Everyday there cannot be such an attack on the Question Hour itself.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down first. Do not make so much noise.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Madam, the Planning Commission and the Group of Ministers has recommended that in such circumstances the number of working days should go up from 100 to 150 days. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government has taken after proposing to increase the number of working days from 100 to 150. What steps are they taking in this regard? When are they going to implement it? If not, what are the reasons for not implementing it?

[Translation]

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, as per the Act, we can provide employment for 100 days only. We will take action to provide employment for 50 days under CRF so that those people. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, you are a very senior member. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Debji, please listen to me. I will allow you to speak, but first sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please first listen to me.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, when I am standing, you are supposed to sit down. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are such senior Member. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You know the best practices. When the Speaker is on the legs, you are supposed to sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have to say something.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have to say something. Please listen to the Speaker.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Would you let me say something about your notice?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you listen to me about your notice?

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please first sit down, after that I will tell you in this regard.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you sit down, then only I will tell you. You are such a senior Member. You have given me notice for the zero hour. Raise this issue at that time. The question hour is always marred by disruptions. The situation during the question hour is worriesome, therefore, please let it run today.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raise it during the 'Zero Hour'.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member has asked as to why 100 days work can be given under this Act?...(*Interruptions*) This Act was enacted for providing 100 days of employment only. ...(*Interruptions*) We will be able to provide 50 days of work to these people under the CRF only. ...(*Interruptions*) We can provide employment of 100 days only under this Act. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Madam Speaker, under NREGS, 100 days of employment is provided. The other issue is that there is lot of migration from rural areas to urban areas and from one rural area to other rural area. Because of the Scheme, in the last three years, we have spent more than Rs. 65,000 crore in various States. In some States, the Scheme is being implemented extraordinarily well while in some other States, it is not being implemented so well. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Scheme also provides for a penal action. A penal provision is there under which an officer is made accountable for non-implementation of the Scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many complaints have come from different States, what action the Government has proposed to take and how many officers have been made accountable under the Scheme? ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, we have given guidelines to the State Governments for proper implementation of this scheme. ...(*Interruptions*) We have made arrangement of Lok Pal so that complaints could be addressed and action against officers could be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri G.S. Basavaraj—not present.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, of course, the Scheme may be good. This Scheme aims at generation of assets and productivity. But at the same time, because of the implementation of NREGS, it is very difficult to get agricultural labourers to do farm work and as a result, the production of food grains is declining. .....(*Interruptions*)

Now-a-days, in other sectors, we are encouraging private-public partnership. Why does Government not extend the Scheme to private farmlands in connection with works like ploughing, sowing, transplanting and harvesting of crops on a 50:50 wage-sharing basis between the land owner and the implementing agency of NREGS. Will the hon. Minister come forward to implement it at least in future course? ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, hon'ble member has asked whether NREGA could be launched under the public private partnership. We have not yet considered this issue. Productivity will not be affected on the basis of jobs that we have undertaken now. ...(*Interruptions*)

11.10 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Thank you, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*) NREGA is a revolutionary scheme impacting the lives of millions across our country. ...(*Interruptions*) But, unfortunately, due to its rigid rules, certain States are unable to take the kind of benefit of the scheme that they would be able to take from this scheme. For example, I would like to talk about my State Punjab where we have a three-crop cycle every year consisting of paddy, wheat and cotton. ...(*Interruptions*) This keeps the labour busy for at least over six months of the year as they get a much higher remuneration of approximately Rs. 200 a day as compared to Rs. 129 offered under NREGA. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, many things like dug-wells and small wells have been allowed under the NREGA scheme, but in Punjab, the canal water is channeled through small water channels called Khals. These water channels or Khals that supply water from the main canal to the field of the small farmers are *kutcha*, which leads to loss of great amount of precious irrigation water. ...(*Interruptions*) If these Khals were allowed to be made *pucca* under the NREGA scheme or concrete water channels would be allowed under the NREGA scheme, then it would not only turn these Khal water channels into a permanent durable asset for the farmers, but it would also stop the wastage of precious irrigation water as well as bridge the gap of labour as the small and marginal farmer would themselves work towards making the Khals in his field or the water channels *pucca*. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. Would they allow construction of concrete water channels or Khals in Punjab, so that the largest grain-producing State of our country, that is, Punjab may also get its due share of benefits of this revolutionary scheme? ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, that work in regard to canal can be undertaken under material component.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please sit down, one should not rise on all the issues.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the work of canal can be undertaken. The Government of India gives 40% of material component, if the State Government gives more money, then this job can be undertaken by them. ...(*Interruptions*)

11.12 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam, the NREGA scheme is really a shining flag of the UPA Government, and as we all know, the Bill was introduced in this House by our UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. This scheme is implemented in all the villages of our country, and numerous families—which are below the poverty line and mostly belonging to the dalit community—are benefited by this 100-days work per-year NREGA scheme. ...(*Interruptions*)

Previously, our Government has fixed Rs. 80 per day per worker. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 100 in most of the places, but the villagers are not paid fully. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Has this Ministry taken note of this fact? What steps will the Ministry take to disburse the full amount of Rs. 100 per day per worker all over the country?...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, provisions have been made in the rules to protect the interests of the SC/ST people. They will be given their full quota. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

176MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 143, Shri Pulin Bihari Baske—he is not there in his seat.

Shrimati Jaya Prada—not present.

Q. No. 144—Shri Adhir Chowdhury

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Infiltration Across International Borders

*144. + SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in incidents of infiltration across the international borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The details of apprehension of infiltrators by the border guarding force (BSF) on the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Indo-Bangladesh border	Indo-Pakistan border	Total
2006	5785	133	5918
2007	4553	130	4683
2008	3175	136	3311
2009 (Till October, 2009)	2098	60	2158

These figures indicate a decline in cross-border infiltration on these borders. However, there is no significant incidence of infiltration on the other borders.

The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which includes, *inter-alia*, round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of the intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, it has been observed from the reply that infiltration has been declining on the international borders. In this regard, we must salute our security personnel, our jawans and paramilitary forces who—by their due alacrity and strict vigil—have been able to decrease infiltration bids of these subversive forces. ...(*Interruptions*) But there is no reference of exfiltration bids. I think that there are some incidents of exfiltration bids also. ...(*Interruptions*)

I am coming from West Bengal, and the Indo-Bangladesh border is more than 4,000 kms. ...(*Interruptions*) However, this border is still recognized as a porous border. Now, the insurgents who were earlier based in Bangladesh have shifted their focus to the Myanmar region. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Has the fencing work on the Indo-Bangladesh border been completed? If not, is the Government thinking to expedite the fencing programme on the Indo-Bangladesh border to check further infiltration into India?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, India shares its longest border with Bangladesh, and we are taking adequate measures to check infiltration across the border. ...(*Interruptions*) However, there are large tracts of lands that are inhospitable, difficult and riverine areas. Still, we are trying to bridge these gaps. ...(*Interruptions*) A lot of steps are being taken like increase in surveillance; increase in the number of border outposts ...(*Interruptions*) and such other steps have been adopted to check infiltration. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, as you know, the insurgents and terrorists are now adopting more latest technological gadgets and equipment to carry out their subversion in our country. ...(*Interruptions*) It is often disputed that due to obsession with nuclear deterrent by our country, the modernization of our Army including that of the paramilitary forces is not being given due diligence and attention. I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister so that he may be able to enlighten us in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*) I think that the modernization programme is of paramount importance in view of the latest technological adoption by the insurgent terrorists and subversive forces.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, upgradation of arms, ammunition and equipment given to the border personnel forces is constantly reviewed, and it is an ongoing process where constant upgradation is implemented on a timely basis. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pradeep Majhi—not present.

Shrimati Maneka Gandhi.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity. I want to ask this from the hon. Minister of Defence. There was an animal sacrifice in Nepal between 24th and 26th that killed 200,000 cows and buffaloes. ...(*Interruptions*) It was done only by Indians who had crossed the border along with 2,00,000 animals over a period of two weeks. They went from India to Nepal to a place Bara for animal sacrifice in Gadimai Temple. ...(*Interruptions*) I spoke to the Border Security Force (BSF); I spoke to the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB); I spoke to the DMs; I spoke to the SPs of the three constituencies of Bihar that border the area, but nothing happened. Nearly, 2,00,000 Indians crossed the border to Nepal, killed and came back. ...(*Interruptions*) Many of them carried drugs; many of them went in trucks; many of them were leather merchants; many of them were blood merchants; and many of them had guns and drugs that they were buying from Nepal and bringing back to India. Not a single person was stopped by any of these three border

forces including the police of these three constituencies. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Could you please let me know whether the border is always going to be so porous? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: The question that has been raised by the hon. Member is not directly related to this Question. However, I will try to give a reasonable answer. ...(*Interruptions*)

As you know, according to the Indo-Nepal Treaty, we share an open border with Nepal. Therefore, there is free movement of people from each other's countries. ...(*Interruptions*) However, primarily, BSF or SSB—which is posted on the Indo-Nepal border—is there to check infiltration or acts such as these, and it is there to check smuggling and activities such as these. This particular instance has not come to the notice.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, there are many programmes for guarding our borders to check cross border infiltrations. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, the extent to which work has been completed in regard to fencing, illuminating and setting up of check posts at our borders, particularly, adjoining our four neighbouring countries, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and Bhutan and the details of the work still left in this regard. The programme to construct a road is going on for a very long time. But till today, construction of road on borders has not been completed. Therefore, through you, I would like that the hon'ble Minister should apprise the House in regard to this sort of developmental works undertaken on the borders and also about those yet to be undertaken alongwith the reasons therefore.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, one of the elements of infrastructure that is essential for proper border maintenance or border patrolling is the presence of these roads. There is an ambitious programme to construct roads along these borders and we are making good progress.

Illegal Routing of International Calls

*145. + SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has taken any measures to control the illegal routing of international calls through local lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the revenue loss due to the illegal routing of international calls through local lines during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of the firms/companies which indulged in the illegal routing during the said period, company-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Madam, BSNL has issued detailed instructions for its various field units to control illegal routing of international calls through local lines like:

— Periodical monitoring of incoming traffic to BSNL from private operators.

— Prevention of unauthorized diversion in routing of ILD (International Long Distance) calls.

— Prevention of operation of clandestine/illegal telecommunications centers/telephone exchanges.

(c) The details of the notional revenue loss to BSNL due to illegal routing of international calls through local lines during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and category-wise are given below:

Year	Total notional loss for each category			Total (Rs)
	ILL/ISP/IPLC/ISDN	Broad Band	VSAT	
2006-07	11,96,20,000	1,05,98,400	Nil	13,02,18,400
2007-08	Nil	6,92,35,000	Nil	6,92,35,000
2008-09	54,81,000	Nil	Nil	54,81,000
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(d) The details on number of firms/companies/ individuals which indulged in the illegal routing during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Financial Year	Total Number of firms/companies	Category of Connectivity Used		
		ILL/ISP/IPLC/ISDN	Broad Band	VSAT
2006-07	46	42	4	Nil
2007-08	4	Nil	4	Nil
2008-09	1	1	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Details of the companies and individuals are given in the Annexure.

(e) and (f) Action taken by the Government is mentioned below:

— 34 Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring Cells {formerly Vigilance Telecom Monitoring (VTM) Cells} have been created under the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in various Licensed Telecom Service Areas and Major Telecom Districts of the country. Term Cells, with the help of law enforcement agencies, constantly endeavour to check illegal routing of international calls, with a view to curb illegal telephone exchange set up.

— Equipments used in the illegal set up are seized by law enforcement agencies and cases have been registered against offenders. Further action is taken by the agencies.

— Toll free public number 1800-110-420 has been opened, so that general public can help the department, in detection of set ups for illegal routing of international calls through local lines. Advertisements are given in the media and SMS are sent by mobile phone service operators to create awareness among public.

— Department of Telecom has issued instructions and guidelines to all licensed service providers for effective monitoring, detection and prevention of such illegal routing.

— Periodic interactions are made among the senior officers for better awareness regarding prevention of such illegal set ups.

Annexure

List of 46 companies for 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name and address of Company and Individuals
1	2
1.	Karuvadan Rasheed, 19/030, Veliyencherry Kakath House, Puthia Palam road, Thali, Calicut—673 002
2.	C.K. Subramanyan, Jaslu Centre, Com Solutions, R.No. 1/970, D18, 3rd Floor, West Hill, Kozhikode, Kerala, 673001
3.	Shoukath 4/66, near CPI (M) office, Thekkveedu Lane, Nadakkavu, Kozhikode-1
4.	Lokesh Kiran, 15 J 3rd St, Brigade Road Cross, Ashoka Nagar, Bangalore
5.	P A Mahin Sreeraj Communications, Jameeias Building, Near Galaxy Hotel, Chembumukku, Ernakulam
6.	Mr. Vijayan Vijinet Home, 23/576 Panampilly, Nagaar
7.	Levin George Kochappilly Complex Apartments, Chembumukku, Ernakulam
8.	G Sukumar New No. 19, St. Gopal Puram, Chennai
9.	Mr. Seyed Siddique, 98 Ltnghi Chetty St, Chennai 1
10.	M/s Sonic Technologies, A/127 (TC 15/1920/5) Forest Lane, Vazhuthucaud, Trivandrum, Kerala (repsented by Mohan Lal as Per the ISP M/s Siti Cable)
11.	Mr Indu Kumar, HI Floor, No. 640/128, 111 cross, Convent Road, Kammanahalli, Bangalore-560 084
12.	N Sridhar, No. 184, 8th cross, I main road, MSR Nagar, Bangalore-560 054
13.	M/s Aruni Research and Technologies Pvt. Ltd., New 146, 2nd Floor, Arcot Road, Vaisarawalkam, Chennai
14.	M/s Infotech Systems (Mr. P Sasikumar) 66/1 Murugappa Mudali S1. Purusawakkam Vepery, Chennai 7
15.	Mr Alavi, S/o Kunjoli Haji, VIII/46, Pulinjolil House, Panoor village, Elangod, Thalassery
16.	Mr. Vinod Thottassery, Room No. 7, II Fir, MT Complex, Ooty Road, Perinthalmanna, Kerala
17.	Arun Issac Haven, 3/170, Indian Bank Colony, New Natham Road, Madurai-625016
18.	M/s Basics and Basics #2,1 Floor, Green Leaf Extn, 80 ft. Rd, 4th Block, Peripheral Road, Koramangala, Bangalore
19.	M/s Selvam Infotek Pvt Ltd, Old No. 22, New No. 2, Kennet Lane, Egmore, Chennai
20.	Mr. Keshav Reddy First Floor, Opp Parmar Plaza, Above UCO Bank, Central Town Phagwara
21.	133, Ashok Nagar, Ludhiana
22.	M/s Sikkanet, M/s Gomti Cables Network Pvt Ltd.
23.	Shine Technology
24.	49/C-13, Thondikaradu, Tiruchengode, Salem, Tamil Nadu
25.	H.No. 10-5-23/4/1, besides Garden towers, Masab Tank

1	2
26.	Flat 506, Major residency, Masab tank
27.	Flat 510, Block no. 1, Divya Shakti Commercial Complex, Ameerpet
28.	1-1-380/4, V.V. Nagar Colony, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad
29.	Flat 1031, fir, Sai Balaji Nivas, Prashanth Nagar colony, A.S. Rao Nagar, Hyderabad
30.	3rd Floor, Venkata Sai Appts. Muntaz College Rd. New Malakpet. Hyderabad
31.	Plot No. 62/A. MLA Colony Rd No. 12, Banjarahills, Hyderabad
32.	Flat B-2, Elegance Appartments, Opp Police Officers Mess, Masabtank, Hyderabad
33.	Microsys Ltd. Plot No 143/B, Sector-A, Zone-A, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
34.	Modern International Pvt Ltd, B/2, Gunjan Palace, Bc-mikhal, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
35.	Bizcon Solutions, R-8/5, Budha Raja Jagannath Colony, Sambaipur, Orissa
36.	Virtual Global Systems, Plot No. 19, B/h HP Gas Co. Sringar Colony, Hyderabad
37.	Metaphore Consultancy. LIG 159/C I Floor, B/h S R NgrE-Seva,Vengala Rao Nagar, Hyderabad
38.	7-1-400/25/A.II Floor, East Srinivasa Nagar, Amirpet, Hyderabad
39.	8-3-234/30, Lakshmi Narasimha Nagar. Nr Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy Stadium, Yousufguda, Hyderabad
40.	101, Green Park Residency, Plot 135, Rajeev Nagar, Mothi Nagar. Hyderabad-45
41.	2-2-1167/3/68/2, 1 Floorjilak Nagar, Nallakunta, Hyderabad
42.	15-15-114, 3rd floor, BR Complex, Budhavarapu gardens, RK beach road, VSP
43.	OM Sai Tachnologies, "Kishna", No. 11, Bettappa Lane, CT Street Cross, Bangalore-2
44.	Shri Sachin J Shah G-22, Maradia Complex, C.G. Road, Ahmedabad, and M/s Yamunaji Investments, No. 17, I Floor, ISCON ARCADE, Ahmedabad
45.	H. No. 10-1-139/A, Flat No. 302, II Floor, Zain Complex, Opp Hakim Plaza, Chintal Basi, Khairatabad, Hyderabad
46.	D. No. 1-11-252/1, 11 Floor, Jabbar Eastate: Adj to Petrol Bunk, Near Airport Flyover, S.P. Raod, Begumpet, Hyderabad

List of 5 companies for 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Company and Individuals		Year
1.	Harshavandhan Agarwal	H. No. 3-4-308/9/1, Paravarsibagh, Bagh Lingampally, Kachiuguda, Hyderabad	2007-08
2.	P Narender Goud *alias* Rohit	Rat No. 3, SANA Apartments, H. No. 6-3-252/A/P, Near back gate of Taj Residency, Erramanzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad	2007-08
3.	Rajesh Kumar, A Raju	1-8-27/14/A, Aurora Degree College Lane, Chikkadpally, Hyderabad	2007-08

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Company and Individuals		Year
4.	G-Max Call center	410, Blue Chip Complex, Sayaji Guj., Vadodara	2007-08
5.	K. Narishma Reddy and his associates	H. No. 1-38/1, Prabhat Nagar, Chetainaya Puri, Dilsukh Nagar, Hyderabad	2008-09

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ganeshamurthi, please ask your first Supplementary.

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: I have no supplementary.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Dhotre—Not present.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 146, Dr. Monazir Hassan—Not present.

Shri Jagdish Sharma—Not present.

Q. 147, Shri Prabodh Panda—Not present.

Shrimati Meena Singh—Not present.

Q. 148, Shri Varun Gandhi—Not present.

Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi—Not present.

Q. 149, Shri Anandrao Adsul—Not present.

Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji—Not present.

Q. 150, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal—Not present.

Shri G.M. Siddeshwara—Not present.

Q. 151, Shri Jose K. Mani—Not present.

Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi—Not present.

Q. 152, Shri Anto Antony—Not present.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan Singh—Not present.

Q. 153, Shri B.B. Patil—Not present.

Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad—Not present.

Q. 154, Shri P. Lingam—Not present.

Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy—Not present.

Q. 155, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi—Not present.

Shri Baijayant Jay Panda—Not present.

Q. 156, Shrimati Shruti Choudhry—Not present.

Shri Wakchaure Bhausaheb Rajaram—Not present.

Q. No. 157, Shri Ahir Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam—Not present.

Q. No. 158, Shri P.T. Thomas—Not present.

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur—Not present.

Q. No. 159, Shri Kirodi Lal Meena—Not present.

Shri Radha Mohan Singh—Not present.

Q. No. 160, Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh—Not present.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Distribution of Packaged Food

*121. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) to distribute packaged imported food for severely malnourished children in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether guidelines have been issued regarding distribution of packaged food to malnourished children;

(d) if so, whether the guidelines have been

followed in respect of the food being distributed to malnourished children by UNICEF;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of guidelines by IJNICEF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) UNICEF had procured and supplied Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) called 'Plumpy Nut' in the States of Madhya Pradesh (Khalwa Block) and Bihar (Kosi flood affected areas) between September, 2008-May, 2009, without any request or approval of Government of India and in contravention of Government guidelines. As soon as the procurement and distribution of RUTF by UNICEF came to the notice of Government, UNICEF was confronted for an explanation.

Since, their explanation was not found satisfactory and since the decision for procurement and distribution of supplies was taken by UNICEF in an unauthorized manner, UNICEF was conveyed that the mandate on declaration of emergency in any part of the country rests with the Government of India and not with the UNICEF. It was, therefore, not correct for UNICEF to have introduced this new component in contravention of Government of India Policy on its own. Further, as use of RUTF/Sprinklers are not accepted policy of the Government of India, any legal implications arising from this procurement shall rest with the UNICEF and not with the Government of India. Alongwith, UNICEF was directed to take following actions:

(i) Ship out the supplies out of the country by 15th June, 2009 and restore the funds of equivalent value of the RUTF supplies to GOI-UNICEF India Country Programme for Child Development and Nutrition 2008-12.

(ii) Put all the activities relating to Child Development and Nutrition (CDN) on hold (unless otherwise specifically requested by the Ministry) till all the issues relating to supplies procured under the CDN Work Plan 2008 are clarified and Annual Work Plan for 2009 is approved.

In compliance of these directions, the UNICEF has reported that the stocks of RUTF have been sent outside the country and an amount of US $880,000 has been restored to Gal-UNICEF Country Programme for Child Development and Nutrition. UNICEF has further assured that Annual State Work Plans are accordance with their Annual Work Plan for the country.

Further, in order that it does not recur, the following decisions of the Government of India have been conveyed to the UNICEF.

(a) UNICEF should not act on any request received directly by it from State Governments. Any request for supplies or activities would be referred to the concerned Ministry of GoI for a decision under intimation to the nodal Ministry i.e. Ministry of Women and Child Development. States/UT Government have also been apprised of this decision of the Government of India.

(b) UNICEF should, in future, respond to request for Vitamin A solution by State Governments only after specific clearance by Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) UNICEF should ensure that State/UT specific Annual Work Plans are in accordance with the UNICEF Annual Work Plan approved by the Government of India.

(d) Disbursal of medicines and other health and family welfare related supplies are to be made under the supervision of the State Health and Family Welfare Authorities with the knowledge/concurrence of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

UNICEF has confirmed discontinuation of use of RUTF and also that there would be no further imports of the RUTF by UNICEF unless and until there is an official request from the Union Government. They have also assured their full compliance in this regard.

[Translation]

Projects in Tribal Areas

*122. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any mechanism exists to appraise and monitor the development projects undertaken in the hilly and far flung tribal areas;

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

(c) the allocation and utilisation of budgetary resources for the development of projects, in tribal areas during the last three years;

(d) whether there is a mismatch between them;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Development projects funded under various schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are appraised and monitored throughout the country, including the hilly and far flung areas, on the basis of annual inspections, periodic fieid visits, discussions with State Governments, furnishing of periodic progress reports and utilization certificates. In addition, the Ministry also sponsors evaluation and monitoring studies of selected programmes through independent agencies.

(c) The allocation and utilisation of budgetary resources for the development of projects, in tribal areas during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
2006-07	1656.90	1647.73
2007-08	1719.17	1524.32
2008-09	2121.00	1805.91

(d) to (f) Utilization is dependant on various factors in the field, including selection of the agencies, availability of workforce, law and order conditions and the capacity of the State as well as the implementing agency. Corrective measures, being continuously taken at the Centre to overcome these shortcomings, cover better monitoring, regular interactions with the State Governments advising them to spend their allocations, submit utilization certificates for amounts already released, send complete proposals for further release, refining scheme guidelines, improving procedures for evaluation and sanction, training and skill development.

Biomedical Research

*123. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biomedical research works carried out in the country are of international standard;

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

(c) the total number of Medical Research Centres/ Institutes in the country functioning under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), State/UT-wise and the achievements made so far by them;

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade these Research Centres/Institutes in the country including at Kasauli in Himachal Pradesh to make them of international standard and also induction of state-of-the-art technology in the field of medical science; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided or proposed to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no single international standard governing research, although several inter governmental and international agencies have formulated various guidelines for conduct of research. India has put in place various guidelines and regulations conforming to major guidelines for the conduct of medical research studies.

(c) There are 27 institutes of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The statewise list is given in enclosed Statement-I and major achievements is given in enclosed Statement II.

(d) Yes Sir, upgradation of the ICMR Institutes and their laboratories is a continuous and ongoing process and most centres have State-of-the-Art laboratories. There is no centre of ICMR at Kasauli.

(e) An amount of Rs. 184.7 crores has been spent for upgradation of facilities and equipment in ICMR institutes in the eleventh plan till October, 2009.

Statement-I

State	Number of Institutes
Andhra Pradesh	3
Assam	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Bihar	1
Delhi	3
Gujarat	1
Karnataka	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	6
Orissa	1
Puducherry	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	1
Total	27

Statement-II

Some major, Recent Achievements of the Institutes of the ICMR

(I) Creation of new infrastructure including new units of the National Institute of Virology to address arboviral infections especially Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

(II) Accreditation of various institutions like NARI, NIV and RMRI, Patna as WHO reference centres/reference laboratories

(III) Development/Evaluation of numerous new diagnostics

(IV) Conducted clinical trails for treatment of diseases like malaria and TB

(V) Conducted studies for vaccines

(VI) Transfer of diagnostic technology

(VII) Applications for patents for processes

(VIII) Establishment of processes

(IX) Commencement of new courses like MPH at ICMR School of Public Health, NIE, Chennai; Post graduate diploma in Medical Entomology

(X) Launching of new clinical registries

(XI) Investigation of outbreaks like H1N1 outbreaks, Chikungunya outbreaks, Acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis outbreak in Mumbai etc.

(XII) Provided confrrmatory diagnostic tests for H5N1 flu virus

(XIII) Conducting various studies

(XIV) Collection of data on Non-communicable Disease

(XV) Developing model for strengthening of existing health system to address Non Communicable Diseases in India.

[English]

Cases of Deafness

*124. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaf persons including children separately in the rural and urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided to the States to deal with the problem of deafness during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any programme to check deafness and create awareness about its treatment at initial stage;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any research has been conducted by the Government to find out the reasons for deafness in the country including Delhi and the adverse impact of sound pollution on human health, especially on children and pregnant women; and

(f) if so, the details and the findings thereof and the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 58th round (2002), nearly 291 persons per lakh population were hearing impaired in India. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) has been launched in January, 2007, in 25 districts of 10 States and 1 Union Territory. The programme has been expanded to 101 districts in the current year (2009-10) and has a provision for covering 200 districts by March, 2012, which includes the component of awareness generation and service provision including rehabilitation.

(e) and (f) The 58th round of NSSO conducted in 2002, has identified the major causes of hearing disability as old age (263), ear discharge (158), injuries other than bums (49), noise induced hearing loss (20), medical and surgical intervention (15), Rubella (7), bums (2), other illness (227), other reasons (82) and not known (172) per 1000 distribution of persons with hearing disability.

Statement-I

Number of Deaf/Hearing Impaired persons

Information regarding the number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each state/ UT as published by NSSO (2002) is provided in the Table.

Table: Number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each state/UT (NSSO, 2002)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Rural and urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	235	176	223
2.	Himachal Pradesh	664	240	622
3.	Punjab	238	144	208
4.	Chandigarh	92	66	69
5.	Uttaranchal	344	80	283
6.	Haryana	233	209	227
7.	Delhi	64	31	40

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	192	152	182
9.	Uttar Pradesh	264	185	248
10.	Bihar	191	173	189
11.	Sikkim	981	156	894
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	6	503
13.	Nagaland	190	130	171
14.	Manipur	218	190	211
15.	Mizoram	227	155	197
16.	Tripura	105	178	113
17.	Meghalaya	323	104	294
18.	Assam	166	195	168
19.	West Bengal	314	396	335
20.	Jharkhand	205	132	191
21.	Orissa	603	431	582
22.	Chhattisgarh	424	340	410
23.	Madhya Pradesh	203	178	196
24.	Gujarat	335	237	298
25.	Daman and Diu	180	152	169
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	91	102
27.	Maharashtra	380	254	332
28.	Andhra Pradesh	377	222	333
29.	Karnataka	324	156	273
30.	Goa	445	198	376
31.	Lakshadweep	377	759	588
32.	Kerala	467	405	453
33.	Tamil Nadu	449	391	428
34.	Puducherry	553	907	769

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	457	143	372
	All India	310	236	291

The number of hearing disabled children in the age group of 0-4 years as per NSSO 58th round 2002 is 55 per lakh for urban and rural population.

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance provided to the states under NPPCD

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Funds provided (Rs. in lakh)				Total
			06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	
1.	Assam	6	28.5	17.40	9.42	33.40	88.72
2.	Sikkim	1	9.50	3.80	3.20	nil	16.50
3.	Chandigarh	1	9.50	1.10	4.89	nil	15.49
4.	Delhi	4	19.00	2.30	6.31	23.8	51.41
5.	Andhra Pradesh	14	28.50	20.40	37.39	132.00	218.29
6.	Karnataka	12	28.50	23.90	83.57	84.30	220.29
7.	Gujarat	6	28.50	19.30	50.26	nil	98.06
8.	Tamil Nadu	29	28.50	24.70	350.72	117.1	521.02
9.	Uttarakhand	8	28.50	11.10	38.82	20.55	98.97
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8	19.00	17.70	73.42	37.65	147.77
11.	Manipur	6	9.50	3.30	28.50	19.20	60.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	nil	nil	27.41	34.00	61.41
	Total	101	237.50	145.00	713.91	502.00	1598.41

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

125. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) have been diverted by some of the States during the last three years;

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the measures taken to prevent recurrence of such diversions;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring about structural changes in the SJSRY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No such instance of diversion of funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) by the States has come to the notice of Government.

(d) and (e) The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been revised with effect from 1st April, 2009. Following major changes have been made:—

(i) For special category States (8 NER States and 3 other hilly States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the funding pattern for the scheme between Centre and the States, has been revised from 75:25 to 90:10.

(ii) For the beneficiary under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of the Scheme, the education limit criteria of "not educated beyond 9th standard" has been removed and now no minimum or maximum educational qualification level has been prescribed for the purpose of eligibility of assistance.

(iii) For the self-employment (individual category), the project cost ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 lakhs from the existing Rs. 50000 and the subsidy has also been enhanced to 25% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 50000), from the existing 15% of the project cost (subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500).

(iv) For the group enterprises set up by urban poor women, the subsidy has been made as 35% of the project cost or Rs. 300,000 or Rs. 60,000 per member of the Group, whichever is less. The minimum number required to form a women group has been reduced from 10 to 5. The revolving fund entitlement per member has also been enhanced from the existing Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000.

(v) Provision has been made for establishment of Micro-Business Centres (MBC) at cluster level (e.g. handlooms/handicrafts, food processing, construction, glass and ceramics, electrical and electronics, mechanical engineering, auto driving and mechanics, metal works, etc.), supported with one-time capital grant subject to the concerned State Government/Urban Local Body providing the required land free of cost, to provide support to groups of individual micro-entrepreneurs for areas of common linkages e.g. marking, packaging, design, advertisement, branding etc.

(vi) Under the Uraban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) component, which is applicable to the towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census, the 60:40 material labour ratio for the works under UWEP, flexibility of 10% (either side) is now accorded to the States/UTs.

(vii) The Skill Training of the Urban poor component has been restructured and quality skill training will be provided to the urban poor linking it with certification, imparted preferably on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, with the involvement of reputed institutions like IITs, NITs, Polytechniques, ITIs, other reputed agencies etc. The average expenditure ceiling per trainee has been enhanced from the Rs. 2600 to Rs 10000.

Delay in Projects under JNNURM

*126. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in land acquisition, poor response

from contractors and re-tendering tend to delay projects sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) whether some State Governments have failed to reap the benefits accruing to them under the JNNURM;

(d) if so, the details of the sanctioned projects pending in various States alongwith the reasons for their pendency, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to achieve the goals under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the respective Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/State Government and their Implementing Agencies (IA). The State Governments/ULBs are required to indicate the status of the land availability while obtaining sanction to new projects. The delay in implementation of projects is reviewed periodically in the monthly review meetings by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and the State Governments are requested to expedite the pace of implementation of the projects and to sort out the constraints if any, through monthly D.O. letters i.e. from Secretary (Urban Development) of the Ministry.

(c) The 7 years' Mission allocation for the Mission cities is Rs. 25,500.00 crore. In addition, the Planning Commission vide its O.M. dated 24-12-2008 made additional allocation of Rs.100 crore for million plus cities and capital cities and Rs. 50 crore for the remaining cities. Out of these, an amount of Rs. 24546.77 crore has been committed. So far the State of Goa/city of Panaji is yet to avail of any funds. Some States such as Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, West Bengal have significant balance on their account to be utilized.

(d) A State-wise list of sanctioned projects not reporting any utilization of funds is given in the enclosed Statement. There are a variety of reasons for non-utilization of funds in implementation of projects such as delay in land acquisition, removal of encroachments, shifting of utility, delay in finalization of tenders and awarding work, shortage of material/stock, skilled labour, etc.

(e) To persuade the State/cities to proactive, the following steps are taken:—

(i) CSMC reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission every month. The representatives from select States/UTs are also asked to attend these meetings with a view to expediting the implementation of the Mission.

(ii) Every year a meeting of the State Secretaries of Urban Development is held under the chairmanship of Secretary (UD) where the implementation of the Mission is reviewed.

(iii) Regional Review Meetings are also hold by Secretary (UD) with States and ULBs for different regions of the country.

(iv) D.O. letters at the level of Secretary (UD) are written to the Chief Secretaries of the States/ UTs every month bringing to their notice issues requiring urgent action.

(v) Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme of the officials of ULBs/parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the state level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, and Independent Review and Monitoring Authority (IRMA) at the state level, preparing and providing toolkits for preparation of City Development Plans (CDPs), Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) along with their reimbursement etc. has been taken by the Mission Directorate.

(vi) The status of reforms and project implementation of the already sanctioned projects of a State/UT is considered by the CSMC at the time of sanctioning of a new project or any second or subsequent installment.

Statement

List of Projects not reporting utilisation of funds

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation upto Sept. 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Rajendra Nagar Municipality in Hyderabad UA	33,507.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of MCH Area	12,410.00	0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Storm Water Drains at Mangalagiri Town in Vijayawada	3,016.00	0.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	19,018.00	0.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam	4,793.48	0.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Storm Water drains for Zone-VIII of Greater Vishakhapatnam city (Gangulhedda and Yerrigada branch canals)	7,227.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh					
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission city Itanagar	9,128.50	0.00
Bihar					
8.	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	3,695.40	0.00
9.	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns—Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	1,155.81	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Bihar	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2,470.26	0.00
11.	Bihar	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	1,315.43	0.00
12.	Bihar	Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	6,896.45	0.00
13.	Bihar	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna city	42,698.00	0.00
14.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	3,355.72	0.00
15.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9,594.34	0.00
Gujarat					
16.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	23,541.00	0.00
17.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	7,765.00	0.00
18.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase-II, Part -II for Rajkot City	19,195.12	0.00
19.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	46,902.00	0.00
20.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply distribution system for South-East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)	20,109.67	0.00
Himachal Pradesh					
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rehabilitation of Waterr Supply distribution system for Shimla City	7,236.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir					
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone-IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities	12,100.00	0.00
Jharkhand					
23.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	28,839.15	0.00

24.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	0.00
25.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	36,585.00	0.00
26.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	0.00
Karnataka					
27.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Taogre circle	1,755.90	0.00
28.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	1,500.63	0.00
29.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1,876.36	0.00
30.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura	12,517.00	0.00
31.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	4,153.80	0.00
32.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 and 8)	13,657.00	0.00
33.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone-III)	8,789.00	0.00
34.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone-III)	11,018.00	0.00
35.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Providing underground Drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahali City Municipal Council	23,175.00	0.00
36.	Karnataka	Mysore	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	21,902.47	0.00
37.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore	10,881.99	0.00
38.	Karnataka	Mysore	Intelligent Transport System and Innovative Environment Project for Mysore	2,270.00	0.00
Kerala					
39.	Kerala	Kochi	Road Improvement and Bridge Constrution at Kochi	10,964.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh					
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	5,600.00	0.00
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	1,406.00	0.00
Maharashtra					
42.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	17,879.00	0.00
43.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	23,052.03	0.00
44.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution system	12,765.23	0.00
45.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur-Underground Sewerage scheme	15,146.18	0.00
46.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewarage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	35,366.52	0.00
47.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13,011.00	0.00
48.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	38,786.00	0.00
49.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply system for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters	29,639.55	0.00
50.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat improvement and beautification	5,805.00	0.00
51.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC	21,920.00	0.00
52.	Maharashtra	Pune	Storm Water Drain for Pimri-Chinchwad (Phase-II)	11,630.24	0.00
53.	Maharashtra	Pune	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase-I	39,967.18	0.00

54.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)-PCMC	20,682.00	0.00
Meghalaya					
55.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	19,349.72	0.00
Manipur					
56.	Manipur	Imphal	Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala	2,564.82	0.00
Nagaland					
57.	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi level Parking Project at Kohima	5,042.43	0.00
Orissa					
58.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	Storm water drainage for Bhuvneswar	6,833.00	0.00
59.	Orissa	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	16,690.00	0.00
60.	Orissa	Puri	Storm water drainage for Puri	7,182.00	0.00
Puducherry					
61.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20,340.00	0.00
62.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puducherry	4,966.00	0.00
Punjab					
63.	Punjab	Amritsar	Integrated Soild Waste Management project for Amritsar	7,249.00	0.00
Rajasthan					
64.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage Project	11,208.00	0.00
65.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Storm Water Drains	6,108.00	0.00
66.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Revitalisation of Walled City of Jaipur Phase-I	2,896.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu					
67.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Supply Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water	1,917.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5,745.50	0.00
69.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Perungalathur town Panchayat	4,761.00	0.00
70.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat	5,861.00	0.00
71.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Peerkankarani town Panchayat	2,129.00	0.00
72.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Chitlapakkam town Panchayat	2,759.00	0.00
73.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Sembakkam town Panchayat	6,182.00	0.00
74.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Madambakkam town Panchayat	5,445.00	0.00
75.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	5,882.36	0.00
76.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20,141.00	0.00
Tripura					
77.	Tripura	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	7,826.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh					
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase-1 (Part-1)	19,592.00	0.00
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	16,234.00	0.00
80.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage system of Allahabad city (Zone D) Phase-I	35,598.00	0.00

81.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city	10,100.45	0.00
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Kanpur-Sewerage works in District IV in Kanpur city	20,736.00	0.00
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	4,292.37	0.00
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Post-I)	26,216.00	0.00
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	21,443.00	0.00
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase-I, Part-II)	14,656.60	0.00
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Storm Water Drainage	8,720.00	0.00
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura city	6,035.77	0.00
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage Work in Sewerage Zone-5 and 7 of Meerut City	18,589.00	0.00
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	4,867.73	0.00
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area	8,610.00	0.00
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	19,162.00	0.00
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	30,912.00	0.00
Uttarakhand					
94.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	2,460.00	0.00
95.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradoon Sewerage Scheme	5,465.00	0.00
96.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city	2,005.00	0.00
97.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	1,671.53	0.00
98.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage	1,960.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal					
99.	West Benga	Asansol	Construction, widening and improvement of road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Alandara to Fuljihore at Durgapur	9,492.26	0.00
100.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Ranigunj Municipality	4,008.82	0.00
101.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Dunlap Interchange	3,756.25	0.00
102.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Left Turning North Bound Off Ramp at Beck Bagan (Vol. I and Vol. II)	1,806.15	0.00
103.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	15,360.00	0.00
104.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns for Kolkata (Halisahar, Kancharapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Maheshtala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)	11,196.52	0.00
105.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	29,166.14	0.00
106.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality	2,979.36	0.00
107.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal area, Kolkata UA	7,462.89	0.00
108.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata UA	6,189.45	0.00
109.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA	8,164.12	0.00
110.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zona of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant	21,555.27	0.00

[Translation]

Use of Alternative Fuels

*127. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to explore the possibility of utilizing alternative fuels for supplementing petrol and diesel, including promotion of bio-fuels on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalized the bio-fuel policy;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay in the finalization of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government in the promotion and use of alternative fuels such as bio-fuels and hydrogen energy for supplementing petrol and diesel. The initiatives include R and D and demonstration activities on development of superior genotypes of Jatropha/Pongamia for production of bio-diesel and production of ethanol from lignocellulosic materials. Jatropha/Pongamia have been cultivated in about 9 lakh hectares of wastelands by nine States for production of bio-diesel. Blending of ethanol with petrol has been made mandatory in 20 States and 4 Union Territories. Procurement price of Rs. 26.50 per liter for bio-diesel and a uniform purchase price of Rs. 21.50 per liter of ethanol have been fixed. A National Policy on Biofuels has been prepared. In the area of hydrogen energy, R and D activities have been carried out for development of fuel cells for hydrogen based motorcycles, three wheelers, hybrid vans, small capacity engine gensets and power packs. A National Hydrogen Energy Roadmap has been prepared.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The salient features of the National Policy on Bio-fuels are:

— Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds in waste/degraded/ marginal lands.

— An indicative target of 20% blending of bio-fuels, both for bio-diesel and bio-ethanol, by 2017 has been proposed.

— Minimum Support Price (MSP) for non-edible oil seeds would be announced with periodic revision to provide fair price to the growers.

— Minimum Purchase Price (MPP) for purchase of bio-ethanol and bio-diesel would be announced with periodic revision.

— Major thrust will be given to research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of bio-fuels, including Second Generation Bio-fuels.

— Financial incentives, including subsidies and grants, may be considered for second generation bio-fuels. If it becomes necessary, a National Bio-fuel Fund could be considered.

— A National Biofuel Coordination Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, will be set up to provide policy guidance and coordination.

— A Biofuel Steering Committee, chaired by Cabinet Secretary, will be set up to oversee implementation of the Policy.

[English]

Development Works by Power Developers

*128. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides free power, a hydel power developer, is also required to undertake developmental works under the Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the hydro power projects under construction in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J and K); and

(d) the details of funds earmarked and utilized under the CSR activities in the country including J and K?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Hydro Power Policy, 2008 have provisions for the following developmental activities/benefits for local area development and Project Affected People (PAPs):—

(i) As per Hydro Power Policy of 1998, 12% free power is to be provided to the host State Government by the developer. This has been supplemented by an additional 1% free power earmarked for Local Area Development Fund, aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. It is recommended that the host state governments would also provide a matching 1% from their share of 12% free power towards this corpus. This fund could be operated by a standing committee headed by an officer of the State Government, not lower than a district magistrate to be designated by the State Government, male and female representatives of the Project Affected People and the project head nominated by the developer. This fund would be available in the form of an annuity over the entire life of the project.

(ii) For a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project, 100 units of electricity per month would be provided by the project developer to each Project Affected Family (PAF) through the relevant distribution company. It is expected that the PAF will consume at least the minimum lifeline consumption of one unit per day and the cost of balance unused electricity, if any, could be made available to PAF in cash or kind or a combination of both, at rates to be determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(iii) The project authorities would involve themselves in the implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) Scheme within a certain radius/surface distance from the Power House/Dam Site as per requirement. Since the RGGVY is being funded on 90:10 (90% grant and 10% loan) basis by the Government of India, the project authorities should bear the State Governments' share of 10% of the RGGVY within this surface distance of the Power House/Dam. The 10% share of the RGGVY could be within the following surface distance from the Power House:—

For Projects upto 100 MW	=	Within a surface distance of 2 Kms.
For Projects between 100 MW and 250 MW	=	Within a surface distance of 5 Kms.
For Projects between 250 MW and 500 MW	=	Within a surface distance of 7.5 Kms.
For Projects above 500 MW	+	Within a distance of 10 Kms.

In addition to above, numerous other developmental activities are undertaken, under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) voluntarily by CPSUs within project areas of the operating power stations, as per local requirements/needs.

(c) Five number hydro-electric projects totaling to 779 MW, as detailed in the enclosed Statement-I, are under construction in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) The details of funds earmarked and utilized under the CSR activities for hydro projects as reported by CPSUs in the country including Jammu and Kashmir are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects for 11th Plan and Beyond
(Excluding Renewables under MNES)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	Capacity (No. x MW)	Benefits MW	Comm. Latest
Projects in 11th Plan Programme					
Central Sector					
1.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x40	120.00	2009-10
2.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	2010-11
3.	Chutak (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	2011-12
4.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	2011-12
		Total 11th plan		**449.00**	
Central Sector					
1.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330.00	2016-17
	Total (Beyond 11th Plan-Under Execution)			**330.00**	
	Total (under Construction)			**779.00**	

Statement-II

Details of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by CPSUs in the year 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	NHPC		THDC		NEEPCO*		SJVNL	
		Funds Earmarked	Funds utilized	Funds Earmarked	Funds utilized	Funds Earmarked	Funds utilized	Funds Earmarked	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.2	56.72						
2.	Himachal Pradesh	100	86.4					150	181
3.	Uttarakhand	28.5	20.64	75	81				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Sikkim	27	20.6						
5.	Manipur	40.59	26.24						
6.	Arunachal Pradesh						74.8592		
7.	Assam**						85.9615		
8.	Tripura**						10.3		
9.	Nagaland								
10.	Meghalaya						5.3		
	Total	268.29	210.6	75	81	170	176.421	150	181

*Total for five states vlz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya include thermal projects.

**Include thermal projects.

[Translation]

Deaths Due to Undernourishment

*129. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of children die in the country due to lack of proper care and undernourishment;

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

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

(d) the system for ensuring effective co-ordination amongst various authorities/agencies to address the problem through the numerous programmes of the Government including the National Nutrition Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The percentage of death in the age group 0-4 years in the country as well as in the States are given in the Statement.

A study conducted by Registrar General of India on 'Causes of Death-2001-03 in India' has reported the following causes for the death of children below 4 years of age in the order of priority:

Causes	Percentage
Perinatal conditions	33
Diarrhoeal diseases	14
Respiratory infections	22
Other infections and parasitic disease	11
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	3.4
Unintentional injuries: other	3.2
Nutritional deficiencies	2.8
Malaria	2.7
Congenital anomalies (and)	2.7
Fever of unknown origin	1.5

In 2.8% of deaths amongst children, nutritional deficiency has been reported as the direct cause. However, it may be one of the underlying causes even

in deaths occurring in prenatal conditions, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and other infections and parasitic disease.

(c) and (d) The Government accords high priority to overall issue of malnutrition, and particularly, in respect of children, adolescent girls and women. With this in view, Government has universalized ICDS scheme with increased budgetary allocation in 2009-10 for expansion of Anganwadi centres as well as for higher nutritional norms for providing supplementary nutrition to the children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers. There is also a proposal to universalize the scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls by merging the existing schemes of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG). Besides, there are other programmes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-day Meal, Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign etc. which are being implemented and these impact on improving nutritional status.

In addition, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is taking the following measures to improve the health of children:

— Implementation of the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness Strategies which adopts the holistic approach to the management of commonest causes of neonatal and childhood mortality—sepsis, acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles and malaria.

— Immunization against common diseases.

— Micronutrient supplementation with Vitamin A, Iron Folic Acid and Zinc.

— Under NRHM, Health infrastructure being upgraded and a health care worker is being provided for every 1000 population.

— The Infant and Young Child Feeding guidelines which lay emphasis on breastfeeding are being promoted.

— Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs).

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, where Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), is one of the component envisages inter sectoral convergence with various schemes of line ministries viz. Ministry of Health ad Family Welfare for ensuring delivery of three health related services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services, Department of Drinking Water Supply for ensuring sanction and drinking water at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), tapping Backward Region Grant funds from Ministry of Panchayati Raj and NREGA funds from Ministry of Rural Development for ensuring adequate infrastructure.

The National Nutrition Mission as an apex body is meant to review the existing strategies adopted by various Ministries concerned with nutrition and put in place an effective mechanism for coordinating their efforts concerned with implementation of nutrition programmes to subserve the nutrition goals.

Statement

Percentage of deaths in the age group 0-4 years to total deaths in India and bigger States 2007

State	Percentage
India	**21.4**
Andhra Pradesh	15.5
Assam	22.5
Bihar	31.4
Chhattisgarh	22.5
Delhi	16.7
Gujarat	20.5
Haryana	22.9
Himachal Pradesh	12.0
Jammu and Kashmir	19.4
Jharkhand	22.1

State	Percentage
Karnataka	14.3
Kerala	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	29.5
Maharashtra	11.6
Orissa	20.8
Punjab	13.3
Rajasthan	32.0
Tamil Nadu	8.8
Uttar Pradesh	30.3
West Bengal	12.5

[English]

Funds under NRHM

*130. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to States during the last three years under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to improve the sex-ratio, remained unutilized;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No Madam. The States/UTs have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.76 crore during 2006-07, Rs. 3.31 crore during 2007-08, Rs. 7.66 crore during 2008-09 and Rs. 1.14 crore 2009-10 (up to 30-09-2009) for PNDT and Sex Ratio activities under RCH-II Programme.

Under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], funds are released for various activities under RCH-II Programme including PNDT and Sex Ratio on a consolidated basis under the RCH Flexible Pool. The States/UTs have the flexibility to utilize the funds by prioritizing their requirements for the programme activities. The funds so utilized by the States/UTs are monitored through a quarterly Financial Monitoring Report (FMR). A statement showing the state-wise and total funds utilized by the States for PNDT and Sex Ratio activities during the F.Ys. 2006-07 to 2009-10 (up to 30-09-2009) is enclosed.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducts a review of the funds utilization by the States for various activities under the NRHM and impress upon them to improve their performance under those activities where under-utilization is identified.

Statement

Expenditure for PNDT and Sex Ratio under RCH Flexipool for FY 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 2nd Qtr.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 till 2nd Qtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.50	0.28	0.10
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.72	3.47	16.01	12.75
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.00	0.00	0.00	2.42
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	5.84	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18.98	20.69	3.90	2.02
7.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	1.00	39.11	101.50	22.14
9.	Uttar Pradesh	24.21	25.74	142.31	56.25
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	5.61	0.59
	Sub Total	**57.91**	**95.35**	**269.61**	**96.51**
B. NE States					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Assam	0.00	0.00	17.17	0.00
13.	Manipur	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	7.67	0.69	1.50	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim	2.30	4.67	4.27	0.35
18.	Tripura	2.09	0.47	0.71	0.04
	Sub Total	**17.06**	**5.83**	**23.65**	**0.39**
C. Bon-High Focus States					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	9.95	0.00
20.	Goa	1.56	2.46	6.88	2.20
21.	Gujarat	45.56	10.67	39.14	6.31
22.	Haryana	0.00	38.12	13.71	1.06
23.	Karnataka	1.69	23.06	7.29	0.00
24.	Kerala	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Maharashtra	1.00	1.83	261.35	0.00
26.	Punjab	10.38	15.42	74.25	3.08
27.	Tamil Nadu	18.51	44.44	37.18	0.77
28.	West Bengal	12.59	85.36	11.86	2.59
	Sub Total	**91.29**	**221.96**	**461.62**	**16.51**
D. Small States/UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.71	0.28	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.65	1.74	0.70
31.	Dadar and Nagar	0.41	0.45	0.17	0.00
32.	Daman	0.17	0.26	0.02	0.00
33.	Delhi	8.23	6.56	9.11	0.10
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18
	Sub Total	**9.63**	**8.20**	**11.03**	**0.98**
	Grand Total	175.89	331.34	765.90	114.39

[Translation]

AIIMS

*131. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increasing number of faculty in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are leaving the Institute and a large number of posts at different levels are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp AIIMS with a view to bringing professionalism and check migration of doctors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per reports available, 6 (six) faculty members out of 625 faculty members have taken voluntary retirement/resigned from the service of the Institute from 01-01-2009 till date on "personal grounds".

At present, 190 faculty posts are lying vacant at different levels. In the years 2006 and 2007, a total of 131 vacant faculty positions were advertised. The

Governing Body/Institute Body of AIIMS in its meeting held on 13-08-2008 arid 18-8-2008 respectively decided to implement the 200 point post based roster and consequently, 92 faculty posts. were advertised on 04-11-2008 under Special recruitment Drive for SCs/STs/ OBCs. Selection against this advertisement could not take place because of objections from Faculty Association of AIIMS regarding improper implementation of Reservation Policy.

(c) to (e) An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Valiathan was set up in July, 2006, to study the functioning of AIIMS and one of the terms of reference was to make recommendations on the efficient utilization of manpower resources, attracting best talent, retention of faculty, provision of better opportunities for utilizing the talent available and optimization of scientific/technical/non-technical manpower etc. The Committee submitted its report on 10-10-2006. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

[English]

Impact of Mobile Phone on Health

*132. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and other international agencies have revealed that use of mobile phones has a direct linkage to the risk of developing brain tumors;

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

(c) whether the Union Government also proposes to conduct an independent study on the linkage between mobile telephony and tumors in view of the exponentially increasing tele-density in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to issue a health advisory restricting mobile uses among children; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of an international study conducted by the WHO in 13 countries during the period 2000 to 2004, where some of the studies found a link between an increased risk of the most common type of brain tumour and heavy use of mobile phones.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has developed a detailed proposal to examine whether the use of cell phone increases the risk of neurological disorders, reproductive dysfunctions and promote cancer as well as the specific absorption rate, power density, wave length and frequency of RFR emitted from various types of cell phones used in India.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal at present to issue a health advisory restricting mobile uses among children.

Credit Growth Rate

*133. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit growth rate in the country remains low despite the various remedial measures taken;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the said issue with various Public Sector and other banks during the review meetings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any fresh instructions to banks after the said review meetings; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) According to the latest data available upto 6th November 2009, the rate of growth of bank credit on financial year basis accelerated to 4.2% from 1.2% as on 28th August 2009. However, despite

this, credit growth during the current financial year so far at 4.2% remains lower than growth of 11.5 per cent recorded during the comparable period of last year. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the main reasons for lower growth of credit are as follows:

— Overall credit demand from the manufacturing sector slowed down reflecting a decline in commodity prices and drawdown of inventories.

— Corporates were able to access non-bank domestic sources of funds and external financing at lower costs.

— Unlike in the previous year, oil marketing companies reduced their borrowings from the banking sector as oil prices moderated.

— A significant amount of bank finance has gone to the corporate sector through banks' investment in units of mutual funds.

— Banks have also reined in credit to the retail sector due to the perceived increased risk on account of the general slowdown.

(c) and (d) The Government reviewed the credit growth of all public sector banks and those in the northern region on 10th June 2009 and October 28, 2009 respectively. The PSBs were advised to take advantage of the busy season and enhance credit flows with special emphasis on increasing lending to employment generating sectors especially agriculture and the micro and small enterprises.

(e) and (f) After taking into account the macro economic situation including the liquidity conditions in the global and domestic financial markets, the RBI in its Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy announced on 27th October 2009, maintained status quo in the Bank Rate, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate and the Cash Reserve Ratio but restored the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to 25% w.e.f. the fortnight beginning November 7, 2009. This increase is not expected to impact liquidity and credit to the private sector while no change in policy rates is expected to facilitate pick up in credit with stronger anticipated recovery in the ensuing two quarters.

[Translation]

Rise in Cases of Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Kala-Azar

*134. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports of rise in cases of dengue, malaria, chikungunya and kala-azar in some parts of the country including Delhi, Indore and Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh have sent proposals to the Union Government to deal with the problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per reports available, there is no increase in the country as a whole of Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Kala-Azar cases compared to those reported during the corresponding period of last year. While no increase is reported in Delhi, increases in Dengue cases are reported in Indore. In Bhopal, increased number of cases are reported in respect of both Dengue and Malaria. A Statement indicating cases of Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Kala-Azar in Delhi, Indore and Bhopal during 2008 and 2009 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a request in early November, 2009, for Rs. 1 crore for IEC, activities for Dengue. They have been advised to include it in the next year's project implementation plan (PIP). Government of Kerala submitted a proposal in August, 2009, for Rs. 11.55 crore for control of Chikungunya and Dengue. They have been advised to utilize the available funds as sufficient balances are available.

Statement

Cases of Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya and Kala-Azar in Delhi, Indore and Bhopal during 2008 and 2009

	Delhi	Indore	Bhopal
Dengue (Upto 16th November)			
2008	1,205	0	3
2009	844	209	224
Malaria (Upto September)			
2008	99	121	3,392
2009	90	104	3,555
Chikungunya (Upto 16th November)			
2008	9	0	0
2009	7	0	0
Kala-Azar (Upto September)			
2008	33	0	0
2009	7	0	0

Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006

*135. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) whether some shortcomings have been observed in the implementation of the aforesaid law in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to address the shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The responsibility for implementing the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and vesting the rights lies with the State/UT Governments. The States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal have established the prescribed structures and procedures have received a large number of claims and have started distributing the title deeds. Other States, because of various reasons, are still to catch up.

As per the information collected from the States till 31-10-2009, more than 24.90 lakh claims have reportedly been filed in various States/UTs and more than 5.68 lakh titles have been distributed in the StatesIUTs, as on 31-10-2009. More than 43 thousand titles were ready for distribution.

(b) to (d) As in all schemes, operational problems are sometimes being faced in the implementation of the Act but solutions are being found by the State Administration.

[English]

Manpower Planning in Power Sector

*136. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of skilled manpower in the power sector is one of the major constraints in the implementation of various power projects including hydro power projects in the country;

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

(c) whether any manpower planning for the power sector has been undertaken, in view of the rise in demand of power in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to meet the manpower requirements of the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Shortage of skilled manpower in critical trades for the power industry like Fitter, Electrician, Welder, Wireman, Turner, Mechanic, Carpenter, Sheet metal worker, Mason, Tool and die maker and Plumber have heen identified in some of the states which becomes a constraint in the implementation of some of the power projects in the country. Skilled workers are generally taken from ITIs and it has been observed that there are shortcomings in the skill set of ITI trained skilled workers for utilization of their services in the power sector. Further, the skills of in-service skilled workers need to be upgraded by training.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. It was envisaged that the country's massive programme for building additional capacity and infrastructure in the power sector would lead to the creation of around 10 lakh jobs in the XIth Plan. The XIth Plan envisages addition of nearly 78,000 MW generation capacity, 1.0 lakh circuit kilometers of transmission lines and extension and augmentation of the requisite Sub Transmission and distribution network.

The category-wise break-up of requirement of skilled manpower of different categories is as follows:

Category	Construction	Operation and Maintenance	To accelerate construction	Total
Engineers	20,000	40,000	6,500	66,500
Supervisors	33,000	75,000	12,000	1,20,000
Skilled Workers	67,000	60,000	23,000	1,50,000
Semi-skilled	73,000	65,000	22,000	1,60,000
Unskilled	1,48,000	75,000	49,000	2,72,000
Non-technical	84,000	1,20,000	27,500	2,31,500
Total	4,25,000	4,35,000	1,40,000	10,00,000

Given the number of graduates passing out of the existing schools, colleges and other institutions each year, it is expected that there will be no shortage of manpower of required qualification in any category, technical or non-technical in the country. As regards technical personnel (engineers, supervisors and skilled workers), the following table indicates the adequacy of numbers:

Category	Number of Institutes			Annual Intake	Average annual requirement of power industry
	Government	Private	Total		
Degree#	264	1082	1346	4,39,689	15,000
Diploma#	999	245	1244	2,65,416	25,000
ITI**	2017	3448	5465	*3,86,656	30,000

*Intake in power industry related trades alone.

**Source: DG (E and T)

Source: AICTE web site

Although the number of engineers and diploma holders graduating from the above institutions appears to be adequate but there are shortages in certain specific trades as highlighted above. Moreover, these engineers and diploma holders passing from these Institutes will require induction and in-service training in order to be able to meet the challenges of working in today's technologically highly sophisticated power industry. Especially, the ITI trained/inducted skilled workers require specific training inputs. The critical ITI trades for power industry are Fitter, Electrician, Welder, Wireman, Turner, Mechanic, Carpenter, Sheet metal worker, Mason, Tool and die maker and Plumber. Shortages in critical trades in some of the states have been identified.

(e) During the Seminar on "Requirement and Availability of Highly Skilled Manpower for the Power Sector" organized by the Ministry of Power on 3rd October 2007, in which representatives of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), CPSUs/Autonomous Bodies/ Statutory bodies under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, AICTE, Director General (Employment and Training), Ministry of Labour, Power Secretaries and Secretaries (Technical Education) from the States, representatives of ASSOCHAM, FICCI, CII, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) etc. participated, the power developers were asked to adopt ITIs near their project sites to develop the base of skilled manpower for the power sector. So far, CPSUs under this Ministry have adopted 44 ITIs and 8 ITIs are under adoption (including 11 new ITIs being established by CPSUs). As per available information, private developers have also adopted 12 ITIs.

Subsequently this issue of Manpower requirement and their skill development has been emphasized during the Chief Ministers Conference (2007), and recently held Power Ministers Conference held in June 2009 and November, 2009.

An International Conclave on Key Inputs for XIIth Plan was organized by CEA on 18th and 19th August 2009 which had a special session on Human Resource development.

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*137. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals submitted to the Union Government by the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals sanctioned and those still lying pending for approval of the Government, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether funds have been allocated for the proposals sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds disbursed to the State Governments including Gujarat under RGGVY during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) 611 proposals under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) were received in Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC). Out of these, 567 proposals (235 projects under X Plan and 332 projects under XI Plan) including those of Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under RGGVY. The State-wise details of proposals/projects received/sanctioned under RGGVY, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As on date no proposal under Phase-I of RGGVY in REC.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has allocated Rs. 28000 crore capital subsidy under XI Plan in addition to Rs. 5000 crore already provided in X Plan, under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The State-wise details of funds disbursed including that for Gujarat for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposals received/sanctioned under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals/ projects sanctioned	No. of proposals yet to be sanctioned in Phase-II
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	26	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	0
3.	Assam	23	23	0
4.	Bihar	43	43	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	14	2
6.	Gujarat	25	25	0
7.	Haryana	18	18	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	14	0
10.	Jharkhand	22	22	0
11.	Karnataka	27	25	2
12.	Kerala	14	1	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48	32	16

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	34	34	0
15.	Manipur	9	9	0
16.	Meghalaya	7	7	0
17.	Mizoram	8	8	0
18.	Nagaland	11	11	0
19.	Orissa	31	31	0
20.	Punjab	17	17	0
21.	Rajasthan	40	40	0
22.	Sikkim	4	4	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	29	26	3
24.	Tripura	4	4	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	70	64	6
26.	Uttarakhand	13	13	0
27.	West Bengal	30	28	2*
	Total	611	567	44

*These projects shall be implemented under the state scheme. Therefore not to be covered under RGGVY.

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise funds disbursed under RGGVY

(As on 31-10-2009)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	During 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.85	266.43	80.58	59.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	179.83	92.70	13.35
3.	Assam	38.74	65.47	510.05	86.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	469.04	746.73	695.90	84.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.18	50.92	100.08	71.46
6.	Gujarat	13.36	17.93	52.38	22.90
7.	Haryana	12.34	24.66	37.10	22.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.34	0.14	79.28	35.12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	281.33	595.86	1068.58	279.19
10.	Jharkhand	19.59	29.81	181.17	144.24
11.	Karnataka	86.84	325.43	68.10	34.52
12.	Kerala	5.03	0.10	0.84	5.39
13.	Madhya Pradesh	104.66	156.17	185.88	55.49
14.	Maharashtra	9.82	16.80	139.53	103.09
15.	Manipur	13.26	5.31	39.36	56.77
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	19.93	12.20	7.05
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	78.31	78.31
18.	Nagaland	4.15	5.39	54.40	4.89
19.	Orissa	62.41	176.80	994.65	85.58
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	56.90	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	86.54	181.18	290.50	15.71
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	43.74	1.17
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	24.28	11.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	100.77	16.76	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1542.96	565.26	86.84	107.34
26.	Uttarakhand	273.67	137.66	78.53	102.06
27.	West Bengal	204.71	81.17	623.35	107.28
	Total	3364.82	3749.75	5691.99	1595.66

[English]

Population Growth

*138. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target to stabilize the population during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements so far made against the target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No targets are fixed as the Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them and according to their choice.

Though India's population has increased from 36 crore in 1951 to 102.87 crore in 2001, the country has witnessed significant decline in both fertility and mortality. As per the data available through the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Registrar General of India, the crude birth rate, which was recorded at 40.8 per 1000 in 1951, has declined to 23.1 in 2007. The crude death rate, which was recorded at 25.1 per 1000 in 1951, had declined to 7.4 in 2007. Infant mortality rate has come down from 146 in 1951-61 to 55 in 2007. Total Fertility rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.7 in 2007.

[Translation]

NPAs of Banks

*139. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*
LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the acceptable limit of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the details of the total amount of credit given by PSBs during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of NPAs of PSBs in agriculture, industry, trade and service sectors during the said period, bank-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the details of the NPAs of PSBs recovered and written off during the same period bank-wise and sector-wise;

(d) whether the system of recovery of NPAs of PSBs is being implemented effectively;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to evolve innovative methods for the recovery of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government or Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have not prescribed any specific acceptable limit of non-performing assets (NPAs) for the Public Sector Banks (PSBs). However, Government has been advising the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to contain their NPAs to the minimum possible level so as to maintain the quality of assets and improve their profitability. Further, the Government has also put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of PSBs on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters including the NPAs. RBI has also issued a Master Circular on "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances" for maintaining the quality of assets and overall strength of the banking system in India. Various balance sheet and profitability indicators viz. Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin, NPA Ratios, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. suggest that the Indian banking sector now compares well with the global benchmarks.

The existing Management Information System of RBI does not generate the data in the desired manner. However, the details of bank-wise outstanding advances and NPAs of PSBs as at the end of March 2007, 2008 and 2009 are enclosed in Statement-I. The bank-wise data on NPAs to non-priority sector, agriculture, SSI and other priority segments under priority sector of PSBs as at end March 2007, 2008 and 2009 are enclosed in Statement-II. The amount of NPAs recovered and

written-off by PSBs during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) to (f) Government and RBI have put in place a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for recovery of NPAs, which, *inter-alia*, include prudential norms for provisioning and classification of NPAs, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring Schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993. The PSBs manage their NPAs and effect recoveries in these accounts in accordance with their recovery policies and RBI guidelines.

As a result of the various measures adopted by the PSBs for recovery of their NPAs, the level of NPAs of PSBs has declined substantially. The gross NPAs of the public sector banks, which were as high as 17.8 per cent at end-March 1997, declined significantly to 2.08 per cent as at end-March 2009. The net NPAs of these banks declined from 9.2 per cent to 0.99 per cent during the same period.

Statement-I

Gross Advances and Gross NPAs of PSBs

(in Rs. crore)

Bank Name	March, 2007		March, 2008		March, 2009	
	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs	Gross Advances	Gross NPAs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	41,914	1,094	50,152	1,009	58,956	1,077
Andhra Bank	28,233	397	34,556	372	44,428	368
Bank of Baroda	68,236	1,972	85,352	1,858	1,09,977	1,664
Bank of India	69,411	1,931	91,388	1,783	1,15,354	2,190
Bank of Maharashtra	23,461	820	29,797	766	34,817	798
Canara Bank	98,172	1,487	1,06,223	1,391	1,35,520	2,139
Central Bank of India	51,989	2,572	72,562	2,350	86,053	2,317
Corporation Bank	30,422	625	39,664	584	48,927	559
Dena Bank	18,258	744	23,181	573	28,984	621
IDBI Bank Ltd.	62,831	1,381	82,632	1,377	1,03,914	1,436
Indian Bank	28,141	532	38,204	473	48,861	426
Indian Overseas Bank	45,107	1,045	57,260	916	68,479	1,810

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oriental Bank of Commerce	45,395	1,454	55,327	1,280	69,065	1,058
Punjab and Sind Bank	11,948	291	18,409	136	24,698	161
Punjab National Bank	98,206	3,391	1,20,932	3,319	1,56,098	2,767
Syndicate Bank	47,233	1,553	59,188	1,760	74,164	1,592
UCO Bank	43,338	1,504	51,129	1,652	64,020	1,540
Union Bank of India	63,658	1,873	75,879	1,657	98,265	1,923
United Bank of India	22,640	817	28,152	761	35,727	1,020
Vijaya Bank	24,644	564	32,019	512	35,875	699
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	20,766	463	25,304	437	30,088	490
State Bank of Hyderabad	28,299	351	35,901	312	43,938	486
State Bank of India	3,03,931	9,871	3,65,985	12,576	4,63,006	15,105
State Bank of Indore	15,487	294	18,356	265	21,747	301
State Bank of Mysore	16,783	384	21,305	359	25,870	368
State Bank of Patiala	29,077	524	36,724	521	43,961	574
State Bank of Saurashtra	11,132	128	12,309	179	0	0
State Bank of Travancore	25,059	540	28,440	571	32,972	549
Total	13,73,777	38,602	16,96,333	39,749	21,03,763	44,039

*Data sourced from Off Site returns submitted by banks and covers only domestic operations.

Statement-II

Sector-wise bank NPA pertaining to PSBs

(Amount—Rupees in crore)

Bank Name	March, 2009					March 2008				
	Agriculture (1)	Other Priority Sector(2)	SSI (3)	Priority Sector 4=1+2+3	Non Priority# (5)	Agriculture (1)	Other Priority Sector(2)	SSI (3)	Priority Sector 4=1+2+3	Non Priority# (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Allahabad Bank	203	283	185	671	406	278	321	126	724	285
Andhra Bank	17	80	61	157	211	13	53	70	137	236
Bank or Baroda	225	287	307	820	845	411	582	231	1,224	634
Bank of India	336	634	594	1,564	626	410	521	408	1,339	443
Bank of Maharashtra	112	335	80	527	271	106	265	119	490	276
Canara Bank	287	465	180	932	1,207	261	352	66	678	714
Central Bank of India	417	512	659	1,587	729	536	479	636	1,651	698
Corporation Bank	79	210	83	373	186	77	233	52	362	222
Dena Bank	55	226	132	413	208	126	231	58	415	157
IDBI Bank Limited	118	223	69	410	1,026	42	205	43	291	1,086
Indian Bank	27	119	77	223	204	47	81	161	289	184
Indian Overseas Bank	156	278	339	773	1,037	281	227	244	752	164
Oriental Bank of Commerce	133	295	182	610	448	167	274	254	694	586
Punjab and Sind Bank	18	16	59	93	68	53	32	24	110	25
Punjab National Bank	537	899	1,000	2,436	331	1,012	839	911	2,762	558
Syndicate Bank	166	457	177	801	791	255	631	173	1,060	700
UCO Bank	285	541	180	1 007	533	359	651	195	1,205	447
Union Bank of India	270	804	198	1,272	651	325	646	288	1,258	398

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Bank of India	191	295	231	717	303	134	233	177	543	217
Vijaya Bank	75	247	164	486	213	55	311	34	400	112
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	7	135	38	180	311	26	71	44	141	296
State Bank of Hyderabad	23	135	56	214	272	34	106	31	170	142
State Bank of India	1,789	3,509	1,712	7,010	8,095	2,915	3,386	1,260	7,561	5,015
State Bank of Indore	18	82	19	120	182	40	71	27	137	128
State Bank of Mysore	25	116	62	203	165	30	70	37	137	222
State Bank of Patiala	110	166	61	336	238	193	124	33	350	171
State Bank of Saurashtra				0	0	28	41	16	85	94
State Bank of Travancore	29	277	78	384	165	54	178	87	319	251

(Amount—Rupees in crore)

Bank Name	March, 2007				
	Agriculture(1)	Other Prority Sector (2)	SSI (3)	Priority Sector 4+1+2+3	Non Priority (5)
1	12	13	14	15	16
Allahabad Bank	321	303	156	780	314
Andhra Bank	19	95	38	152	245
Bank of Baroda	404	391	273	1,068	904
Bank of India	397	459	424	1,280	650
Bank of Maharashtra	100	229	126	454	366
Canara Bank	228	545	151	924	563

1	12	13	14	15	16
Central bank of India	451	629	519	1,599	973
Corporation Bank	65	218	36	319	306
Dena Bank	96	211	129	436	309
IDBI Bank Limited	73	127	67	267	1,114
Indian Bank	63	210	181	453	79
Indian Overseas Bank	85	223	346	655	390
Oriental Bank of Commerce	129	228	199	556	898
Punjab and Sind Bank	63	100	42	205	86
Punjab National Bank	647	873	991	2,512	879
Syndicate Bank	198	675	178	1,051	502
UCO Bank	263	502	196	961	543
Union Bank of India	330	587	250	1,168	705
United Bank of India	148	240	135	523	294
Vijaya Bank	49	318	50	417	147
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	19	130	39	188	275
State Bank of Hyderabad	21	106	36	162	189
State Bank of India	1,977	2,758	1,075	5,810	4,061
State Bank of Indore	66	92	36	195	100
State Bank of Mysore	38	48	45	131	253
State Bank of Patiala	175	155	38	367	157
State Bank of Saurashtra	13	27	11	51	77
State Bank of Travancore	67	128	76	271	269

#Non Priority Sector NPAs=Gross NPAs—Priority Sector NPAs

*Data Sourced from Off Site returns submitted by banks and covers only domestic operations.

Statement-III

Data regarding actual recovery and write-off NPAs of Public Sector Banks
(As at end March)

(Amount n Rs. crore)

Bank Name	March-07		March-08		March-09	
	Actual Recovery durng the year	Amount Written-off	Actual Recovery durng the year	Amount Written-off	Actual Recovery durng the year	Amount Written-off
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	149	448	152	440	268	599
Andhra Bank	75	158	62	137	64	125
Bank of Baroda	399	587	588	392	567	405
Bank of India	752	441	814	446	676	384
Bank of Maharashtra	192	198	167	119	152	172
Canara Bank	825	515	653	650	909	272
Central Bank of India	460	354	411	330	308	359
Corporation Bank	122	78	113	38	.86	129
Dena Bank	247	415	61	123	189	247
IDBI Bank Limited	343	464	203	268	284	198
Indian Bank	133	145	79	405	117	49
Indian Overseas Bank	390	311	390	341	280	233
Oriental Bank of Commerce	155	777	383	308	354	248
Punjab and Sind Bank	172	544	45	206	40	48
Punjab National Bank	762	883	1,039	621	1,369	466
Syndicate Bank	313	323	564	292	517	409
UCO Bank	319	253	422	306	423	103
Union Bank of India	512	320	487	337	406	366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United Bank of India	97	189	69	275	122	156
Vijaya Bank	199	94	229	133	194	78
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	64	47	113	127	142	46
State Bank of Hyderabad	122	128	61	151	66	63
State Bank of India	1,940	1,397	1,732	1,243	2,966	2,028
State Bank of Indore	89	71	52	93	45	80
State Bank of Mysore	70	43	100	58	60	50
State Bank of Patiala	150	98	205	58	142	84
State Bank of Saurashtra	35	30	40	34	0	0
State Bank of Travancore	130	113	145	92	221	86
Total (PSBs)	9,218	9,423	9,378	8,021	10,966	7,485

Data Sourced from off-site returns

Rise in Cases of Fatal Diseases

*140. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes to tackle cancer, sugar, kidney and heart related diseases in the country;

(b) whether despite these schemes/programmes, cases of such fatal diseases are increasing in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to pursue any new strategies to tackle such diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) is operational since 1975. The NCCP has a comprehensive cancer control strategy with emphasis on awareness, prevention, early detection and treatment. Under the existing NCCP, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance of Rs. 3 crore for up-gradation/ strengthening of existing Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Rs. 5 crore is provided for recognizing new RCCs in the State. Financial assistance upto Rs. 3 crore is provided for setting up Radiotherapy Units in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals in the States. There is also a component under NCCP for providing financial assistance upto Rs. 90 lakh for implementation of District Cancer Control Programme (DCCP) for prevention and control of cancer in the States.

The pilot phase of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS) has been launched in January, 2008, to prevent and control chronic diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disease and stroke. The NPDCS has been initiated in 10 districts in 10 States.

(b) As per available literature on various non-communicable diseases like cancer, diabetes, coronary heart diseases, there is an increase In incidence in the country.

According to the population based cancer registries under the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), there are about nine lakh new cancer cases occurring every year in the country. According to WHO estimates, there were 32 million diabetics in India in the year 2000 and these are likely to increase to 80 million by the year 2030. As per the study on 'Assessment of Burden on Non-communicable Disease' carried out by ICMR, the number of cases of Ischemic heart disease (IHD) was estimated to have increased from 18.6 million in 1998 to 22.37 million in 2004.

(c) Urbanisation and longevity has been associated with increase in NCDs. Unhealthy lifestyle is major reason for increase in NCDs. Four major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of chronic non-communicable disease are as follows:—

(i) Tobacco use; smoking; chewing of tobacco products;

(ii) Alcohol use;

(iii) Physical inactivity; and

(iv) Unhealthy diet.

(d) and (e) An outlay of Rs. 2400 crore and Rs. 1660.50 crore has been allotted for the NCCP and NPDCS respectively in the 11th Five Year Plan. The existing programmes are using two pronged strategy viz. (i) prevention through behaviour change and, (ii) early detection and treatment.

[English]

Performance of Ordnance Factories

*141. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether factory-wise targets have been laid down for the various ordnance factories in the country;

(b) if so, whether the targets have been achieved by them including the Jabalpur Vehicle Factory during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ordnance Factory Board has recently reviewed the production capacity/performance of the ordnance factories; and

(e) if so, the action being taken to ensure full utilization of the capacity to achieve self-reliance in defence production and also make them export-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The factory-wise targets and achievements for last three years including Vehicle Factory Jabalpur are givan in Statement-I. The targets have by and large been achieved except in a few factories. The details are given in Statement-II.

The review of performance of various Ordnance Factories is carried out on a regular basis at Ordnance Factory Board. The last performance review was done on 19th and 20th November 2009. Performance is also being reviewed by the Ministry of Defence regularly.

As indicated above, performance of the factories is being monitored regularly to ensure capacity utilization. Action has also been taken to modernize the factories and to upgrade the level of technology to meet the requirements of the armed forces.

Ordnance Factories are mainly intended for meeting the requirements of the armed forces. The available spare capacity, if any, is utilized for exports.

Statement-I

Factory-wise Revised Estimated target vis-a-vis actual achievement during last 3 years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Factory	Target Excluding IFD	Actual	Target Excluding IFD	Actual	Target Excluding IFD	Actual
		2008-09		2007-08		2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ammunition Factory Khadki	383,67	454,71	418,47	426,20	451,21	423,91
2.	Cordite Factory Aruvankadu	53,18	455,22	43,80	32,26	4,75	14,59
3.	High Explosive Factory, Khadki, Pune	61,28	65,89	45,30	47,51	20,96	18,23
4.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria	801,99	805,09	647,35	627,41	604,67	595,84
5.	Ordnance Factory, Bhandara	21,91	21,24	48,05	49,25	71,75	65,73
6.	Ordnance Factory, Varangaon	231,58	268,36	229,84	241,88	181,98	185,04
7.	Ordnance Factory, Chanda	1180,93	918,15	745,45	793,75	748,32	727,09
8.	Ordnance Factory, Bolangir	492,46	506,61	477,07	452,45	354,50	356,79
9.	Ordnance Factory, Itarsi	7,76	2,73	9,55	7,81	7,54	9,76
10.	Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road, Pune	185,98	176,43	164,68	153,16	116,84	126,18
11.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	81,33	105,37	141,38	138,07	125,54	114,57
12.	Rifle Factory, Ishapore	253,04	185,68	213,45	219,40	253,74	257,77
13.	Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore	164,59	181,86	160,37	175,26	146,07	103,48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	14,05	8,59	8,74	5,64	6,01	5,70
15.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	164,37	171,62	135,02	169,37	160,44	162,18
16.	Ordinance Factory, Dum Dum	9,81	9,82	14,36	13,96	16,32	16,07
17.	Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli	111,56	101,41	121,37	117,88	151,08	147,51
18.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	64,98	59,91	56,53	52,13	56,29	55,53
19.	Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur	669,52	698,45	1085,83	1089,35	726,58	725,51
20.	Grey Iron Foundary, Jabalpur	0,02	0,04	1,22	0,05	0,70	0,63
21.	Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore	25,70	21,35	20,70	20,95	15,00	18,54
22.	Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath	41,89	43,85	40,31	40,94	33,71	56,53
23.	Ordnance Factory, Katni	0,69	0,27	0,20	0,17	3,50	0,01
24.	Ordnance Factory, Moradnagar	—	0,03	0,24	0,41	0,38	0,15
25.	Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal	2,90	—	2,14	0,12	2,93	0,02
26.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath	24,14	28,00	16,81	19,10	13,82	17,60
27.	Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh	21,22	20,66	21,95	19,51	9,50	14,33
28.	Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari	9,68	9,58	8,37	7,30	8,08	5,53
29.	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Project, Tiruchirapalli	2,00	1,47	2,50	1,77	2,30	2,02
30.	Ordnance Factory, Dehradun	37,92	30,92	48,59	36,85	42,71	49,75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	1306,64	1247,64	1101,52	1110,49	1327,99	1074,02
32.	Ordnance Factory Project, Medak	340,90	236,37	221,57	220,65	173,50	145,26
33.	Engine Factory, Avadi	97,81	113,29	112,46	102,00	66,16	71,21
34.	Opto-Electronics Factory Dehradun	60,68	68,12	27,28	31,23	30,29	26,34
35.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur	250,12	255,17	196,61	203,66	216,95	225,49
36.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur	156,56	142,75	138,26	135,32	158,96	160,90
37.	Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur	83,64	89,94	73,83	72,01	78,66	82,48
38.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	92,78	85,93	74,35	70,16	93,20	87,82
39.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazratpur	46,93	36,78	33,17	32,31	42,70	47,22
	Grand Total	7556,21	7229,30	6923,69	6937,80	6534,41	6197,33

Note: 1. The issue value includes issues to all Indentors excluding Inter Factory Demands.

2. Actual Value of 2008-09 is based on Annual Accounts of 2008-09.

3. OF Moradnagar and OF Bhusawal have very limited direct issues to Indentors.

Statement-II

The shortfall in production in a few of the factories was mainly due to delay in receipt of imported materials, the time taken for receipt of bulk production clearance from the users, teething problems in the initial stage of production and quality problems in respect of some outsourced materials.

Export of Non-Basmati Rice

*143. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed export of non-basmati rice to some African countries by relaxing the ban on it in the year 2008;

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

(c) the details regarding the volume and value of non-basmati rice exported during each of the last three years;

(d) whether some private companies were allowed/ given preference to export rice over the State-owned trading agencies;

(e) if so, the details of the names of such companies and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) Escalating food prices in the later half of 2007 created situations of extreme distress in many parts of the world, especially in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and some poor African countries. The Governments of some African Countries approached the Government of India with a request to sell limited quantities of non-basmati rice. Keeping in view the country's close international ties with these African countries and the delicate supply position they were facing, it was decided on diplomatic considerations to authorise the export, in relaxation of the ban, of limited quantities of 1.349 million tonnes of non-basmati rice to various African countries, between January, 2008 to May, 2009. Of this quantity only 1,21,500 tonnes was exported and this export was carried out only by the PSUs.

(c) A Statement giving the details of volume and value of non-basmati rice exported for the country as a whole during each of the last three years as well as by MMTC Limited, PEC Limited and State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) is enclosed

(d) Export of 1,21,500 tonnes Non-Basmati Rice to certain African countries, in relaxation of the Export Ban, was made only by the PSUs.

(e) and (f) In view of the above, does not arise.

Statement

Non-Basmati Rice exports for the country as a whole

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Quantity (Million tonnes)	3.702	5.286	0.949
Value (Million USD)	937.0	1841.4	367.8

Non-Basmati Rice exports by the PSUs

MMTC Limited

Year	Country	Quantity (MT)	Value (INR in crores)
2006-07	Nil	Nil	Nil
2007-08	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-09	Bangladesh	1,00,000	188.04
	Comoros	8,500	23.60
	Mauritius	8,000	19,89

Source: MMTC limited

STC Limited

Year	Country	Quantity (MT)	Value (INR in crores)
2006-07	Nil	Nil	Nil

Year	Country	Quantity (MT)	Value (INR in crores)
2007-08	Mauritius	950	1.50
2008-09	Madagascar	50,000	104.20
	Ghana	15,000	53.46
	Bangladesh	100,000	189.40

Source: STC limited

PEC Limited

Year	Country	Quantity (MT)	Value (INR in crores)
2006-07	—	—	—
2007-08	—	—	—
2008-09	Sierra Leone	40,000	74.76
	Benin	2,500	6.99
	Bangladesh	98,650.57	186.42

Source: PEC limited

[Translation]

Impact of FDI on Domestic Companies

*146. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to open up Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to new sectors and also augment the FDI inflow in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of FDI offers received and cleared by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the sectors to be benefited by these FDI offers;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the adverse impact of FDI on domestic companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has put in place a simple and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis through inter-Ministerial consultations with a view to attract FDI in more industries and sectors.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) received a total of 1102 proposals for FDI (286 in 2006, 393 in 2007 and 424 in 2008). During the year 2009 (up to November 2009), 238 proposals were received. The break-up of the proposals is as under.

Year	Received	Approved	Rejected	Withdrawn/ closed
2006	286	265	8	13
2007	392	331	24	37
2008	424	378	28	18
2009 (upto 19-11-2009)*	238	190	13	6

*29 proposals are either listed for consideration or to be listed in the forthcoming meeting.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. However, the Government had instituted a study on the subject "Growth linkages of Foreign Direct Investement (FDI) in India" through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Main findings of the study are enclosed as Statement. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited by FDI by way of capital, state-or-art technology and best managerial practices so that they have better access to foreign technology and get opportunity of integration into the global market.

Statement

Key Findings and Salient Conclusions
FDI and its Growth Linkages

1. **Spatial spread:** To take stock of the spatial spread of the FDI-enabled production facilities in India during the past five years (2001 to 2006). The production facilities to be studied include manufacturing plants as well as service-providing facilities as these evolved either as greenfield or as M and A processes. located in cities other than metros and Tier 1 cities, and in rural areas, in particular.

Findings

— 401 FDI-enabled manufacturing firms; 1,273 plants; 294 cities

— 84% of 294 cities are Class-3

— 54% of 1,273 plants located in Class-3 cities

— 20% manufacturing plants in Maharashtra; 11% in Gujarat; 10% in Tamil Nadu; 9% in Karnataka; and 7% in West Bengal

— The state-wise share of Class-3 cities in all cities having FDI-enabled manufacturing plants; 90% in Gujarat; 87% in Andhra Pradesh; 85% in Tamil Nadu; 82% in Karnataka; 67% in Maharashtra

— 100 FDI-enabled service firms; 1,257 facilities; 369 cities

— 84% of 369 cities are Class-3

— 35% of 1,257 facilities are located in Class-3 cities

— 20% service facilities in Andhra Pradesh; 18% in Karnataka; 17% in Maharashtra; 12% in Tamil Nadu

— The state-wise share of FDI-enabled service facilities located in Class-3 cities: 61% in Andhra Pradesh; 43% in Karnataka; 18% in Tamil Nadu; and 3% in Maharashtra

Conclusions

FDI-enabled plants are spread across various states with relatively high concentration in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal. A significant proportion (54%) of manufacturing plants is located in Class-3 cities. FDI-enabled service facilities

have relatively high concentration in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The proportion of service facilities located in Class-3 cities is relatively less significant (35%) vis-a-vis manufacturing plants.

2. **Sectoral Clustering:** To bring out the sectoral clustering across states and sub-state regions (cities, towns and rural areas of districts) with a view to assessing the types of production facilities which have entered relatively small towns and rural areas outside municipal limits (2006 to 2008)

Findings

— 351 firms with 1,171 plants have reported recent data

— Plants widespread across states

— Foreign equity: Rs. 56 billion

— Foreign equity worth Rs. 49 billion in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms (41% of total equity in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 88% of the FDI received in manufacturing sector); 44% of Rs. 49 billion worth of foreign equity has moved to Class-3 cities

— Market capitalisation of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms at Rs. 4,870 billion: 46% originates in Class-3 cities

— Firms included in the top 25 National Industrial Classification (NIC) 3-digit sectors, based on market capitalisation of FDI-enabled firms, account for 90% of the total market capitalisation

— The top 5 NIC 3-digit sectors based on market capitalisation include firms producing chemical products (other than basic chemicals); non-ferrous metals; electricity distribution and control apparatus; motor vehicles; and non-metallic mineral products

— Market capitalisation of firms producing chemical products (other than basic chemicals) has high clustering in Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Goa

— Market capitalisation of firms producing precious and non-ferrous metals has high clustering in Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

— Market capitalisation of firms producing electricity distribution and control apparatus has high concentration in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and West Bengal

— Abour 46% of the market capitalisation and 50% of the net fixed capital of the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originate in Class-3 cities. The corresponding number is 44% for the foreign equity component

— Sectors with a relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include non-ferrous metals; non-metallic mineral products; dairy products; basic iron and steel; and transport equipment.

— Sectors with a relatively low share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include electricity distribution and control apparatus; medical appliances; general purpose machinery; and tobacco products

— States with a relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

— Maharashtra has a relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including chemical products; non-ferrous metals; and medical appliances

— Karnataka has a relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors

including motor parts; chemical products; and electricity distribution and control apparatus

— Haryana has a relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including transport equipment; motor vehicles; and electricity distribution and control apparatus

— Gujarat has a relatively high concentration of sectors including electricity generation and control apparatus; non-metallic mineral products; and chemical products

— Tamil Nadu has a relatively high concentration of non-ferrous metals; petroleum products; and dairy products

— The estimated market capitalisation of the foreign equity component in total equity in the manufacturing sector is Rs. 2,462 billion in the case of FDI-enabled firms

— Foreign equity worth Rs. 18 billion in FDI-enabled service firms (31% of the total equity in FDI-enabled service firms); only 8% of Rs. 18 billion worth of FDI has moved into small cities

— Market capitalisation of FDI-enabled service firms at Rs. 2,956 billion; only 5% originates in Class-3 cities

Conclusions

FDI-equity in FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors has relatively significant penetration (44%) in Class-3 cities compared with that in service sectors (8%). The same is true for market capitalisation and net fixed capital. Sectors with a relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include non-ferrous metals; non-metallic mineral products; dairy products; basic iron and steel; and transport equipment. States with a relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

3. **Depth of Value-Added:** To enable a comprehensive understanding of the value-added features of the FDI-linked production facilities and its role in employment opportunities

Findings

— About half the total output of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originates in Class-3 cities

— 48% of value-added originates in Class-3 cities

— 45% of the payments to employees originates in small cities

— The share of Class-3 cities in total output. Value-added and employee cost is relatively high in sectors including non-metallic mineral products; building and construction parts; mining of iron ores; textiles; and growing and processing of crops

— The overall share of value-added in output in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms 18%.

— The share of value-added in output is relatively high in sectors including software and publishing; mining of iron ore; growing and processing of crops; non-metallic mineral products; special purpose machinery; tobacco products; and footwear

— The share of value-added to output is relatively high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka

— The overall share of employee cost in value-added in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is 29%

— The share of employee cost in value-added is relatively high in software and publishing; footwear; basic chemicals; textiles; and domestic appliances

Conclusions

About half the total output, valued-added and wages paid in the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originate in Class-3 cities. Class-3 cities account for relatively high shares of output, value-added and wages paid in sectors including non-metallic mineral products; building and construction parts; mining of iron ores; textiles; and growing and processing of crops. The share of value-added in output is relatively high in sectors including software and publishing; mining of iron ores; growing and processing of crops; non-metallic mineral products; special purpose machinery; tobacco products; and footwear.

4. **Analysis of FDI inflows and their impact on rural activities with special emphasis on employment-generating effects:** To analyse the impact of FDI in various rural activities especially in the sectors of agriculture and food processing, and to assess the positive and negative impact of employment through FDI-enabled production activities

Findings

— More than 40% of the market capitalisation originates in Class-3 cities

— More than 50% of the total FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors' employment of 15,64,920 persons originates in small cities

— Sectors providing a relatively high share of employment in Class-3 cities include transport equipment; growing and processing of crops; construction parts; textiles; and non-metallic mineral products

— For other details, refer to the findings of Section 3 above

Conclusions

More than two-fifth of the market capitalisation originates in Class-3 cities. FDI-enabled firms in manufacturing sectors provide employment to about 15.6 lakh persons, accounting for about 4 to 5% of the total employment in the organised sector. Class-3 cities provide employment to about 7.9 lakh workers (more than 50% of the total). Sectors providing a relatively high share of employment in Class-3 cities include transport equipment; growing and processing of crops; construction parts; textiles: and non-metallic mineral products.

5. **Labour and capital intensity:** To identify FDI-enabled sectors by their levels of skill, scale, capital and labour requirements and compare these features with the domestically invested production facilities producing similar products and services and provide comprehensive documentation of FDI-enabled production facilities by their labour and capital requirements

Findings

— Net fixed capital per plant is Rs. 81 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 57 crore in others

— Market capitalisation per plant is Rs. 466 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 381 crore in others

— Value-added per plant is Rs. 50 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 38 crores in others

— Employee cost per plant is Rs. 14 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 12 crore in others

— Output per plant is Rs. 286 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 206 crore in others

— Employment per plant is 2,058 in Class-3 cities; 1,243 in others

Conclusions

Class-3 cities have relatively high scale, market capitalisation, value-added, wages paid, output and employment per plant *vis-a-vis* medium and large cities. The information on skill composition of workers employed in manufacturing plants is not available.

6. **Comparative performance:** To compare the efficiency of MNC affiliates established in India with firms under their parent companies operating outside India and their profit levels. To make similar comparisons between FDI-enabled production facilities in a sector with domestically invested production facilities in the same sector

Findings

— Data for comparison with firms of the parent companies located out of India is not available

— Employee cost per rupee of net fixed capital is 19 paise in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 15 paise in domestically invested firms

— Employee cost per rupee of net fixed capital in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is relatively high in sectors including footwear; medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; general purpose machinery; and building of construction parts

— Ratio of output to net fixed capital is 3.55 in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 2.92 in domestically invested firms

— Ratio of output to net fixed capital is significantly high in FDI-enabled sectors including medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; petroleum products; mining of iron ores; and transport equipment. The corresponding values in these sectors are much lower in the case of domestically invested firms

— Ratio of output to capital has wider spread across sectors in FDI-enabled firms than in domestically invested firms

Conclusions

FDI-enabled manufacturing firms pay higher wage per rupee of net fixed capital than domestically invested manufacturing firms. Within FDI firms, the value is relatively high in sectors such as footwear; medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; general purpose machinery; and building of construction parts.

Output-capital ratio is also higher in FDI firms than in domestic firms. Within FDI-enabled firms, the output-capital ratio is relatively high in sectors such as medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; petroleum products; mining of iron ores; and transport equipment. The corresponding values in these sectors are much lower in domestically invested firms. Data for comparison with firms of the parent companies located outside India is not available.

7. **Forex Implications:** To understand the implications of repatriation of profits earned in India versus profits retained and invested

Findings

— There is no restriction on repatriation of profits

— The overall net foreign exchange earning is negative for FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors. The same is true of domestically invested manufacturing sectors

— The sector of petroleum products accounts for a major share of the overall deficit on foreign exchange earnings for both FDI-enabled and domestically invested sectors of production

— Sectors with positive net foreign exchange earnings include chemicals; mining of iron ores; textiles; and software and publishing

Conclusions

The overall net foreign exchange earning is negative for FDI-enabled as well as domestically invested firms mainly due to deficit in the manufacture of petroleum products. Sectors with positive net foreign exchange

earnings include chemicals; mining of iron ores; textiles; and software and publishing.

8. **Backward and forward linkages:** To estimate the backward and forward linkages of FDI-enabled sectors through mapping these on the latest available input-output tables for India

Findings

— The top FDI-attracting DIPP 4-digit sectors have strong backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy

— Four sectors among the top 15 FDI-receiving sectors have strong backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy; miscellaneous industries including construction; fuels including power and oil refinery; chemicals other than fertilisers; and metallurgical industries

— Eight sectors have strong backward linkages, viz. electrical equipment; transportation industry; drugs and pharmaceuticals; cement and gypsum products; food-processing industries; hotel and tourism; miscellaneous mechanical and engineering; and textiles

— The remaining three aggregate DIPP sectors have strong forward linkages. These are the service sector; telecommunications; and consultancy services

Conclusions

The top FDI-receiving sectors, as per the DIPP 4-digit classification. have strong backward and/or forward linkages with the economy. Sectors with strong backward and forward linkages include construction, fuels, chemicals and metallurgical industries. Sectors with strong backward linkages include electrical equipment, drugs and pharmaceuticals, food processing and textiles among others. Services sectors, telecommunications and consultancy services have strong forward linkages.

9. **FDI in Service Sectors:** To study the impact of FDI in service sectors on the rural economy

Findings

— Market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service firms is Rs. 2,956 billion compared with Rs. 4,870 billion of the FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors. Sectors with high market capitalisation include telecommunications; software publishing and consultancy; transport services; and construction activities

— FDI in service sectors has an insignificant presence in Class-3 cities

— The share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities accounts for about 5% of the total market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service sectors

— The share of foreign equity in Class-3 cities accounts for about 8% of the total foreign equity of the FDI-enabled service sectors

— The share of net fixed capital in Class-3 cities accounts for about 14% of the total net fixed capital in the FDI-enabled service sectors

— Only 10.4% of the output of FDI-enabled service facilities originates in Class-3 cities

— Only 10% of the value-added of FDI-enabled service facilities originates in Class-3 cities

Conclusions

Market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service firms is less than two-fifth the combined market capitalisation of manufacturing and service firms. However, it has insignificant reach in Class-3 cities compared with the impressive presence of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms in Class-3 cities. Only one-tenth of output and value-

added of the FDI-enabled service sectors originates in Class-3 cities.

10. **Special Economic Zones:** To study the concentration of production facilities in SEZs, and analyse the relative performance of such plants inside the outside SEZs and the impact of such production on the Index of Industrial Production

Findings

— The secondary database does no have information on FDI in SEZs

— As of March 31, 2008 total investment in SEZs was Rs. 693 billion including FDI investment of Rs. 55 billion: Rs. 26 crore by the developers and Rs. 29 crore by the units established in SEZs

— Total exports from SEZs in 2007-08 amounted to Rs. 666 billion

-- As of December 31, 2008 the total employment generated by SEZs was 3,66,333 persons.

Conclusions

The secondary database does not have information on the amount of FDI or the number of FDI-enabled firms/plants in Special Economic Zones. However, we do have information on the number of FDI plants located in cities having SEZs but not on whether these firms are within or outside a particular SEZ in a specified city. The FDI component accounts for about 8% of the total investment in SEZs.

11. **Export Potential:** To assess the share of export-seeking FDI in various sectors of production to gauge the untapped potential of exports of labour-intensive goods from India

Findings

— FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 13% of total sales by all firms; FDI and domestic

— FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 12% of exports by all firms: FDI and domestic

— Exports constitute 13% of total sales of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms

— Mining of iron ores: non-ferrous metals; special purpose machinery; textiles; and software and publishing have relatively high export-to-sales ratios

Conclusions

FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 12% of total exports by FDI-enabled and domestically invested manufacturing firms taken together. About 13% of total sales by FDI-enabled firms are exported. This implies that FDI has entered India mainly to seek domestic markets. Mining of iron ores: non-ferrous metals; special purpose machinery; textiles; and software and publishing have relatively high export-to-sales ratios.

12. **Greenfield FDI versus FDI through Mergers and Acquisitions:** To document the sectoral distribution of FDI through these two routes and to compare the rural and suburban linkages through these two routes

Findings

— The database and other available information does not provide information on firm-wise FDI equity on greenfield and M and A components

— Issues related to rural and suburban (Class-3 cities) linkages have been discussed under TORs 1 to 5 and TOR 9.

— DIPP data indicates that about one-fifth of FDI equity inflows are acquisitions

Conclusions

The database does not provide information on firm-wise FDI equity into greenfield and M and A components. However, DIPP data indicates

that one-fifth of FDI equity inflows are acquisitions.

13. **Country-wise and sector-wise analysis of FDI**

Findings

— Total FDI equity inflows were US$ 90 billion during April 2000 to March 2009

— Services sector: computer hardware and software; telecommunications; real estate; construction; automobile; power; metallurgical industries; petroleum and natural gas; and chemicals received high FDI during 2000-2009.

— Mauritius is the main source of FDI, followed by Singapore, the US, the UK, the Netherlands and Japan

Conclusions

Total FDI inflows are estimated at US$ 90 billion during April 2000 to March 2009 Services sector; computer hardware and software; telecommunications; real estate; construction; automobiles; power; metallurgical industries; petroleum and natural gas; and chemicals received the highest FDI. Mauritius is the main source, followed by Singapore, the US, the UK, the Netherlands and Japan.

14. **Data Reporting by the RBI/Sectoral Classification:** to identify issues of sectoral classification and data-reporting in unison with the ongoing work of the Technical Monitoring Group of Foreign Direct Investment which brought out its First Action Report in June 2003

Findings

— To compile FDI statistics, the DIPP follows the methodology proposed by the Technical Monitoring Group (TMG)

— DIPP follows a sectoral classification that has been modified on the basis of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act (1951) to report FDI data by sector

— The current industrial classification available is the National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2004

— NCAER provides a concordance between DIPP and NIC 2 and 3-digit sectors to facilitate adaptation to and adoption of the NIC classification

Conclusions

To compile FDI statistics, the DIPP follows the methodology proposed by the Technical Monitoring Group (TMG). The sectoral FDI data reporting by the DIPP follows the modified sectoral classification of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act (1951). The current industrial classification available is the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008. NCAER has provided concordance between DIPP and NIC 2- and 3-digit sectors to facilitate adaptation and adoption for the DIPP data reporting according to the NIC-2008 classification.

[English]

Auction of 2G Spectrum

*147. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies which have been allotted 2G Spectrum for telecommunications;

(b) whether the companies fulfilled the guidelines and technical criteria laid down for the purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons for allotting the spectrum alongwith the present market rate assessed so far and the rate of allocation at which this available spectrum was allotted; and

(d) the latest status of the CBI inquiry into the alleged irregularities in the award of Unified Access Service Licence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a)

The details of the companies which have been allotted 2G spectrum for telecommunications is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Initial/start-up spectrum has been allotted to the Unified Access Service Licensees as per the provisions of their Service Licence Agreements subject to availability of spectrum. With growth of service and increased subscriber base, additional spectrum is allotted based on the subscriber base criteria evolved from time to time and subject to availability of spectrum in a telecom service area.

(c) The UAS licence is granted at a pan India price of Rs. 1658.5701 crores since November, 2003. The UAS licence mandates grant of start-up spectrum, subject to availability. No upfront charges are levied for allotment of spectrum. The Annual spectrum charges are being levied as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) from telecom companies. Current spectrum charging rates for the allotment of 2G spectrum is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) On allegation of irregularities in the award of UAS Licenses CBI had registered a case on 21-10-2009 and conducted a search on 22-10-2009 in some offices of DOT and has taken custody of certain files relating to policy, issuance of UAS licenses and spectrum.

Statement-I

Details of allotted spectrum to all the GSM operators (UAS Licensees) as on 31-10-2009

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Allotment in 900 MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800 MHz band in MHz	Total Allotment in MHz	Spectrum Charging as %age of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	Bharti	8.0	2.0	10.0	4
		Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0	4
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4	5
		Idea		8.0	8.0	4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**22.2**	**31.4**	**53.6**	
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0	4
		Bharti		9.2	9.2	4
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4	5
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		BPL	8.0	2.0	10.0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**22.2**	**50.2**	**72.4**	
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Reliance		6.2	6.2	3
		Aircel		4.4	4.4	2
		Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8	4
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**20.2**	**40.2**	**60.4**	
4.	Maharashtra	Bharti	0.0	8.2	8.2	4
		Idea	7.8	2.0	9.8	4
		Reliance	0.0	4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Aircel Ltd.	0.0	4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Spice		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**20.2**	**49.2**	**69.4**	
5.	Gujarat	Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8	4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	6.2	1.2	7.4	4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Bharti		6.2	6.2	3
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**20.2**	**40.2**	**60.4**	
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone		6.2	6.2	3
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0	4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Spice		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**20.2**	**49.2**	**69.4**	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Karnataka	Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0	4
		Spice	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0	4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**20.2**	**49.2**	**69.4**	
8.	Tamil Nadu (incl. of Chennai)	Bharti		9.2	9.2	4
		Vodafone	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Aircel Ltd.	7.8	2.0	9.8	4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**20.2**	**47.6**	**67.8**	
9.	Kerala	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Bharti		6.2	6.2	3
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Uniotech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**42.6**	**61.2**	
10.	Punjab	Vodafone		6.2	6.2	3
		Bharti	7.8	0.0	7.8	4
		Spice	7.8	0.0	7.8	4
		BSNL	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		HFCL		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**21.8**	**41.4**	**63.2**	
11.	Haryana	Bharti		6.2	6.2	3
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		Spice		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**45.2**	**63.8**	
12.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Bharti		6.2	6.2	3
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**42.6**	**61.2**	
13.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	Bharti	6.2	1.0	7.2	4
		Vodafone	6.2	2.0	8.2	4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		6.2	6.2	3
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**43.8**	**62.4**	
14.	Rajasthan	Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Idea		6.2	6.2	3
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Bharti	6.2	2.0	8.2	4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		Shyam Telelink		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**45.2**	**63.8**	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharti		8.0	8.0	4
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Allianz		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**44.4**	**63.0**	
16.	West Bengal	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2	3
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		Vodafone	4.4	1.8	6.2	3
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2	3
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	19.4	33.6	53.0	
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**39.0**	**57.6**	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Bihar	Bharti	6.2	3.0	9.2	4
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		ABTL		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Allianz		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**48.2**	**66.8**	
19.	Orissa	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4	2
		Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0	4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		TTSL		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**40.8**	**59.4**	
20.	Assam	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		Bharti	1.8	4.4	6.2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Dishnet	4.4	1.8	6.2	3
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**36.4**	**55.0**	
21.	NE	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2	3
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	4
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2	3
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4	2
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**19.4**	**33.8**	**53.2**	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4	2
		BSNL	8.0	0.0	8.0	4
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4	2
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2	3
		Datacom		4.4	4.4	2
		Idea		4.4	4.4	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Unitech		4.4	4.4	2
		Loop		4.4	4.4	2
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4	2
		Total	**18.6**	**30.8**	**49.4**	

Spectrum allocated to operators using CDMA based systems in different service area

Sl. No.	Service Area	Name of the Operator	Amount of Spectrum Allocated in CDMA Band*
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
2.	Mumbai	Mahanagar Tetephone Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
3.	Kolkata	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
4.	Chennai	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)

1	2	3	4
6.	Bihar	Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
7.	Gujarat	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
8.	Haryana	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices LTd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
11.	Kerala	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
12.	Karnataka	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
13.	Maharashtra	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
15.	Orissa	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
16.	Punjab	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Himachal Futurastic Co. Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
17.	Rajasthan	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Tetelink Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
18.	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
19	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
20.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
21.	West Bengal	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
22.	North East	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Telecom Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
23.	Assam	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Telecom Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

Statement-II

2G (GSM) Spectrum charges

Sl. No.	Amount of 2G (GSM) Spectrum	Spectrum charging as %age of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)
1	2	3
1.	Upto 4.4+4.4 MHz	2
2.	Upto 6.2+6.2 MHz	3
3.	Upto 10+10 MHz	4
4.	Upto 12.5+12.5 MHz	5
5.	Upto 15+15 MHz	6

Skill Development Programme

*148. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned a public-

private initiative for skill development programme under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the perspective plan chalked out in this regard alongwith the funds proposed for the purpose;

(c) the number of skill development centres and advanced training institutes proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the number of persons likely to be benefited by these centres/institutes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Under 'Co-ordinated action for Skill Development' the Government approved setting up of a National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Accordingly, NSDC has been set up as a non-profit company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, on 31st July, 2008, as a public private partnership in skill development, for co-coordinating/stimulating private sector initiatives. The Mission of NSDC is to open up the "skills economy" to make it market led. The key objective of NSDC is to promote skill development in private sector including unorganized sector.

The Central Government has also created a national skill development fund with an initial corpus of Rs. 995.10 crore for supporting the activities of the Corporation. The corpus of the fund is expected to go up to about Rs. 15,000 crore as it is intended to garner capital from Governments, the public and private sector, and bilateral and multilateral sources. NSDC has been mandated to train about 150 million persons by 2022 under the National Skill Development Policy and with a view to achieve this target, a detailed plan of action has been worked out indicating *inter alia*, the key focus areas, organizational structure and strategic interventions in critical sectors of economy.

It is proposed to set up 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 50,000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in public private partnership in the country. These SDCs are to be set up by various Ministries/ Departments. However, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been given a target to set up 5000 SDCs in Public Private Partnership (PPP). These SDCs are proposed to be set up in rural and difficult areas, border areas and hilly areas in a cluster of about ten villages at locations to be decided by the State Governments.

There is a proposal to set up 11 Advanced Training Institutes in PPP Inode during XI Five Year Plan.

The SDCs are proposed to impart training in short term modular courses in demand driven trades of unorganized and services sectors. Each SDC will have an average training capacity of about 300 persons per shift per annum. It is proposed to run these SDCs in two shifts and, therefore, when all the 5000 SDCs are made operational about 30 lakh persons per annum are likely to be benefitted. Advanced Training Institutes are meant to train trainers in various trades in order to meet the growing needs of trainers in the country.

Eradication of Untouchability

*149. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey/ study on the prevalence of untouchability and impact of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the number of cases of untouchability reported during the last three years and the current year and the arrest made thereunder; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for complete eradication of untouchability from the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry had sanctioned assistance for a study on 'Evaluation of the Protection of Civil Rights Acts, 1955, and its impact on the eradication of untouchability', by the National Law School of India University, Bengaluru, in 2004. The study covered five States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal, and was conducted on sample basis.

The study has, *inter-alia*, recommended certain amendments in the Act, procedural reforms, prompt payment of compensation to witnesses, and setting up of a Civil Rights Enforcement Committee.

The number of cases registered by Police and persons arrested, for offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, during 2006 to 2008, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Implementation of the said Act is the responsibility of State Governments. They are addressed from to time at the highest level, to implement it, in letter and spirit. Its implementation is also reviewed in high level meetings with them. A high powered Committee, under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, held eight meetings between 2006 to 2009, where implementation of the Act was reviewed in 25 States and 4 Union Territories.

With a view to ensure effective implementation of the Act, central assistance is also provided to States/ Union Territories, for *inter-alia*, strengthening their enforcement machinery, incentive for inter-caste marriages and awareness generation.

National Awards for outstanding fieldwork in the area of eradicating untouchability and in combating offences of atrocities have also been instituted in 2006.

Besides above measures, a number of Schemes for educational and economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes like scholarships, hostels, concessional loans etc, are also being implemented.

Statement

Number of cases registered by Police and persons arrested, under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, during 2006 to 2008

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of persons arrested
1	2	3
2006	454	768
2007	211	388
2008	254	434

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

— Data for the year 2008 is provisional.

— Data for 2009 is compiled calendar year-wise, and is, therefore, not available for 2009.

[Translation]

Targets under PMGSY

*150. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Government for construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(b) whether these targets have been achieved, if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) a target for providing all weather connectivity to 42,736 habitations up to the end of Tenth Five Year Plan period was fixed. Against this, 36,694 habitations were provided connectivity up to the end of 10th Five Year Plan.

Similarly, a target to provide all weather connectivity to 60,638 habitations during Eleventh Five Year Plan has been fixed. Targets have also been fixed to construct 1,29,707 km new roads and upgrade 1,00,740 km roads during this period. Against this, 27,608 habitations have been provided all weather connectivity, 66,359 km new roads have been constructed and 49,521 km roads have been upgraded till September, 2009.

The achievements in the 11th Five Year Plan till September, 2009 are as per targets. There was small shortfall in achieving the target in 10th Five year Plan. Inadequate institutional capacity and limited contracting capacity in some states, constraints relating to land availability and delay in forest clearances were some of the major reasons for this shortfall.

(c) In order to improve the implementation of the programme in the states following measures have been taken by the Ministry of Rural Development:

1. The State Governments have been advised to deploy adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) commensurate with their work load.

2. Central Public Sector Undertakings have been deployed in Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura.

3. The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.

4. The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering the projects to expedite the process and also to ensure transparency.

5. Implementation of the programme is being monitored through monthly reports, periodical review meetings and field visits of officers.

6. Training is being imparted to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.

[English]

Intellectual Property Rights

*151. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government grants Geographical Indication (GI) Logo to agriculture, natural or manufactured goods, rubber produced in Kerala and Darjeeling Tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof, product-wise and State-wise, list of products with GI Logo issued/to be issued;

(c) whether these products have been granted patent especially rubber produced from Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof and their impact on Indian Economy; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to get intellectual property right protections for the country's valued products like Tirupati Ladoos and Goa Feni in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government grants Geographical Indications (GI) Logo to agriculture, natural or manufactured goods which originates from a particular territory in a country and has special quality, characteristic or reputation attributable to its geographical origin. Geographical Indication is granted after examination of the application received from any association of persons, producers, organization or authority under any law that represents the interest of the producers by the Geographical Indication Registry at Chennai.

At present 117 GIs are registered and 56 application for GIs are under process. Product and State-wise list of GI issued is at Statement-I. Product and State-wise list of GI applications that are under process is at Statement-II. While Darjeeling Tea is a GI, application for granting GI logo to Kerala rubber has not been received by GI Registry.

(c) No, Madam. Patent is a right of ownership of an invention. It is given for products that meet the patentability norms of novelty, inventiveness and industrial application. Patent can therefore not be given to products natural or manufactured on the basis of characteristics that are attributable to a geographical origin.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Tirupati Ladoos and Goa Feni are registered

GIs in India. Registration of GI confers legal protection and prevents unauthorized use of a registered GI. Under the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights, WTO member countries extend protection to a GI, on application by the GI owners, only if it is protected in the country of origin.

Statement-I

Registration Details of GI Applications 2003-2009 (Till date)

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods	State
1.	Kondapalli Bommallu	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Silver Filigree of Karimnagar	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Pochampalli Ikat	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Srikalahasthi Kalamkari	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Nirmal Toys and Craft	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Machilipatnam Kalamkari	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Budiiti Bell and Brass Craft	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Nirmal Furniture	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Nirmal Paintings	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Uppada Jamdani Sarees	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Tirupathi Laddu	Foodstuff	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Assam (Orthodox) Logo	Agricultural	Assam
14.	Muga Silk	Handicraft	Assam
15.	Applique-Khatwa Patch Work of Bihar	Handicraft	Bihar
16.	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar	Handicraft	Bihar
17.	Sikki Grass Work of Bihar	Handicraft	Bihar
18.	Madhubani Paintings	Handicraft	Bihar
19.	Bastar Iron Craft	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
20.	Bastar Dhokra	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
21.	Bastar Wooden Craft	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
22.	Feni	Manufactured	Goa
23.	Sankheda Furniture	Handicraft	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods	State
24.	Agates of Cambay	Handicraft	Gujarat
25.	Kutck Embroidery	Handicraft	Gujarat
26.	Tangaliya Shawl	Handicraft	Gujarat
27.	Kullu Shawl	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
28.	Kangra Tea	Agricultural	Himachal Pradesh
29.	Chamba Rumal	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
30.	Kashmir Pashmina	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
31.	Kashmir Sozani Craft	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
32.	Kani Shawl	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
33.	Mysore Silk	Handicraft	Karnataka
34.	Mysore Agarbathi	Manufactured	Karnataka
35.	Bidriware	Handicraft	Karnataka
36.	Channapatna Toys and Dolls	Handicraft	Karnataka
37.	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Handicraft	Karnataka
38.	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Manufactured	Karnataka
39.	Mysore Sandal Soap	Manufactured	Karnataka
40.	Kasuti Embroidery	Handicraft	Karnataka
41.	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Handicraft	Karnataka
42.	Coorg Orange	Agricultural	Karnataka
43.	Mysore Betel leaf	Agricultural	Karnataka
44.	Nanjanagud Banana	Agricultural	Karnataka
45.	Aranmula Kannadi	Handicraft	Kerala
46.	Mysore Jasmine	Agricultural	Karnataka
47.	Udupi Jasmine	Agricultural	Karnataka
48.	Hadagali Jasmine	Agricultural	Karnataka
49.	Ilkal Sarees	Handicraft	Karnataka
50.	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore (Karnataka)	Handicraft	Karnataka

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods	State
51.	Navalgund Durries	Handicraft	Karnataka
52.	Karnataka Bronze Ware	Handicraft	Karnataka
53.	Molakalmuru Sarees	Handicraft	Karnataka
54.	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka
55.	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Agricultural	Karnataka
56.	Coorg Green Cardamom	Agricultural	Karnataka
57.	Dharwad Pedha	Foodstuff	Karnataka
58.	Devanahalli Pomelio	Agricultural	Karnataka
59.	Appemidi Mango	Agricultural	Karnataka
60.	Kamalapur Red Banana	Agricultural	Karnataka
61.	Vazhakulam Pineapple	Agricultural	Kerala
62.	Pokkali Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
63.	Navara Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
64.	Palakkadan Matta Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
65.	Alleppey Coir	Handicraft	Kerala
66.	Malabar Pepper	Agricultural	Kerala
67.	Maddalam of Palakkad	Handicraft	Kerala
68.	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala	Handicraft	Kerala
69.	Spices—Alleppey Green Cardamom	Agricultural	Kerala
70.	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala	Handicraft	Kerala
71.	Cannanore Home Furnishings	Handicraft	Kerala
72.	Solapur Chaddar	Handicraft	Maharashtra
73.	Solapur Terry Towel	Handicraft	Maharashtra
74.	Chanderi Fabric	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
75.	Leather Toys of Indore	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
76.	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods	State
77.	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
78.	Puneri Pagadi	Handicraft	Maharashtra
79.	Naga Mircha	Agricultural	Nagaland
80.	Konark Stone Carving	Handicraft	Orissa
81.	Orissa Pattachitra	Handicraft	Orissa
82.	Kotpad Handloom fabric	Handicraft	Orissa
83.	Orissa Ikat	Handicraft	Orissa
84.	Pipli Applique Work	Handicraft	Orissa
85.	Kota Doria	Handicraft	Rajasthan
86.	Molela Clay Work	Handicraft	Rajasthan
87.	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	Handicraft	Rajasthan
88.	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	Handicraft	Rajasthan
89.	Kancheepuram Silk	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
90.	Bhavani Jamakkalam	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
91.	Salem Fabric	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
92.	Madurai Sungudi	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
93.	Coimbatore Wet Grinder	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
94.	Thanjavur Paintings	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
95.	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
96.	Thanjavur Art Plate	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
97.	E.I. Leather	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
98.	Salem Silk	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
99.	Kovai Cora Cotton	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
100.	Arani Silk	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
101.	Swamimalai Bronze Icons	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
102.	Kathomozhy Tall Coconut	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
103.	Thanjavur Doli	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods	State
104.	Nilgiri (Orthodox) Logo	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
105.	Virupakshi Hill Banana	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
106.	Sirumalai Hill Banana	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
107.	Allahabad Surkha	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
108.	Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
109.	Lucknow Chikan Craft	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
110.	Banaras Brocades and Sarees	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
111.	Nakshi Kantha	Handicraft	West Bengal
112.	Santiniketan Leather Goods	Handicraft	West Bengal
113.	Darjeeling Tea (word and logo)	Agricultural	West Bengal
114.	Laxman Bhog Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal
115.	Khirsapati (Himsagar) Mango	Agricultural	West Bengal
116.	Fazli Mango grown in the district of Malda	Agricultural	West Bengal
117.	Santipore Saree	Handicraft	West Bengal

Statement-II

G.I. Applications—State-wise under Process

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Goods	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4
1.	Gadwal Sarees	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Guntur Sannam Chilli	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Hyderabadi Biryani	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Siddipet Gollabama	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Venkatagiri Sarees	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Cheriyal Paintings	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Bhagalpur Silk Fabrics and Sarees	Handicraft	Bihar

1	2	3	4
8.	Kosa Silk Saree and Fabric of Janjgir, Champa and Raigarh Region	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
9.	Surat Zari Craft	Handicraft	Gujarat
10.	Kachchhi Dhabda, Shawl and Stole	Handicraft	Gujarat
11.	Gir Kesar Mango	Agricultural	Gujarat
12.	Kashmir Paper Machie	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Kashmir Walnut Wood Carving	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
14.	Kinnauri Shawl	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
15.	Bydagi Chilli	Agricultural	Karnataka
16.	Sandur Lambani Embroidery	Handicraft	Karnataka
17.	Kolhapuri Chappal (Ethnic Kolhapuri Footwear)	Handicraft	Karnataka and Maharashtra
18.	Payyannur Pavithra Ring	Handicraft	Kerala
19.	Balaramapuram Sarees and Fine Cotton Fabrics	Handicraft	Kerala
20.	Central Travancore Jaggery	Agricultural	Kerala
21.	Kasaragod Saree	Handicraft	Kerala
22.	Kuthampully Sarees and Fine Cotton Fabrics	Handicraft	Kerala
23.	Wayanad Jeerakasala Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
24.	Wayanad Gandhakasala Rice	Agricultural	Kerala
25.	Dindori Wine	Manufactured	Maharashtra
26.	Alphonso Mango	Agricultural	Maharashtra
27.	Paithani Saree and Fabrics	Handicraft	Maharashtra
28.	Paithan's Paithani	Handicraft	Maharashtra
29.	Mahabaleshwar-Strawberry	Agricultural	Maharashtra
30.	Nashik Grapes	Agricultural	Maharashtra
31.	Banjara Handicrafts and Mirror work	Handicraft	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
32.	Khandua Saree and Fabrics of Orissa	Handicraft	Orissa
33.	Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics	Handicraft	Orissa
34.	Ganjam Goat Ghee	Food Stuff	Orissa
35.	Basmati Rice	Agricultural	Punjab/Haryana
36.	Phulkari	Handicraft	Punjab/Haryana
37.	Bikaneri Bhujia	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
38.	Sanganeri Print	Handicraft	Rajasthan
39.	Bagru Hand Block Print	Handicraft	Rajasthan
40.	Toda Embroidery	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
41.	Hand made Carpet of Bhadohi-Mirzapur Region of Uttar Pradesh	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
42.	Firozabad Glass (Logo)	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Kannauj Perfume (Logo)	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
44.	Kanpur Saddlery (Logo)	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
45.	Moradabad Metal Craft (Logo)	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
46.	Varanasi Glass Beads	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
47.	Khurja Pottery	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
48.	Saharanpur Wood Craft (Word Mark with Logo)	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
49.	Baluchari Saree	Handicraft	West Bengal
50.	Dhaniakhali Saree	Handicraft	West Bengal
51.	Basmati	Agricultural	India (Punjab/Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh/Delhi/ Uttarakhand/Uttar Pradesh/Jammu and Kashmir)
52.	Napa Valley (Convention Application)	Manufactured	United States of America
53.	Champagne (Convention Application)	Manufactured	France

1	2	3	4
54.	Prosciutto di Parma "Parma Ham" (Convention Application)	Food Stuff	Italy
55.	Pisco (Convention Application)	Food Stuff	Peru
56.	Scotch Whisky (Convention Application)	Manufactured	Scotland

Allocation of Funds under NREGA

*152. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds to the States and utilisation thereof by them under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during the last three years, States-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of work-days generated under NREGS, during the above period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the delay in payments or non-payments of wages under the Scheme and the steps taken to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) NREGA is demand based. Therefore, no allocation of funds is made under NREGA. Central Government releases funds to the States for implementation of the Act based on the labour demand. Details of the funds released, their utilisation and number of persondays of employment generated during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has received complaints regarding delay in wage payment/non-payment of wages under NREGA. To prevent the occurrence of such instances, the following steps have been taken:

(i) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information,

(ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. So far 8.13 crore bank/post office accounts of NREGA workers have been opened.

(iii) Orders dated 7-9-2009 have been issued directing all State Governments for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

(iv) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA. During the current year, Social audit has been completed in 73% of the Gram Panchayats.

(v) Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.

(vi) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Persondays Generated	Central Release	Expenditure	Persondays Generated	Central Release	Expenditure	Persondays Generated	Central Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	678.77	102541.43	68020.32	2010.28	137105.40	208374.75	2735.45	321910.19	296390.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.53	1450.85	221.34	2.79	1265.38	303.90	34.98	2948.84	3289.54
3.	Assam	572.92	26550.85	59252.93	487.61	52175.01	54914.93	751.07	95872.16	95380.73
4.	Bihar	596.87	54831.38	71276.16	843.03	46707.83	105222.66	991.75	138819.05	131647.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	700.21	71850.74	66882.16	1316.11	114415.71	140183.20	1243.18	166449.34	143447.52
6.	Gujarat	100.48	7433.94	8585.03	90.06	5915.71	8184.24	213.07	16419.20	19600.66
7.	Haryana	24.12	3589.39	3594.67	35.76	4840.97	5235.01	69.11	13656.65	10988.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29.90	4667.64	3940.12	97.53	12754.06	12564.88	205.28	40974.63	33227.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.30	4136.37	3454.44	36.80	7071.37	4200.26	78.80	10472.53	8772.02
10.	Jharkhand	520.48	55854.59	71155.13	747.54	65069.07	106253.85	749.97	180580.14	134171.70
11.	Karnataka	222.01	24850.69	24829.67	197.78	25869.52	23650.54	287.64	39851.14	35787.46
12.	Kerala	20.48	3739.51	2789.73	60.75	6900.55	8336.83	153.75	19887.32	22453.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1971.77	190944.20	186268.63	2753.01	260279.82	289172.60	2946.97	406111.54	355496.21
14.	Maharashtra	159.28	21815.64	17461.18	184.86	2923.75	18907.21	419.85	18756.08	36154.33
15.	Manipur	18.57	1692.89	2025.50	48.32	6184.13	6276.15	285.62	36540.97	34965.82
16.	Meghalaya	24.22	3224.68	2111.85	41.33	5918.73	5091.18	86.31	7802.60	8945.10

17. Mizoram	7.85	2023.90	1643.11	31.53	3343.49	4200.70	125.82	15194.15	16455.70
18. Nagaland	13.08	910.11	1457.62	24.31	4399.59	2397.57	202.70	26905.72	27231.15
19. Orissa	799.34	78380.49	73346.62	405.23	53695.69	57956.90	432.58	87843.67	67829.29
20. Punjab	15.57	3445.75	2500.21	19.15	2972.32	3004.29	39.89	6775.32	7177.06
21. Rajasthan	998.87	78041.00	69306.14	1678.38	105600.20	147733.72	4829.55	652157.16	616439.73
22. Sikkim	2.43	691.50	261.89	8.60	629.75	1185.76	26.34	4097.14	4275.61
23. Tamil Nadu	182.79	18409.21	15163.63	645.25	51609.09	51642.38	1203.59	140126.58	100406.47
24. Tripura	50.13	2754.66	4507.68	181.05	17016.45	20860.34	351.12	46036.60	49077.13
25. Uttar Pradesh	822.90	56914.69	77967.46	1363.05	166589.89	189825.13	2272.21	393390.13	356887.72
26. Uttaranchal	40.60	4470.60	4849.70	80.34	11003.65	9575.01	104.33	10116.44	13579.33
27. West Bengal	440.08	38868.84	39462.63	968.77	88262.88	100434.62	786.61	92275.09	94038.47
28. Andaman and Nicobar					135.00		1.00	702.75	327.54
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli					45.00		0.48	45.10	1.03
30. Daman and Diu					90.00		0.00	21.86	0.00
31. Goa					114.00		0.00	618.21	249.96
32. Lakshadweep					45.00		1.82	262.26	178.68
33. Pondicherry					45.00		1.64	419.44	136.10
34. Chandigarh					45.00		0.00	20.00	0.00
Total	9050.55	864085.53	882335.55	14359.22	1261039.01	1585688.61	21632.48	2993960.00	2725009.92

Competitive Markets for Exports

*153. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional export markets are shrinking due to the recent economic recession;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the traditional export markets to make the country's exports competitive and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) There has been decline in our merchandise exports since October 2008, which can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown. India's merchandise exports from October 2008 to September 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) To arrest the decline in Indian exports and to provide support, particularly for the sectors affected by the global economic slowdown, the Government/RBI responded by providing carefully designed and calibrated stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 (as given in Statement-II). In the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, further measures were announced for supporting market diversification and deepening various incentive schemes like the Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, VKGUY etc. Details of FTP 2009-14, have been laid before Parliament and are also available in public domain, on website http://dgft.gov.in. There has been reduction in the rate of decline in export growth in dollar terms in the last few months, which indicates that while the impact of global recession is still continuing on our exports, the steps taken by government are contributing in arresting the steep decline in exports.

Statement-I

Merchandise Export Figures for the Period (October '08 to September '09)

Month	2007-08* (US $ Billion)	2008-09** (US $ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
October	14.675	14.131	-3.7
November	12.909	11.163	-13.5
December	14.625	13.368	-8.6
January	14.889	12.869	-13.6
February	15.221	11.941	-21.5
March	17.254	12.916	-25.1
	2008-09**	2009-10***	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
1	2	3	4
April	18.460	11.750	-36.3

1	2	3	4
May	18.687	11.418	–38.9
June	19.181	12.972	–32.4
July	19.030	13.623	–28.4
August	17.759	14.289	–19.5
September	15.789	13.608	–13.8

(Source: DGCI and S)

*2008-09 data includes exports from SEZ, whereas 2007-08 data does not include exports from majority of SEZs.

**Revised Estimate.

***Quick Estimates. The figures are provisional and subject to change.

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government/RBI to Address the concerns arising out of Present Global Economic Slow Down

Government announced a number of Stimulus packages, including the measures taken by RBI on the fiscal front since last quarter 2008 and the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, to address the immediate impact of the Global economic slowdown and its impact on Indian economy. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally. Measures taken by the Government constituted substantial counter-cyclical stimulus during the last one year. Broadly the announcements were:

(1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30-09-2009, has been extended upto 31-3-2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:—

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

(2) Additional funds of Rs. 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);

(3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1-4-09 to 30-09-09;

(4) Rs. 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;

(5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2010;

(6) DEPB rates for all items whece they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;

(7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective fram 1st September, 2008;

(8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);

(9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.

(10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to

provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;

(11) Additional funds of Rs. 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Up-gradation Fund (TUF);

(12) MDA Scheme-allocation increased to Rs. 124 crores (increased by 148%);

(13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:

(i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;

(ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.

(14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;

(15) Section 10A and 108 related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit' vis-a-vis assessee;

(16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;

(17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports—resolved. Some of these are:

(i) Exemption from Service Tax on Services linked to exports:

(a) On service related to transport of export goods by road form any CFS or ICD to the port of Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;

(b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission Service

(ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;

(iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).

(18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;

(19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;

(20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced;

(21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;

(22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);

(23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;

(24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;

(25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;

(26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;

(27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;

(28) Regular monitoring mechanism:—

(a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:

(i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;

(ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Sectetaty (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission)—to meet regularly to look, into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.

(b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

(B) Measures taken by RBI:

I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow by:

(i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate: (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in Oct. '09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).

(ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;

(iii) A special refinance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:

(i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US $) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;

(ii) To enable banks to profitably tend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, i.e., service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

III. Easing of Credit Terms:

(i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;

(ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders.

This facility which was available upto 03-06-09, has been extended for one more year.

(iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

FTAs with ASEAN and BIMSTEC Countries

*154. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/ sponsored any study regarding the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) countries on Indian industries especially agro and small scale products;

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

(c) the mechanism proposed to be adopted by the Government to protect export oriented industries and farmers after signing the FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Study on the impact of BIMSTEC and ASEAN Free Trade Agreements is not possible as none of these Agreements have been operationalised yet. While India and ASEAN signed the Agreement on Trade in Goods on August 13, 2009, it is envisaged to come into force w.e.f. Jan 1, 2010. BIMSTEC Agreement is still under negotiation.

(c) While negotiating an FTA, Government takes a number of steps to protect the interest of domestic as well as export oriented industry and farmers. These include keeping the items to which the domestic industry and farmers are sensitive, in the negative list. On such items limited or no tariff concessions are granted to the trading partner. Such lists are prepared after consulting all stakeholders which include the administrative Ministries and Departments as well as the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, industry associations etc. Majority of Indian agricultural products are protected under the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement as they are placed in the exclusion list of India.

After signing of the FTAs, measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards are available with the Governments to deal with any surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry. In case of surge of imports and injury to the domestic industry, the safe guard mechanism agreed under the India ASEAN Agreement provides for reversion to tariffs prevailing on 1st January, 2010.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

*155. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Rural Livelihood Mission Project alongwith the status of its implementation to address rural poverty/unemployment in the country;

(b) the ratio of funding between the States and the Centre in its implementation;

(c) whether a consensus between the Centre and the States has since been arrived at in its implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to role of the Non-Governmental Organisations envisaged in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is being restructured as 'National Rural Livelihood Mission' with the objective to make it more effective and need based. National Rural Livelihood Mission will be implemented in a Mission Mode with focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery. The core agenda of

National Rural Livelihood Mission will be promotion of livelihood security for the rural poor through universal social mobilization and financial inclusion, training and capacity building for self and wage employment and facilitating the rural poor in taking up income generating activity through subsidy and credit.

(b) to (d) A conference of State Ministers of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj was organized at New Delhi on 09-09-2009 to, *inter alia*, elicit the views of the States on the proposed NRLM. The Cabinet Note for restructuring the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as National Rural Livelihood Mission is under finalization.

[Translation]

Rural Community Phones

*156. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Community Phones (RCPs) are provided in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for providing RCPs in the rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the achievements made in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA.): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Rural Community Phones (RCPs) are being provided with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to those villages whose population is more than 2000 and which do not have a Public Call Office (PCO) facility. The State-wise details of RCPs to be provided are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. USOF has signed agreements in September 2004 for providing 40,705 RCPs in a phased manner (20%, 40% and 40%) over a period of three years by September 2007 with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (21,958) and Reliance Communications Limited (18,747). Subsequently the roll out period was extended till 31-3-2009.

(e) The State-wise achievements made in this regard are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of RCPs to be provided

Sl. No.	Service Area	Total RCPs to be provided
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5432
3.	Assam	1913
4.	Bihar	4467
5.	Jharkhand	448
6.	Gujarat	1532
7.	Haryana	490
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	56
10.	Karnataka	1979
11.	Kerala	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1730
13.	Chhattisgarh	627
14.	Maharashtra	1921
15.	North East-I	256
15.A	Meghalaya	28
15.B	Mizoram	21

1	2	3
15.C	Tripura	207
16.	North East-II	186
16.A	Arunachal Pradesh	7
16.B	Manipur	89
16.C	Nagaland	90
17.	Orissa	936
18.	Punjab	226
19.	Rajasthan	1413
20.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	2857
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	5832
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	344
23.	Uttaranchal	3084
24.	West Bengal	4939
	Total	40705

Statement-II

State-wise achievements in installing RCPs

Sl. No.	Service Area	Achievement till 31-03-2006	Achievement from 01-04-06 to 31-03-09	Achievement during the current year (2009-10)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2895	2537	0
3.	Assam	948	965	0
4.	Bihar	2265	2202	0
5.	Jharkhand	398	50	0
6.	Gujarat	1469	57	1
7.	Haryana	418	71	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	29	0
10.	Karnataka	1600	379	0
11.	Kerala	1	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1617	113	0
13.	Chhattisgarh	617	10	0

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	1118	801	0
15.	North East-I	107	149	0
15.A	Meghalaya			0
15.B	Mizoram			0
15.C	Tripura			0
16.	North East-II	82	104	0
16.A	Arunachal Pradesh			0
16.B	Manipur			0
16.C	Nagaland			0
17.	Orissa	901	35	0
18.	Punjab	153	72	0
19.	Rajasthan	1042	371	0
20.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	2159	698	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	3461	2371	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	270	74	0
23.	Uttaranchal	1638	1441	0
24.	West Bengal	2086	2852	0
	Total	25,308	15381	2

25,308 RCPs were provided by 31-03-2006 and 15,381 RCPs have been provided in the last three years. Out of a total of 40,705 RCPs, 40,691 (99.96%) RCPs have been provided as on 31-10-2009.

[English]

Maritime Institutions

157. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure/institutions available in the country for higher education in the field of maritime study is consistent with the demand;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to augment the maritime educational infrastructure/institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There are 3 Nautical and 4 Engineering Courses for marine cadets. The Directorate General of

Shipping has approved 51 maritime training institutes for conducting these courses. The following table indicates that actual admitted intake has been less than the sanctioned capacity:—

Name of the Course	2006		2007		2008	
	Approved intake	Admitted intake	Approved intake	Admitted intake	Approved intake	Admitted intake
Engineering Courses	2711	1993	2623	2022	2983	2636
Nautical Courses	2656	2122	2676	2157	3010	2636
Total	5367	4115	5299	4179	5993	5272

In the light of cyclic nature of the shipping trade and industry, the Government periodically reviews the demand and supply of seafarers by taking into the current and future needs of the industry at large. The projection in the Baltic International Maritime Council (BIMCO)/International Shipping Federation (ISF) update 2005 of the global shortage in manpower was placed at around 27000 seafarers in the officers category in the year 2015. The report of the Committee on Promotion of Maritime Employment dated 7-3-2007 headed by the Director General of Shipping estimated that about 5400 officers have to be trained annually to retain Indian share of global seafarers employment market of 6% plus 20% of the additional requirement.

The under utilization of the approved intake capacity indicates that the available infrastructure is consistent with the demand estimated in the aforesaid report. Moreover, the present annual capacity for the officers as on date is 6550.

(c) The following steps have been taken to augment the maritime educational infrastructure/institutions in the country:—

(i) Setting up the Indian Maritime University (IMU) on 14-11-2008 in Chennai with campuses at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam as a Central University through IMU Act, 2008 (22 of 2008). The IMU shall focus on high end academic programmes in the maritime sector.

(ii) Expanding the facilities for marine education and training by allowing private colleges to be opened. As a result 125 maritime training institutes have been established in public and private sector.

(iii) Approval for enhanced intake in maritime training courses.

(iv) Introduction of various career progression schemes to augment the capacity of nautical and engineering officers.

Promotion of Tea Sector

*158. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with other countries for promotion of tea and its trading;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of tea growers have stopped growing tea in various parts of the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has considered any strategy to replant the plantations with high yielding plants to retain the labourers during the gestation period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other steps being taken to help the growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government has not signed any specific agreement with other countries for promotion of tea and its trading.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) A Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) has been set up in January, 2007 for extending financial support to tea growers for taking up large scale uprooting of uneconomic tea areas in the country and replanting with improved planting material. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to cover 2.12 lakh hectares of uneconomic tea areas in the country over a period of 15 years commencing from 2007.

The activity of uprooting and replanting is carried out in phased manner in small parts or sections of tea estates. The garden workers are engaged in several other activities required for the running of the tea estates, including the maintenance of replanted young tea. Therefore, they do not become redundant during the gestation period.

Government is helping the tea growers through Tea Board by supporting its activities during the 11th Plan with an outlay of Rs. 800 crore. The activities being taken to help the growers include extension of financial support for improving field productivity by creation of irrigation and drainage facilities, extension planting by small growers, formation of Self Help Groups amongst small growers, modernization of processing facilities, value addition, changing the product mix, production of speciality teas including orthodox and green teas etc, welfare measures of the workers of the tea gardens, market promotion and Research and Development support.

[Translation]

Old Age Homes

*159. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/guidelines laid down for construction/ maintenance of old age homes in the country;

(b) the number of said homes set up during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of aged persons living in each of the said homes during the said period, location-wise;

(d) whether any proposal including the proposals received from Rajasthan for setting up such homes are pending with the government;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard, State-wise; and

(f) the funds provided/proposed to be provided for the purpose during the said periods, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) At present, there is no Scheme of giving assistance for construction of Old Age Homes.

Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), grant-in-aid is provided for maintenance of Old Age Homes (OAHs) to suitable NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Local bodies, and Government recognised institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendras based on the recommendation of the State level Grants-in-aid Committee, together with satisfactory inspection reports sent by the State Government. In case of non-governmental organisations, they should be a registered society having experience of at least two year in the field to be eligible for assistance.

(b) and (c) State-wise number of Old Age Homes for which grant was provided under IPOP for the first time, since 2006-07, and the location of such OAHs are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Grant has been sanctioned for 25 inmates for each of these homes.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. State-wise number of new proposals for Old Age Homes recommended by State Governments, including Rajasthan, during 2009-10 under

IPOP, which are pending, are at Statement-II. These cases are being processed as per the eligibility norms and subject to availability of funds under the Scheme.

(f) State-wise amount of grants sanctioned for the first time for maintenance of OAHs, since 2006-07 is shown on column 5 of Statement-I.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State where assistance for an OAH has been given for the first time in the last three years (and current year) i.e. 2006-07 to 2009-10	No. of OAHs assisted for the first time	Location of OAHs assisted for the first time	Amount sanctioned in the last three years and current year (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra pradesh	2	West Godavari	9.59
			Adilabad	5.99
2.	Assam	4	Darrang	9.02
			Guwahati	8.22
			Golaghat	8.19
			Karimganj	5.72
3.	Bihar	1	Kaimur	5.52
4.	Haryana	1	Bhiwani	2.37
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Lahaul Spiti	1.80
6.	Karnataka	2	Bellary	0.88
			Shimoga	9.74
7.	Punjab	1	Faridkot	1.34
8.	Tamil Nadu	3	Vellore	7.37
			Ramanathapuram	6.21
			Chennai	5.73
9.	Maharashtra	5	Bhandara (2)	1.84
			Dhule	9.01
			Nanded	6.11

1	2	3	4	5
			Akola	5.98
10.	Orissa	2	Bhadrak (2)	2.44
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Bijnour	3.54
			J.P. Nagar	3.29
			Sonebhadra (2)	5.44
			Lucknow	0.82
12.	West Bengal	1	Kolkata	5.22
	Total	28		131.38

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of pending new proposals of Old Age Homes, received through the State Governments, during 2009-10 under IPOP
1	2	3
1.	Manipur	4
2.	Karnataka	4
3.	Haryana	6
4.	Kerala	9
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1
8.	Uttarakhand	4
9.	Chhattisgarh	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6
11.	West Bengal	11
12.	Assam	11
13.	Orissa	7
14.	Maharashtra	13
15.	Nagaland	8
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1
18.	Rajasthan	19*
	Total	115

*Proposals received in the Ministry on 18-11-2009.

[English]

Employment Generation

*160. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talrgets fixed under the Eleventh Five Year Plan for employment generation are likely to be revised in view of the prevailing growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

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

(c) the likely impact of the schemes/projects already launched to create employment in the country during the said Plan;

(d) whether any mid-term appraisal of the schemes/projects has been made to assess the realistic achievements to be made and accordingly plan for the future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, scheme/project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) Mid Term Appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan for different sectors of economy is under progress in the Planning Commission. The projected average GDP growth rate in the Eleventh Plan Period is 9% per annum and projected employment generation 58 million for the entire period of XI Plan. However, growth rate of GDP has been 9% in 2007-08, 6.7% in 2008-09 and expected growth rate in 2009-10 is 6.7% which necessitates a need for re-look at both, the growth rate of GDP as well as creation of new employment opportunities.

Government of India has been implementing various employment generation programmes such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). Budget allocation under these schemes has been increased substantially and it is expected that higher investment in these schemes will lead to generation of higher employment opportunities.

Employment growth accelerated from 1.25% per annum during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 to 2.6% during 1999-2000 to 2004-05. The annual growth in work opportunities increased from 4 million per year in the first period to 9.3 million per annum in the second period. The next round of survey for 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Organization is in progress and the data is expected to be released in 2011 on the oasis of this survey.

Security Apparatus at Entry Points on Borders

1350. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing infrastructure available with customs on the land border is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The requirement of infrastructure at the entry points on the land border varies depending on various factors such as quantum of import/export cargo, type of commodities imported/exported, sensitivity of the border, mode of transport used, volume of passenger traffic etc. Thus, development of infrastructure is a continuous process. The Government constantly evaluates the infrastructure needs to determine the improvement to be made to the existing infrastructure. Infrastructure inadequacy is also related to acquisition of land, development of roads, availability of electricity and water. Wherever infrastructure is found inadequate, matter is taken up by Customs or with concerned department/agency/State government.

(b) The remedial measures being taken in this regard are:

(i) Development of Integrated Check Posts at 13 locations on the land border with state-of-the-art modern amenities.

(ii) Upgradation of Land Customs Station buildings.

(iii) Procurement of X-ray scanners at locations where required.

(iv) Addressing other agencies to whom specific issues relate to.

Shortage of Hostels for ST Students

1351. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious shortage of hostels in the North Eastern States for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken/being taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government officials have ever inspected such institutions for first hand information; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) None of the North Eastern States have intimated Ministry of Tribal Affairs that there is a serious shortage of hostels in any of these States. The details of the funds released under the Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" during the last three years to the North Eastern States, based on the requirements projected and complete proposals sent by them in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement. As such the need to separately asses the serious shortage of hostels in these states was not felt by the Ministry.

Statement

Funds released to North Eastern States under the Scheme of hostels for ST girls and boys during the last three years alongwith number of hostels and number of seats

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ University	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Amt.	Hostel	Seats	Amt.	Hostel	Seats	Amt.	Hostel	Seats
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.07	6	400	0.00	0	0	0.000	0	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	601.390	9	750
3.	Manipur	123.51	3	243	*564.61	29	656	0.000	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	200.00	2	200	0.00	0	0	0.000	0	0
5.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.000	0	0
6.	Nagaland	221.09	2	200	**186.5	Arrears	0	87.500	1	100
7.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	228.79	*7	400	1380.900	11	650
8.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	145.00	2	200	0.000	0	0
9.	The English and Foreign Language University (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	526.270	2	420
	Total	724.67	13	1043	1124.90	38	1256	2596.060	23	1920

*Rs. 296.61 lakh released for Manipur University.

**Rs. 186.67 lakh released for Nagaland University.

Scholarship for ST Students

1352. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government runs a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students;

(b) if so, whether only amounts in excess of the committed liability of a State Government are reimbursed;

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

(d) whether the Kerala Government has requested fot rhe reformulation of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students" through the State Governments and UT Administrations. As per provision of the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations over and above their committed liability. The actual expenditure in the terminal year of the Five Year Plan becomes the committed liability of the State Governments and UT Administrations concerned for every year of the next Five Year Plan. The Committed Liability of State Governments and UT Administrations for 11th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No specific proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala for the reformulation of this scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Committed Liability of the State Government and UT Administrations for the 11th Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7906.44*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	30.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1557.49
6.	Goa	40.41
7.	Gujarat	2425.48*
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.25
10.	Jharkhand	1305.00
11.	Karnataka	2331.96
12.	Kerala	368.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1984.72
14.	Maharashtra	2256.81*
15.	Manipur	0
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Orissa	975.76*
20.	Rajasthan	8651.62
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	82.81
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	268.81*
25.	Uttarakhand	458.60
26.	West Bengal	562.15*
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.264*
28.	Daman and Diu	3.16

*Tentative committed liability

Note: The North Eastern States have been exempted from making their own budgetary provisions towards committed liability from Ninth Five Year Plan (from 1997-98 to 2001-02) and Sikkim from 2007-08 onwards.

G-20 Leaders' Growth Package

1353. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G-20 Leaders Summit held in London on 2nd April 2009 had pledged to restore credit growth and jobs in the world economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits expected to accrue to India as a result thereof?

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

(b) The G-20 Leaders' in their meeting on 2nd April 2009 pledged to do whatever is necessary to:

— restore confidence, growth, and jobs;

— repair the financial system to restore lending;

— strengthen financial regulation to rebuild trust;

— fund and reform our international financial institutions to overcome this crisis and prevent future ones;

— promote global trade and investment and reject protectionism, to underpin prosperity; and

— build an inclusive, green, and sustainable recovery.

The G-20 Leaders also declared their commitment to take all necessary actions to restore the normal flow of credit through the financial system.

The G-20 Leaders also agreed on $ 1.1 trillion programme of support through International Financial Institutions and Trade Finance to restore credit, growth and jobs in the world economy.

By acting together to fulfil these pledges, together with the measures G-20 member countries have taken nationally, the G-20 Leaders are hoping to bring the world economy out of recession and prevent a crisis from recurring in the future.

The G-20's economic weight and broad membership gives it a high degree of legitimacy and influence over the management of the global economy and financial system. The intervention is widely perceived to have prevented the current global crisis escalating into another Great Depression and there are signs that due to concerted actions by G-20, the world economy is recovering. Improvements in the global economy would benefit the Indian economy through trade and investment channels, and will mitigate knock on effects of the global economic crisis on the Indian economy.

Joint Venture of KPCL and BHEL

1354. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have formed a joint venture company to execute super critical Thermal Power in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sought Union Government's intervention in having Coal Blocks/linkages sanctioned for the above projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, KPCL and BHEL have formed a joint venture company named Raichur Power Corporation Limited vide agreement made on 12th January, 2009 to build, own and operate super critical Thermal Power Plants at Yermarus (2x660/800 MW) and at Edlapur (1x660/800 MW) in Raichur District in Karnataka and share capital of the company will be provided by KPCL, BHEL and financial institutions.

(c) Yes, Madam. KPCL Government of Karnataka have requested for allotment of captive coal blocks/ linkages for the above mentioned projects.

(d) The projects of KPCL Edlapur TPP and Yermarus TPP will be considered for coal linkage during 12th Plan as per the policy guidelines issued by Ministry of Power.

Promotion of Tourism in North-Eastern States

1355. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of funds to various States including North-Eastern States for the promotion of tourism remains unutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is considering to relax the permit regime to promote tourism in the North-Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The execution and implementation of the projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Government/ Union Territory Administration concerned.

(c) and (d) The review of restrictions pertaining to Restricted Area Permit (RAP)/Protected Area Permit (PAP) for tourists is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on receipt of proposal from the concerned States and in consultation with security agencies.

Recently, Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been authorised to issue Protected Area Permit (PAP) in respect of the following:—

(i) To the visiting foreign tourists in a group of two or more persons (as against the existing requirement of group strength of four or more persons) for a maximum period of 30 days.

(ii) To a group of two foreign tourists even if they are not married couples and to foreigners married to Indian national belonging to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for visiting the State on tourist visas.

Similarly, Government of Sikkim has been delegated with the powers for issue of PAP/RAP regime in respect of the following:—

(i) To foreign tourists in a group of two or above with a recognized travel agent who would act as an escort. However, existing restrictions on visit of foreigners to Rumtek Monastry and restrictions on movement of Tibetan Refugees need to be enforced.

(ii) To visiting foreign tourists (subject to (i) above) initially for a period of 30 days extendable to another spell of 30 days.

Vacant Posts of Pharmacists

1356. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Allopathic and Homoeopathic Pharmacists retired from CGHS in the country including Delhi region during the last three years and the number joined in their place;

(b) whether several posts of such pharmacists are still lying vacant;

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

(d) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During last three years 118 allopathic and 8 homoeopathic pharmacists retired against which 77 allopathic and 11 homeopathic pharmacist have been appointed.

(b) to (d) 72 posts of allopathic and 5 posts of homeopathic pharmacists are lying vacant. Advertisement for the filling up of vacant posts have already been released.

[Translation]

Purchases Made for SC/ST Suppliers

1357. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference is given to suppliers who belong to Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste community in the Government procurements;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Presently, there is no policy of giving preference to SC/ST traders and suppliers in Government.

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

Third Phase of Delhi Metro Rail

1358. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the third phase of Delhi Metro Rail Network Expansion Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of routes finalised thereunder, estimated cost, sharing pattern of funds with States alongwith target dates of beginning and completion of the projects thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Master Plan for AIIMS

1359. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any master plan for the restoration of AIIMS to meet its expanding needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the anticipated expenditure on the implementation of the proposed master plan; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is a plan to formulate a redevelopment and Master plan for expansion of AIIMS through M/s Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation. The same is under process of discussions and concept development.

[Translation]

MBBS Course for Rural Areas

1360. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start MBBS (Rural) Course in the country, especially for the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Research in Ayurveda

1361. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial and technical assistance to various institutes for research and processing in the area of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the achievement made by them;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Nature Cure Division in various Government Hospitals including Ayurveda Hospital in Ottappalam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. Department of

Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) has been funding different organizations for the research in field of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy under the Extra Mural Research (EMR) Scheme. During the last three years a total of 22 Ayurveda and Siddha projects have been funded under the scheme and Rs. 2,16,50,368 has been released during this period. In the current year, 8 projects have so far been approved for the funding. Among these, 2 projects have been completed and the outcomes of the other projects are under publication in peer reviewed journals.

(c) and (d) The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, an autonomous body under the Department of AYUSH, supports Naturopathy and Yoga OPD in the allopathic and other hospitals. Nature Cure Division of Government. Ayurveda hospital in Ottappalam has been funded by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy under 20 Beds Patient Care Centre Scheme with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum for 10 years.

Vacant Posts under CHCs

1362. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inadequate rural health infrastructure and a large number of sanctioned posts are lying vacant at Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring reforms in medical education;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the hurdles for the effective Implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The rural health infrastructure in the country comprises 1,46,036 sub centers, 23,458 PHCs and 4,276 CHCs. In some states more facilities are needed to improve the services to citizens. As per the Rural Health Statistics Bulletin (March 2008), there are 4068 vacant positions of specialists and 661 vacant positions of paramedics at CHCs in various states. Under NRHM the rural health infrastructure is being expanded in all the states and additional health human resources have been positioned. States have reported positioning of 2344 specialists at CHCs and 13278 paramedics on contract at various levels.

States are also improving the availability of health human resources through multi-skilling training and training in short courses. Incentives have been provided by various states to service providers to encourage them to work in remote rural areas. The gaps in availability of health HR is also being compensated through mainstreaming of AYUSH providers, block pooling of service providers, engagement with non-governmental providers through contracting in for services.

The Government has reviewed and amended the norms in medical education with regard to land requirement, teacher-student ratio, etc. which will facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and also enhance the intake in Post Graduate Courses and Super-Specialities.

The Government is providing technical assistance to the states to overcome the hurdles for the effective implementation of the NRHM. Regular states visits are undertaken and workshops convened to handhold the implementation of key interventions is under the NRHM.

[Translation]

ATMs

1363. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the installation of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the country;

(b) whether the banks are installing ATMs as per these guidelines; and

(c) if so, the number of ATMs which have not been installed as per these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Reserve bank of India (RBI) has reported that banks are not required to obtain prior permission from RBI for the installation of either On-site ATMs (ATMs set up within the premises of the branches) or Off-site ATMs (ATMs which are installed at placed other than branch premises).

(b) and (c) In view of the reply given at (a) above, do not arise.

[English]

Rajiv Arogyashree Scheme

1364. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to introduce the Rajiv Arogyashree Scheme in the country which is presently being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the said scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. Rajiv Arogyashree is a Health Insurance Scheme being implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide health insurance cover to BPL population of the State as per local needs. The concept of providing cashless health care facilities to BPL population has been developed by other States also in a different manner based on local health care needs and strength of health facilities both public and private. Since, under NRHM flexibility has been given to States for adopting suitable health insurance models as per their local needs, uniform adoption of Rajiv Arogyasri Health Insurance Scheme through out the country may not be desirable.

Clinical Trials

1365. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the registered clinical trials undertaken in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints/reports of unfair inducements to participate in these clinical trials;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect the rights of the trial participants;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to regulate the functioning of Contract Research Organisations (CROs)/Sponsors undertaking clinical trials in the country and to impose penal provisions for any frauds by them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Prior to 17th November, 2008, registration of clinical trial was voluntary. For all clinical trials, permission of which were granted between 17th November, 2008 to 14th June, 2009, applicants were advised to get the trials registered at Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) registry at www.ctri.in. However for all clinical trials permitted on or after 15th June, 2009, it is mandatory to register the trial at the said ICMR site before enrolling first patient in the study. Clinical Trial Registry-India (CTRI) is maintained by National Institute of Medical Statistics, ICMR and was launched on 20 July, 2007. The details of the registered clinical trials as obtained from ICMR is as under:

Year	No. of registered Trials
July 07-Dec. 07	11
Jan 08-Dec. 08	137
Jan 09-24th Nov. 09	464
Total	612

(b) and (c) There is no such information about inducements to participate in these clinical trials.

(d) and (e) Yes. Draft guidelines and requirements for registration of organization conducting clinical trials in the country have been developed, which are proposed to be incorporated as new Schedule to Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. It is also proposed to make new provision in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to ensure that no organization or individual shall conduct clinical trial without prior registration of the organization with CDSCO as per the proposed guidelines. The said guideline is under approval of Drug Technical Advisory Board.

The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 pending in Rajya Sabha also contains provisions to incorporate penal provision for misconduct in clinical trials.

Project Management Unit

1366. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from State Government of Gujarat for constitution of a Project Management Unit at State-level nodal institution and a Project Implementation and Monitoring Cell at city level under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) A Project Management Unit (PMU) for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was sanctioned to Government of Gujarat on 11-1-2008 at an approximate cost of Rs. 31.40 lakh. It has been decided that the same PMU will look after the work under Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component also. As regards Project Implementation and Monitoring Cell at city level, a set of detailed guidelines for establishing Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under UIDSSMT has been issued to all the States/UTs under which the concerned State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has been empowered to sanction setting up of PIU. No proposal in this regard has been received in the Ministry from the State of Gujarat so far.

Credit to Women Entrepreneurs

1367. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts taken by the Government to bring 50 per cent of rural women under the credit facility extended by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by linking them through SHGs.

(b) whether some of the nationalized banks have failed to achieve the target of earmarking 5 per cent of their net credit to women entrepreneurs in 2009; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per Budget Announcement, 2009-10, at least 50% of all rural women are to be enrolled as members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) over next 5 years. These SHGs have to be linked to banks.

For the year 2009-10, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has set a target of credit linkage of about 9 lakh exclusively women SHGs.

Further, NABARD has estimated that about 9.2 crore households are likely to be linked by 2015 which would ensure coverage of 50% of all rural women.

(b) and (c) RBI has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in 2001 to earmark 5% of their Net Bank Credit for lending to women within 3 years. As on 31st March 2009, the total amount of credit outstanding of PSBs to women was Rs. 1,08,469 crore which is 6.29 per cent of their total Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC).

As per report of RBI, as on March 2009, 25 out of 27 PSBs have achieved the target. The remaining 2 banks, namely, State Bank of Patiala and IDBI Bank Ltd. have been advised by RBI to ensure achievement of the target. These banks have reported to RBI that all efforts are being made to achieve the targets.

Pictorial Warning on Imported Cigarettes

1368. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for all the imported cigarettes to carry pictorial warnings on each packet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether imported cigarettes are being sold without carrying the mandatory pictorial warnings in the dutyfree shops; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that sale of imported cigarettes are made in compliance with local laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per Section 7 (3) of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003—No person shall import cigarettes or any other tobacco products for distribution or supply for a valuable consideration or for sale in India unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products so imported by him bears thereon, or on its label, the specified warning.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has notified "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packagirlg and Labeling) Rules, 2008" vide GSR No. 182 dated 15th March 2008. These rules have come into force from 31st May 2009. As per these Rules every package of cigarette or any other tobacco product sold in the country including through duty free shops shall have the specified health warning, as specified. Ministry of Health has written to all State Governments and to CBEC, Department of Revenue for ensuring strict compliance of aforesaid Rules.

Interest Free Loans

1369. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give loans without interest to the families whose income is Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SC/ST people would be given preference in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. However, to enable students from economically weaker sections to access higher education, it is proposed to introduce a scheme to provide them full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium.

And in order to stimulate demand for credit for housing in the middle and lower income segment of population in the country, the Government of India has proposed an interest subvention of 1 per cent on all individual housing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, provided the cost of the unit does not exceed Rs. 20 lakh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Support to Shifting Cultivation

1370. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved any policy for supporting and promoting shifting cultivation for providing necessary means of livelihood to the homeless and landless ethnic tribals, especially those in the hills of the Uttarakhand region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promoting such cultivation under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, indicating the projects and targets contemplated thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has informed that shifting cultivation as a policy is not supported because of its adverse effect on the environment and its unsustainable nature. The National Forest Commission, in its report finalized in 2006, has recommended weaning away people from Shifting Cultivation.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides funds for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas including problem lands in the country through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level under National Afforestation Programmes (NAP) Scheme in the country including Uttarakhand State. Thirty three FDA projects are supported for regeneration in jhum area being problem lands under NAP Scheme in the country. However, no project has been sanctioned in the State of Uttarakhand.

[Translation]

Construction Cost of Delhi Metro Rail Projects

1371. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the per kilometre cost of Delhi metro rail construction at underground, at ground level and overbridge rail presently and at the time of its beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that the per kilometre completion cost of Delhi metro rail construction based on Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase I commissioned and Delhi MRTS Phase II under construction presently is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Phase	Cost per km. approximately for underground excluding taxes and duties	Cost per km. Approximately for elevated/ at grade excluding taxes and duties
At the beginning (Phase-I)	360.28	132.45
Presently (Phase-II)	268.00	132.00

Delhi MRTS Phase I and Phase II have been exempted from taxes and duties.

Separate cost for elevated and at ground level has not been worked out by DMRC.

[English]

Attack on Girls in Mangalore Pub

1372. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has submitted its report to the Government in connection with the attack on girls in the Mangalore pub; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Chairperson, National Commission for Women had constituted a three member committee to investigate the incident of attack on the girls in the Mangalore Pub.

The recommendations of the committee were rejected by the Commission.

Banks Branches

1373. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) functioning abroad as on date;

(b) the number of foreign banks presently functioning in the country, State-wise and bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the foreign banks to open their branches in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As on 31st October, 2009, a total of 134 branches of 11 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are functioning in 29 foreign countries.

(b) As on 31st October, 2009, 32 foreign banks have been operating a total of 296 branches in India.

Bank-wise number of branches of foreign banks in India is given in the enclosed Statement.

The number of branches of foreign banks in each State/UT is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh (8), Assam (1), Bihar (2), Chandigarh (3), Chhattisgarh (1), Delhi (19), Gujarat (8), Haryana (6), Karnataka (12), Kerala (4), Madhya Pradesh (3), Maharashtra (27), Orissa (2), Puducherry (1), Punjab (4), Rajasthan (4), Tamil Nadu (14), Uttar Pradesh (6), West Bengal (9).

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) receives proposals from the foreign banks to open their representative offices/branches in the country on a continuous basis. As of now RBI has received applications from 13 foreign banks—both for maiden branch presence and for branch expansion in India. RBI examines these proposals keeping in view its extant guidelines and other parameters, which *inter-alia*, include bilateral relations with the concerned country, trade, economic and security issues, performance of such banks in other countries, their financial soundness, India's commitment in the World Trade Organisation, etc.

Statement

Foreign banks branches in India as on October 31, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Country of Incorporation	No. of Branches in India
1	2	3	4
1.	AB Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	1
2.	ABN-AMRO Bank N.V.	Netherlands	28
3.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	UAE	2
4.	American Express Banking Corporation	USA	1
5.	Antwerp Diamond Bank N.V.	Belgium	1
6.	Bank Internasional Indonesia	Indonesia	1
7.	Bank of America	USA	5
8.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	Bahrain	2
9.	Bank of Ceylon	Sri Lanka	1
10.	Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	5
11.	Barclays Bank Plc.	United Kingdom	6
12.	BNP Paribas	France	8
13.	Calyon Bank	France	6
14.	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	Taiwan	1
15.	Citibank N.A.	USA	42
16.	DBS Bank Ltd.	Singapore	10

1	2	3	4
17.	Deutsche Bank	Germany	14
18.	HSBC Ltd.	Hong Kong	47
19.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	USA	1
20.	JSC VTB Bank	Russia	1
21.	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.	Thailand	1
22.	Mashreq Bank PSC	UAE	2
23.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	Japan	2
24.	Oman International Bank SAOG	Sultanate of Oman	2
25.	Shinhan Bank	South Korea	2
26.	Societe Generale	France	2
27.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	2
28.	Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	92
29.	State Bank of Mauritius	Mauritius	3
30.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	Japan	3
31.	UBS AG	Switzerland	1
32.	FirstRand Bank Ltd.	South Africa	1
			296

Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

1374. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP);

(b) whether the State Governments including Kerala have submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Government has approved the DPRs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) So far 1130 projects at the cost of Rs. 4183.83 crore have been approved for 18 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) under Part-A of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). Rs. 934.06 crore loan has been disbursed to the State utilities. State-wise details of projects sanctioned and loan disbursed are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 22 States including Kerala have submitted DPRs for funding under R-APDRP Part-A to the Government.

The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Assam and Kerala have submitted DPRs for funding under Part-A after last steering committee meeting held on 17-09-2009. All the above DPRs are under appraisal by Nodal Agency i.e. PFC.

(c) to (e) The DPRs for 43 eligible towns as submitted by state of Kerala for funding under Part-A are under appraisal by Nodal Agency i.e PFC.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned and loan disbursed

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost	Loan Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.02	116.40
2.	Bihar	10	81.18	
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45	
4.	Goa	4	104.89	31.37
5.	Gujarat	84	225.36	67.60
6.	Haryana	36	165.63	43.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	81.07	
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61	
9.	Karnataka	100	391.14	114.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	228.08	68.40
11.	Maharashtra	130	252.11	31.15
12.	Punjab	47	272.85	
13.	Rajasthan	87	315.94	94.57
14.	Sikkim	2	26.30	
15.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00	125.00
16.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82	2.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	168	665.50	190.22
18.	West Bengal	62	159.98	47.99
	Total	1130	4183.93	934.06

Interest Subsidy on Farm Loans

1375. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest subsidy on farm loans have been reduced to 2 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of people who have under the scheme benefited during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Consequent upon the Budget Announcement for 2009-10, the Government of India approved the Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Crop Loans to farmers, 2009-10. Some of the salient stipulations of the scheme are:

(i) Interest subvention of 2% per annum is applicable to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto Rs. 3,00,000 per farmer provided the lending institutions lend such loans @ 7% per annum.

(ii) An additional interest subvention @ 1% has been given to those prompt paying farmers who repay their short term crop loans within the period of interest subvention i.e. within one year of disbursement of such loans. This also implies that the prompt paying farmers would now get short term crop loans @ 6% per annum during the year 2009-10. This benefit would not accrue to those farmers who repay after one year of availing such loans.

(iii) Interest subvention is available to farmers from the date of disbursement till the date of repayment, subject to a maximum period of one year.

As the Scheme is under implementation, the data of number of persons benefited during the current year, State-wise is not available.

[Translation]

Loan Assistance from NCRPB

1376. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Work Executing Agencies of Meerut and Ghaziabad of the State of Uttar Pradesh under National Capital Territory (NCR) have not been getting loan assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) for the last few years for the infrastructural development of Meerut and Hapur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the concrete steps taken by NCRPB to remove such obstacles and ensure the infrastructural development of these cities;

(d) whether other State Governments are also facing technical impediments in the implementation of infrastructural development schemes in their cities under the NCR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Board to remove such impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) NCRPB has informed that the constituent State Governments and their implementing agencies are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports and approach NCRPB for financial assistance for the project, if required by them. No project/request for loan assistance has been received by the Board from Meerut and Ghaziabad during last three years except one project on creating power infrastructure in the Uttar Pradesh sub-region of NCR including Meerut and Ghaziabad, which was received in October, 2009 from Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. This is presently under appraisal in NCRPB.

Apart from this, NCRPB has assisted agencies of Government of Uttar Pradesh in preparing following

detailed project reports under the ADB Technical Assistance program:

(i) Detailed Project Report for Sewerage System for Hapur Town.

(ii) Detailed Project Report for Drainage System for Hapur Town.

(iii) Detailed Project Report for Solid Waste Management Plan for Ghaziabad.

Other constituent states of NCR viz. Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi have been approaching the Board as per their requirements in the respective areas and are getting the necessary loan assistance.

[English]

PNB Branch in Orissa

1377. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new branches of Punjab National Bank (PNB) are proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Punjab National Bank (PNB) has reported that it has indentified 62 centres in the State of Orissa for opening branches. The proposal has been submitted to the Reserve Bank of India for seeking authorization.

Distribution of Mutual Fund Products

1378. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mutual Fund products are not distributed through distributors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any instances of difficulties faced in this regard have come to notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) SEBI has informed that mutual fund products are being distributed through distributors' on outlets and also by direct subscription through internet.

(c) and (d) The system of payment of commission to distributors led to lack of control by the investors over the quality of service vis-á-vis the commissions borne by the investors. This situation creates conflict of interest wherein the quality of advice rendered to the investors could be influenced by factors other than the investors interest. In view of this, mutual funds were asked to migrate from a commission based model to fee based model. This measure ensures transparency, accountability and also empowers investors to make an informed choice. A writ petition filed by some distributors challenging SEBI circular on no load structure has also been dismissed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Loan by NABARD

1379. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned and released loan for the construction of bridges, new irrigation projects and other rural infrastructure projects etc. during the current year and 11th Plan period;

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

(c) the number of projects taken up so far therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) NABARD has reported the State-wise details of projects sanctioned, under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during the 11th Plan Period (2007-12 upto 30 September, 2009). These are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Sector-wise details of RIDF disbursements for Irrigation, Rural Connectivity (roads and bridges) and other rural infrastructure projects during the 11th Plan period are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of RIDF Loan Sanctioned during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Upto 30 September 2009)

Sl. No.	State	RIDF XIII (2007-08)						RIDF XIV (2008-09)					
		Irrigation		Bridges		Others		Irrigation		Bridges		Others	
		No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	366.29	38	40.65	3323	870.15	60	416.62	456	504.36	2839	394.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00			2	29.21	0	0.00	6	56.51	9	65.58
3.	Assam	0	0.00	84	88.49	0	0.00	0	0.00			112	113.23
4.	Bihar	730	104.22	24	23.69	927	461.15	5	90.13	30	130.01	41	532.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	66.29			0	0.00	13	71.88			0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00			3	27.27	1	85.50			0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1	190.23			788	458.79	0	0.00	2023	942.57	2004	142.56
8.	Haryana	30	147.18	85	60.10	15	51.17	47	113.53	15	106.52	49	67.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	157	44.73	19	31.06	193	223.48	1693	263.91	61	124.78	32	36.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	46.63	28	21.33	336	534.16	14	25.90	166	283.99	19	32.54
11.	Jharkhand	65	92.96	2	7.16	2826	306.74	0	0.00	107	177.49	241	453.27
12.	Karnataka	826	229.91	2	0.77	4472	730.02	358	183.35	355	232.14	1868	243.57
13.	Kerala	256	144.72	4	8.10	141	145.48	32	9.35			63	491.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52	1055.40	33	56.47	80	153.10	2	974.92			0	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	8103	818.58	191	73.21	423	191.92	54	591.32	507	277.22	270	254.11
16.	Manipur	0	0.00			0	0.00	0	0.00			0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.00			116	56.85	9	12.86	45	29.72	25	23.57
18.	Mizoram	0	0.00			23	22.33	0	0.00			3	1.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00			11	14.56	0	0.00	9	5.53	10	234.19
20.	Orissa	788	130.20	41	117.28	1208	261.49	291.52	335.91	32	177.91	87	335.44
21.	Punjab	21	28.14	18	29.34	417	278.13	4	13.20	125	242.95	849	269.04
22.	Rajasthan	15	181.59			2390	643.38	9	49.20	940	250.16	8	800.35
23.	Sikkim	23	0.53			94	41.63	80	1.92	13	41.76	201	55.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	154.78	49	50.73	2827	751.31	0	0.00	1241	331.36	1731	547.07
25.	Tripura	0	0.00	84	153.69	0	0.00	0	0.00			176	305.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	600	738.59			181	353.00	11886	606.77	606	185.32	80	160.19
27.	Uttarakhand	119	84.37	5	12.94	13	41.11	561	86.49	59	133.64	51	79.96
28.	West Bengal	1217	93.47	10	24.36	2210	543.23	23122	203.85	137	377.29	637	237.27
29.	UT of Puducherry							2	2.82	1	1.30	22	50.46
	Total	13174	4718.81	717	799.37	23019	7189.66	67104	4139.43	6934	4612.53	11427	5952.90

Sl. No.	State	RIDF XIII (2009-10)					
		Irrigation		Bridges		Others	
		No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.	No. Proj.	Sanc.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00			0	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00			1	2.25
3.	Assam	0	0.00	45	58.66	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	38	413.33	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	37.16			0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00			35	2.93
7.	Gujarat	0	0.00			799	304.47
8.	Haryana	545	147.54			18	97.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	2.81	9	61.83	62	122.10

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00			52	49.65
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00			16	343.98
12.	Karnataka	0	0.00			0	0.00
13.	Kerala	0	0.00	9	32.22	6	17.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	798.59			81	153.17
15.	Maharashtra	0	0.00			0	0.00
16.	Manipur	0	0.00			0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.00			0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0	0.00			0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0	0.00			0	0.00
20.	Orissa	442	32.89	64	176.44	16	130.69
21.	Punjab	1	49.11	9	23.93	11	54.13
22.	Rajasthan	0	0.00			1183	868.39
23.	Sikkim	0	0.00			2	4.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	99	111.87	826	242.75
25.	Tripura	0	0.00			0	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36	247.89	11	68.86	179	248.87
27.	Uttarakhand	77	21.98			0	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1286	80.47	11	26.56	1272	283.65
29.	UT of Puducherry	0	0.00			0	0.00
	Total	2399	1418.44	295	973.70	4559	2926.08

Statement-II

Sector-wise Sanctions under RIDF for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (As on 30 September 2009)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	RIDF XIII (2007-08)		RIDF XIV (2008-09)		RIDF XV (2009-10)	
		Sanctions	Disbursement	Sanctions	Disbursement	Sanctions	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Irrigation	4718.82	2869.00	4139.42	3251.99	1418.44	351.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Rural Connectivity	4709.38	3154.92	6741.86	4487.03	2643.31	220.51
3.	Social Sector	1598.20	1373.25	2667.48	1610.35	792.66	80.60
4.	Power Sector	148.37	192.94	231.74	105.69	0.00	6.30
5.	Others	1533.09	444.82	924.34	1003.58	463.81	55.43
	Total	12707.86	8034.93	14704.84	10458.64	5318.22	714.10

[Translation]

External Debt

1380. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of external debt on the country upto the end of last month;

(b) the total burden of the external debt on the country and the amount of loan repaid by the Government during the current financial year;

(c) the amount paid during each of the last three years and the current year till date towards interest and service charges for these loans; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to reduce the debt of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As per the latest data available, India's external debt stood at US$ 277.7 billion (Rs. 1,092,955 crore) as at end-June 2009 (P). Sovereign external debt outstanding was US$ 57.5 billion (Rs. 275,013 crore) as at end-June 2009 (P). The loan amount repaid by the Government on sovereign external debt was US$ 535 million during April-June 2009.

(c) Interest payments including service charges paid on total external debt and sovereign external debt during the last three years and April-June 2009 are as under:

Table: Interest Payments

(US$ million)

Year	Total External Debt	Sovereign External Debt
2006-07	5,468	895
2007-08 R	6,607	917
2008-09 PR	6,518	816
2009-10 (April-June) P	1,493	190

R: Revised;

PR: Partially Revised;

P: Provisional

(d) The main planks of external debt management policies have been regular monitoring of long and short-term debt, emphasis on concessional borrowings with lower interest and longer maturities, rationalizing External Commercial Borrowing guidelines and regulating their end-use.

[English]

National Nutrition Mission

1381. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and success achieved under the National Nutrition Mission during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government achieved the targets fixed for National Nutrition Mission during the said period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the further steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of National Nutrition Mission in various sectors of the country including priority sector; and

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilized by the State Governments under the National Nutrition Mission since its inception, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The National Nutrition Mission was set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 30th July 2003 with the following Terms of reference:

(i) To review and revise the goals set out in the National Nutrition Policy, 1993 and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition, 1995 keeping in view the present nutrition profile of the country.

(ii) To review the existing strategies adopted by the various Ministries concerned with nutrition and revise them for achieving the goals set out by the Mission.

(iii) To put in place effective mechanism for coordinating the efforts of different Ministries concerned with implementation of nutrition programmes to sub serve the nutrition goals.

(iv) To review the systems of data collection and monitoring of the nutrition status across different regions, groups and particularly the vulnerable population of the country.

(v) To review research and development and dissemination in the field of nutrition, specially regarding low-cost balanced diet, safe drinking water and sanitation, women and child development and health and family welfare.

(vi) To address special problems of nutrition during natural calamities.

(vii) Any other nutrition related issues arising from time to time.

Three meetings of the Executive Committee of NNM has been held during 2004-2008, under the Chairmanship of MOS(IC). In these meetings, several important recommendations relating to reduction of malnutrition among women and children were made and following action taken:

(i) Re-imposition of ban on sale of non-iodized salt.

(ii) Setting up of a Task Force on Micronutrient malnutrition.

(iii) Upward revision of supplementary nutrition norms and nutrition and feeding norms under the scheme ICDS.

A budget provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been kept in Budget Estimates (BE) 2009-10 for National Nutrition Mission. No State-wise allocation or release of funds has been made under National Nutrition Mission.

Regulatory Body for Real Estate Sector

1382. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a regulatory body for the real estate sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also finalized the draft bill in this regard eliciting comments from all the stakeholders;

(d) if so, the opinion expressed by the stakeholders on the draft bill; and

(e) the time by which the bill is likely to be finalized and introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other, the Ministry in consultation with various stakeholders has drafted a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200. The draft bill has been put on the website of the Ministry (http://mhupa.gov.in). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were sought by 06-11-2009 through the web site and issue of public notice and the feedback received is being collated and compiled for suitably incorporating in the proposed bill.

Distribution of Land to Tribals

1383. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of land distributed under the Land Reforms Commission Act during the last three years, tribe-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): 'Land and its management' falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States. The Department of Land Resources is the Nodal Department at the Centre to deal with such matters. Even so, the role of the Department of Land Resources is only of an advisory and coordinating nature in the field of land reforms.

The Department of Land Resources monitors the distribution of ceiling surplus lands to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (STs) and others by Quarterly Reports, but this monitoring is not done tribe-wise in respect of STs. The State-wise distribution of ceiling surplus lands to the Scheduled Tribes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land to Tribals

(Area in Acres)

Sl. No.	State	As on 31-3-2007	As on 31-3-2008	As on 31-3-2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120792	120928	121913
2.	Assam	58986	58986	58986
3.	Bihar	39978	24800	34156
4.	Chhattisgarh	29047	29047	29047
5.	Gujarat	33654	34244	36887
6.	Haryana	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	245	245	245
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	277	277	277
10.	Karnataka	8334	8461	8196
11.	Kerala	9364	9364	6035
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51305	51315	51315
13.	Maharashtra	97587	100411	100436
14.	Manipur	97	97	97
15.	Orissa	66303	66303	66310
16.	Punjab	743	743	743
17.	Rajasthan	50501	50501	50509
18.	Tamil Nadu	320	320	320
19.	Tripura	448	448	448
20.	Uttar Pradesh	974	974	974
21.	West Bengal	226931	222394	222394
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	0	0	0
24.	Pudducherry	0	0	0
	Total	795886	779858	789288

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Destitute Children

1384. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of achievements made under the schemes related to the welfare of street/orphan/destitute children in the country during each of the last three years and the current years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing the following Plan schemes during the last tyhree years i.e., 2006-07 to 2008-09, for the welfare of destitute children:

(i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice;

(ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children;

(iii) Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country adoption.

The details of grants released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), number of homes/projects assisted and number of beneficiaries assisted under the schemes at (i) and (ii) above during the last three years, are available in the Ministry's website-www.wcd.nic.in and details under the scheme at (iii) above are available in the Central Adoption Resource Agency's website-adoptionindia.nic.in.

The above three schemes have been merged into the newly launched centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)'. This scheme is implemented from the current financial year 2009-10 through the State Governments/UT Administrations, Childline India Foundation (CIF) and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

During the current financial year 2009-10, Rs. 3.00 crore has been released under this scheme to Childline India Foundation, for running of childline service. However, no grant could be released to the State Governments/UT Administrations so far under this scheme as complete proposals have not been received.

Commission on Tribes

1385. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe Commission under the headship of Shri Balkrishna Renke has presented its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and action taken/being taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) As ascertained from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes has submitted its report on 2nd July, 2008.

(b) and (c) The report is under consideration in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

[English]

Excise Duty Exemption

1386. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request for the exemption from Excise Duties on sale of goods in the domestic tariff area in respect of the electronics and hardware products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Government has received requcst for exempting Optical Disk Drives (ODD) from excise duty on being cleared from an Export Oriented Unit (EOUs) into the Domestic tariff area (DTA). EOUs have been provided several benefits in the form of customs and excise duty exemption on raw materials, inputs, consumables and capital goods so that they may export goods in a competitive manner. These benefits are not available to other units operating in the domestic tariff area. Granting excise duty exemption to goods sold by EOUs in the DTA would provide them undue advantage over other units.

Education Loan

1387. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Banks' Association is following the Government policies for granting educational loan to the students from weaker the sections;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the non-payment/denial of educational loans by banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The

Model Educational Loan Scheme formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has the main emphasis that every meritorious student though poor is provided with an opportunity to pursue education, in India or abroad, with the financial support from the banking system, with affordable terms and conditions. The objective is that no deserving student is denied an opportunity to pursue higher education for want of financial support. The IBA has reported that banks have been following the Scheme in letter and sprit.

(b) and (c) Specific complaints regarding non-sanctioning/delay in sanctioning loans received, if any, are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

[Translation]

Funds for RIDF

1388. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of total funds allocated and funds released/provided under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for various purposes like flood control, basic infastructure to farmers, etc. during each of the last three years and the current year till date; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided for the purpose in 2010-11, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The data for the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The State-wise allocation of fund for 2010-11 will be made taking into consideration various parameters by NABARD on the basis of allocation to be provided in the Union Budget for RIDF.

Statement-I

State-wise Sanctions and Disbursements for Past three years

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	RIDF XII (2006-07)		RIDF XIII (2007-08)		RIDF XIV (2008-09)	
	Sanction	Disbursed	Sanction	Disbursed	Sanction	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	753.64	714.24	1277.09	1009.79	1315.21	1081.00
Arunachal Pradesh	139.21	54.10	29.22	62.28	122.09	84.84
Assam	282.74	150.00	88.49	188.00	113.23	200.00
Bihar	589.80	201.13	589.04	296.96	752.23	495.17
Chhattisgarh	53.17	116.15	66.29	59.66	71.88	113.19
Goa	0.00	0.00	27.27	5.35	85.50	65.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	829.29	879.01	649.03	712.05	1084.93	884.54
Haryana	251.52	186.89	258.45	220.31	287.94	285.62
Himachal Pradesh	273.48	140.38	299.27	200.00	425.12	220.00
Jammu and Kashmir	461.05	182.71	602.13	250.63	342.43	410.64
Jharkhand	331.03	154.86	406.86	218.27	630.76	320.00
Karnataka	497.30	292.56	960.70	333.57	659.05	453.87
Kerala	260.50	240.21	298.30	191.21	500.71	205.91
Madhya Pradesh	728.72	499.20	1264.97	652.70	974.92	752.21
Maharashtra	513.09	146.49	1083.71	523.79	1122.66	874.29
Manipur	15.74	1.56		4.12	0.00	1.40
Meghalaya	23.70	21.25	56.85	29.26	66.15	41.40
Mizoram	8.19	14.00	22.33	14.00	1.07	14.00
Nagaland	24.60	26.08	14.57	27.00	239.72	57.18
Orissa	497.93	187.06	508.96	230.65	849.25	366.30
Punjab	552.66	283.05	335.62	382.54	525.20	450.00
Rajasthan	766.99	350.75	824.97	500.00	1099.71	700.00
Sikkim	16.21	7.53	42.16	14.54	99.27	40.00
Tamil Nadu	799.21	466.41	956.83	801.69	905.42	846.07
Tripura	161.30	28.03	153.69	30.99	305.03	47.54
UT of Puducherry					54.57	
Uttar Pradesh	1035.38	381.53	1091.59	549.69	952.29	729.77
Uttaranchal	32.48	122.75	138.41	149.42	300.08	192.13
West Bengal	513.36	374.65	661.06	376.47	818.42	526.07
Grand Total	10412.29	6222.58	12707.86	8034.93	14704.84	10458.64

Statement-II

RIDF XV (2009-10)—Allocation Vs Sanction (upto 14 October 2009)

(Rs. in crore)

State	Normative Allocation	Sanction
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	966.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	176.00	2.25
Assam	335.00	58.66
Bihar	701.00	413.33
Chhattisgarh	540.00	37.16
Goa	180.00	2.93
Gujarat	821.00	304.47
Haryana	343.00	245.05
Himachal Pradesh	397.00	186.76
Jammu and Kashmir	569.00	49.65
Jharkhand	513.00	343.98
Karnataka	637.00	
Kerala	291.00	49.63
Madhya Pradesh	914.00	951.76
Maharashtra	842.00	
Manipur	53.00	
Meghalaya	114.00	
Mizoram	87.00	
Nagaland	78.00	
Orissa	584.00	340.02
Punjab	340.00	127.16
Rajasthan	863.00	868.38
Sikkim	66.00	4.13
Tamil Nadu	706.00	354.63
Tripura	92.00	
Uttar Pradesh	1,170.00	565.61
Uttarakhand	379.00	21.99
West Bengal	743.00	390.67
RIDF Total	14,000.00	5,318.22

[English]

Forest Villages in the Country

1389. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government developed/proposed to develop 'Model Tribal Villages' and 'Forest Villages';

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

(c) the parameters adopted therefor;

(d) the details of schemes implemented for the upliftment of forest villages; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and spent thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) There is no proposal m the Ministry to develop "Model Tribal Villages". Programme for development of forest villages was launched in 2005-06, during the Tenth plan. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to livelihood are taken up for implementation.

There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States. Rs. 60876.26 lakh has been released for 2413 forest villages in these 12 States so far. On an average, funding of project works amounting to Rs. 30.00 lakh per village is done under the programme.

A Statement showing State-wise proposals received/ approved for forest villages, fund released and utilization reported during the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of forest villages	No. of forest villages for which proposals received and approved	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
				Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported	Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported	Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported	Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Assam	499	498	4059.00	3032.86	1817.42	1346.92	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	422	4359.00	4359.00	4161.37	3731.46	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	199	199	1979.00	1979.00	1434.38	620.09	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	24	129.71	85.58	173.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	893	867	6190.65	6190.65	10472.42	10472.42	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	1914.51
6.	Meghalaya	23	23	0.00	0.00	390.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	85	85	202.50	202.50	1317.50	1317.50	190.00	190.00	180.00	0.00
8.	Orissa	20	20	157.14	141.32	133.46		0.00	0.00	558.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	62	62	0.00	0.00	930.00	328.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	0.00	0.00	566.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	170	170	2104.00	2104.00	699.00	621.41	0.00	0.00	12550.00	0.00

Austerity on Government Expenditure Measures

1390. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced austerity measures on the Government expenditure as a result of current drought situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Ministries, thereto, Ministry-wise;

(c) whether any sector of the economy has been affected due to cut in the expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Finance has advised all Ministries/Departments, *inter alia*, to effect mandatory cuts in non-plan expenditure under various heads and issued economy instructions related to domestic and foreign travel, purchase of vehicles, holding of seminars and conferences etc. Ministries/Departments are charged with the responsibility of ensuring compliance to these economy measures.

(c) No report in this regard has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Recovery of Excise Duty

1391. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of excise duty evasion on drugs have come up in various states including Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the names of the companies, the product and the amount of excise duty to be recovered there from; and

(d) the amount of excise duty recovered from the said companies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Some cases of excise duty evasion on drugs have been detected.

(b) The details for the last three financial years are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Nos. of cases	Duty involved
2006-07	187	58.72
2007-08	116	30.89
2008-09	48	60.72

(c) and (d) The names of the companies where the duty evasion is more than Rs. 1 crore and the products and the excise duty to be recovered from them, and amount recovered, if any is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Product manufactured	Duty involved	Duty recovered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tien Yuan India Pvt. Ltd.	Menthol Crystal	40.04	0

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tien Yuan Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	Menthol Crystal	22.13	2.00
3.	Gaurav Pharma	P and P Medicines	12.28	
4.	Cadila Healthcare	Pharmaceutical products	9.01	0
5.	Sharp Menthol	Menthol Crystal	7.92	0
6.	Socrus Pharmaceuticals	P and P Medicines	3.46	3.36
7.	Aurobindo Pharma	P and P Medicines	2.40	0
8.	Sharp Aromatics	Menthol	2.14	0
9.	Emcure Pharmaceuticals	P and P Medicines	1.51	0
10.	Themis Lab	P and P Medicines	1.50	0.71
11.	Makcur laboratories	P and P Medicines	1.38	1.00
12.	Surya Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Bulk Drugs	1.30	0
13.	Naprod Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	P.P. Medicines	1.29	0
14.	USV Ltd. (M/s Vardhaman Remedies)	P.P. Medicines	1.26	0
15.	Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Pharmaceutical products	1.21	0
16.	Co-Valent lab	Bulk Drugs	1.00	0.91

Securities Appellate Tribunal Board

1392. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) board is being widened with more powers to deal with appeals against the insurance and pension regulators; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) At present, as per the Insurance Act, 1938 an appeal against an order made by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Authority) can be preferred to the Central Government. However, as the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) is a quasi judicial body set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 with a Presiding Officer and two other members, who are qualified and experienced in the matters of corporate laws, securities laws, finance, economics etc., the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22-12-2008, *inter-alia*, proposed that appeal against an order made by the Authority will lie to SAT instead of Central Government. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Bill, 2005 which lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha, also *inter-alia*, provided for SAT as the appellate authority against orders made by PFRDA.

Construction of Monorail

1393. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct Monorail in various States as a feeder service to the Metro project;

(b) if so, whether project proposals in this regard have been received from various State Governments including Government of Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details and present status thereof, State-wise and project-wise;

(d) the estimated cost of these projects alongwith its funding pattern; and

(e) the target date of beginning and completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

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

Fake Currency through ATMs

1394. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI :
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the circulation of fake currencies through the ATMs installed by various banks across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on such complaints during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry regarding the circulation of fake currency through ATMs;

(d) if so, the outcome of such enquiry; and

(e) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the last four years a few instances of counterfeit currency being dispensed through ATMs have come to their notice, the details of which are given below:—

Year	No. of pieces
2005	21
2006	NIL
2007	07
2008	04
Upto June 2009	04

The banks from whose ATMs counterfeits were dispensed were advised suitably to redress the complaint to the satisfaction of the customer.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Upon receiving the complaints of fake notes being dispensed through ATMs of various banks, RBI took the matter with all the banks and advised them to ensure that only properly sorted and examined notes are dispensed through ATMs and across counters. RBI has further instructed banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100 and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by Note Sorting Machines. Banks have also been advised to use, by March 2010, Note Sorting Machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts of Rs 1 crore and above and also in those branches having average daily cash receipts between Rs. 50 lakh and Rs 1 crore by March 2011.

As a part of the public awareness campaign to educate the public, RBI has also been popularizing the security features of the bank notes through its website, posters displayed at branches of the bank etc. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has also been released in theaters besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus stations/railway stations etc.

To check the menace of counterfeiting of bank-notes, the Reserve Bank has initiated several measures, which include, augmenting security features on the bank

notes so as to render counterfeiting difficult and expensive.

Credit to Agriculture Sector

1395. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Wili the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial banks and the cooperative credit outlets are lagging behind their targets of providing credit to the agriculture sector during the current year as per the report on the trend and progress of banking in India 2008-09 released by Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details of the targets set and the achievements made against them as regards the credit flow to the agriculture sector as on date during the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the poor credit off-take in the farm sector and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The target for credit flow to the agriculture sector for the year 2009-10 and the disbursement there against (provisional) by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) respectively upto 30-9-2009 (01 April, 2009 to 30 September, 2009) as reported by NABARD is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Target	Achievement as on 30 September, 2009 (provisional)	Achievement in %age
1.	Commercial Banks	250,000	92,595.08	37.04
2.	Cooperative Banks	45,000	27,704.85	61.57
3.	RRBs	30,000	17,531.31	58.44
	Total	325,000	137,831.24	42.41

NABARD has reported that as compared to the corresponding period last year there has been a positive growth rate or about 40%. The achievement to target has been approximately 42% this year upto 30 September, 2009 whereas it was around 35% of the target for same period last year. It may be observed that both Cooperative Banks and RRBs have achieved more than 50% of target allocated to them.

Vaccine for Swine Flu

1396. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) in its Report has warned of the shortage of vaccine in the wake of a winter surge in the cases of Swine Flu in developing countries, including India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective steps taken or being taken by the Government to make the vaccine available immediately to the effected people;

(d) whether the Government proposes to produce indigenously developed vaccine for Swine Flu to meet any shortage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) World Health Organization has observed that the pandemic flu vaccine may not be available in time for the winter surge. The observation is based on the fact that the pandemic vaccine manufacturing capacity is limited.

(c) to (e) Government of India constituted a Committee under Secretary (Health Research) to address this issue. Regular meetings were held with potential Indian manufacturers and with those external sources from which vaccine can be imported.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is working on a two step strategy. Development of pandemic vaccine by indigenous manufacturers is being encouraged. Three companies (Serum Institute, Pune; Panacea Biotech, Gurgaon and Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad) are working towards this and it is expected that clinical trials would start in January 2010. If all goes well, indigenous vaccine would be available by June 2010.

To cover the interim period, Government of India is importing four million doses of Pandemic vaccine to vaccinate the high risk group. This vaccine would be available by December 2009.

Use of IUCDS for Family Planning

1397. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the use of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCDs) for family planning to mitigate the health related risks associated with such programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to move beyond family planning and reproductive health to adopt a holistic perspective on the women's health; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) To encourage the use of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCDs) for family planning for mitigating the health related risks associated with such programmes, Government of India has:

(i) For promoting the use of spacing method in family planning, introduced Copper T 380A with an effectiveness period of 10 years in 2002,

(ii) In 2006 under repositioning IUCD strategy, launched "Alternative Training Methodology in IUCD", and

(iii) To promote IUCD, has adopted diverse strategies including advocacy of IUCD at various levels: community mobilization for IUCD; capacity building of public health system staff and intensive IEC activities.

(c) and (d) Family Planning and focus on reproductive health are the components of Government of India's broader perspective of providing accessible, affordable and quality health care, especially to the vulnerable sections of society including women.

Overdrawal of Power from the Central Grid

1398. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directions to the State Governments to curb overdrawal of power from the Central Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in spite of these instructions, the States are overdrawing power from the Central Grid;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) *inter-alia* include regulation of Inter-State transmission of electricity and specify Grid Code. The directions for curbing the over-drawal are, therefore, primarily issued by the CERC.

(b) The Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) specified by CERC provides that the constituent States, through their State Load Depatch Centres (SLDCs), shall always endeavour to restrict their net drawal from the grid to within their respective drawal schedules, whenever the system frequency is below 49.5 Hz. When the frequency falls below 49.2 Hz, requisite load shedding shall be carried out in the concerned State(s) to curtail the over-drawal. The Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC), being the designated apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region, Is *inter-alia* entrusted with the function of giving such directions and exercising such supervision and control as may be required for ensuring stability of grid operations in the region under its control. As part of this process, RLDCs in real time issue messages to the concerned State/Utilities who are found to be violating the grid operation norms. These messages are based on the frequency and also the quantum and sustained nature of the over-drawals. In case, the over-drawals persist despite the messages, RLDC also resorts to physical opening of certain inter-connectors to contain the over-drawals. In addition to weekly reporting of over-drawals at low frequency, cases of persistent over-drawals at low frequency, where adequate remedial action were not taken by the States are also brought to the attention of CERC by RLDC through Petitions. IEGC also provides that in case of persistent non-compliance of any of the provisions of IEGC, the matter shall be reported by any agency/RLDC to Member Secretary, Regional Power Committee (RPC). The Member Secretary, RPC shall verify and take-up the matter with the defaulting agency for expeditious termination of the non-compliance. In case of inadequate response to the efforts made by the Member Secretary, RPC, the non-compliance shall be reported to CERC. CERC in-turn, after due process, may order the defaulting agency for compliance, failing which, the CERC may take appropriate action.

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has also taken many steps to curb over-drawal by the States/ Utilities. Suo-motu proceedings had been initiated against the utilities in States like, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, etc. and penalties have been imposed. In some cases penalty was also imposed on responsible officers by the Commission of the concerned States/Utilities.

Several Adjudication cases were also taken up by the Commission on the petitions filed by Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) against the States/Utilities over-drawing from grid and endangering the grid security. Penalties were imposed on the utilities in Delhi, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan through the adjudication process on the complaint by Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre (NRLDC).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The drawal of power by the States from the Grid varies on month to month basis and day to day basis and also in real-time depending on the demand for electricity and its availability from various sources at any point of time. The State/UT-wise details of schedule and drawal of energy during April to October, 2009. In respect of those States/UTs which have over-drawn energy are given in the enclosed Statement. The primary reason for over-drawal of electricity by the beneficiaries from the Grid is their tendency to supply electricity beyond their legitimate share and availability from their own sources.

(e) CERC has specified Regulations for Un-

scheduled Interchange (UI) charges and related matters in 2009. These Regulations *Inter-alia* specify the frequency linked UI charges to be paid for over-drawal by the buyer or beneficiary. In addition to the UI rate corresponding to frequency of 49.2 Hz, additional UI charges are levied below 49.2 Hz at the rate of 40% of the UI rate corresponding to frequency of 49.22 Hz. Provisions have also been made for review of UI and additional UI charges by CERC on a six-monthly basis or earlier.

The matter is also taken up by the Central Transmission Utility and Ministry of Power whenever required. Recently, in view of consistent over-drawal of power by Uttar Pradesh at frequencies below 49.2 Hz, the matter was taken up by the Ministry of Power with Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

Schedule and Drawal of Energy in respect of States/UTs with over-drawal of Energy for the year 2009-10 (April-October, 2009)

(Figures in Million Unit)

State/UT/System	Schedule	Drawal	Over Drawal
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
Chandigarh	928.629	1003.788	75.159
Haryana	9787.315	10402.721	615.406
Himachal Pradesh	694.042	805.745	111.703
Punjab	12412.948	12585.979	173.031
Rajasthan	10575.860	10723.011	147.151
Uttar Pradesh	16004.378	19153.275	3148.897
Uttarakhand	1701.345	2017.222	315.877
Western Region			
Maharashtra	15318.000	15388.570	70.570
Daman and Diu	932.790	968.780	35.990
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1983.890	2029.880	45.990
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	8215.750	8258.622	42.872
Karnataka	4444.331	4582.279	137.948
Kerala	3430.096	3623.632	193.536
Tamil Nadu	10236.968	10739.729	502.761

1	2	3	4
Eastern Region*			
Bihar	5344.528	5444.755	100.227
DVC	–152.790	450.268	603.058
Orissa	3844.692	4310.489	465.797
North Eastern Region			
Nagaland	199.476	216.868	17.392

*From 31-03-2009 to 01-11-2009.

Iodine Deficiency among Children

1399. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several children are suffering from deficiency of Iodine in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any studies in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings of the study; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) As per Surveys conducted in school going children by the Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research, State Health Directorates and Health Institutions, out of 324 districts surveyed covering all the States/UTs, 263 districts are endemic i.e. where the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders is more than 10%.

(d) In order to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), the Government of India is implementing 100% centrally assisted National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the entire country. The important components of the programme are iodine deficiency disorders survey/ resurvey, laboratory monitoring of iodated salt and urinary iodine excretion, health education and publicity and supply of iodated salt in place of common salt. Under the programme funds are being provided to States/UTs for establishment of IDD Cell, IDD monitoring laboratory, survey/resurvey and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

[Translation]

Schemes for Women and Children Welfare

1400. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare and development of women and children as on date in the country including Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government evaluates these schemes periodically;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(d) whether some State Governments have not fully utilized the funds during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise alongwith the reasons thereofor;

(f) the number of new schemes launched by the Government recently in this regard;

(g) the details of the schemes under which beneficiary entrepreneurs have been benefited, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(h) the necessary steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) and (f) The details of the schemes being implemented by the Governments as well as the details of the funds released are available on the Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in. These details are also available in the Annual Reports 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha. For ICDS, which is the major scheme of the Ministry, funds released and expenditure reported by the States/D.T.s during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is also available in the Annual Reports uploaded on the Ministry's website.

(d) and (e) Some State Governments and UT Administrations have not fully utilized the funds under Swayamsidha Scheme of the Ministry (which ended on 31-3-2008) due to paucity of time as they received the fund in the last month of 2007-08. Statement showing funds released/utilized under Swayamsidha Scheme during the last three years is enclosed in Statement.

(g) and (h) The schemes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and STEP programme (Support to Training and Employment Programme) promote formation of women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) enabling women to become micro-entrepreneurs. Details of the beneficiaries are displayed on the Ministry's website.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released during 2006-07	Fund Utilized during 2006-07	Fund released during 2007-08	Fund Utilized during 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.84	50	0	231.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	11.05	9.35	9.35
3.	Assam	100	50	110.12	138.00
4.	Bihar	270	188.71	492.45	241.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	25	28.89	57.63	114.36
6.	Gujarat	299.4	255.08	69.96	47.44
7.	Haryana	0	43.70	24.35	5.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34.39	37.91	44.25	26.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.85	107.83	36.85	0
10.	Jharkhand	50	0	127.47	35.80
11.	Karnataka	26.05	10.20	0	27.05
12.	Kerala	52.6	0	4.76	30.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	100	79	115.4	113.00
14.	Maharashtra	100	0	36.04	63.20
15.	Manipur	14.49	25.88	32.73	32.73
16.	Meghalaya	30.89	31.35	0	30.89
17.	Mizoram	0.33	0.33	11.31	0
18.	Nagaland	0	23.36	0	0
19.	Orissa	100	75.24	105.93	125.82
20.	Punjab	71.76	20.30	0	68.00
21.	Rajasthan	200	244.89	18.23	60.81
22.	Sikkim	39.84	44.25	22.6	2.43
23.	Tamil Nadu	150.01	167.03	65.76	65.76
24.	Tripura	0	0	19.75	0.25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	485.35	200.52	539.33	232.95
26.	Uttaranchal	37.79	23.17	33.73	45.83
27.	West Bengal	327.75	233.24	0	57.38
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2.97	0
29.	Delhi	10	4.37	0	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0	5.66	0	0.61
31.	Pondicherry	14.8	13.33	0	8.06
	Total	2820.49	1986.64	1980.97	1840.11

Unauthorised Occupation in Government Quarters

1401. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of Central Service in Delhi who are residing in Government accommodations unauthorisedly even after the lapse of allotment period;

(b) the number of complaints of illegal occupation in Government accommodations/premises received during the last three years, as on date;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the number of such cases disposed of and lying pending during the said period; and

(d) the preventive measures taken by the Government to check such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) 641 officers are residing unauthorisedly as on date.

(b) In respect of (a) above 15 complaints were received during the last three years. In addition 3882 complaints were received regarding Subletting of Government Quarters in Delhi.

(c) with reference to (a) above, in all the 641 cases, allotments have been cancelled. Out of these 641 cases, 21 cases are subjudice before the Civil Courts and 600 cases have been referred to the court of Estate Officer for eviction, 08 cases are under consideration for regularisation, retention, interpool-exchnage, etc. and remaining 12 cases are in the process of being referred for initiation of eviction proceedings under P.P. (E) Act. With reference to (b) above, out of 3882 complaints regarding Subletting of Government Quarters in Delhi, 1992 Quarters have been inspected and out of which allotment of 764 quarters has been cancelled. Remaining 1890 complaints are pending for inspection/enquiry.

(d) Periodic review of allotment is carried out and if an allottee is found occupying Government accommodation beyond permissible retention period, proceedings in each case is initiated under the PP Act, 1971. In addition, surprise inspections are carried out to detect the unauthorized occupation in Government Quarters.

Tribal Welfare Schemes

1402. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in the implementation of various schemes for Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the country including Rajasthan, Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise and details thereof;

(b) the details of funds released to and utilized by each such Non-Governmental organisation during the last three years scheme-wise, state-wise/union territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in distribution of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing the following schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country including Rajasthan through NGOs viz. (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, (ii) Coaching for Scheduled Tribes, (iii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts, (iv) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, and (v) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). The Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of Non-Governmental Organisations and funds released under these schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, no grants are released to NGOs unless they furnish utilization certificate of grants released in previous year.

(c) to (e) Do not arise as none of the schemes provide for distribution of funds by NGOs.

Statement

Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise Funds Released under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes' during the last three years, i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses	Project	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWAREIS), Telgu Sansk-shrme Bhawan, 2nd Floor, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	18-Residential School	0	0	26840363
2.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1451295	1455030	1320000
3.	Grani Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devt., 6th Ward, Kota Street, At-Urvakonda, Dist. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	0	3073835	0
4.	Grameena Samkshema Sangam, Kala-kada, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	601830	0
5.	Intercultural Cooperation Foundation (ICF) India at Amboth Thanda, R.R., District, Andhra Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	99000	628485
6.	Integrated Devt. Agency, Raithupet, AT-Raithupeta, Nandigama, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh	10-Bedded School and Mobile Dispensary	781740	0	390870
7.	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500027	Residential School	852301	1009080	1311200
8.	R.K. Mission, Korukonda Road, Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	327164	783827	0
9.	R.K. Mission Ashram, R.K. Beach, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	0	409653	0
10.	Rural Organisation for Social Activity, At/PO: Manthenavanipalem Dist. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1987776	519660	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sarada Educational Society, At: Vinukonda, Dist. Guntoor, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1932228	0	0
12.	Seva Bharati at Burgamphad, District Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	Hostel	654192	702578	710294
13.	Simhapuri Vidya Seva Samiti at Somsekharpuram, Nellore-District, Andhra Pradesh	10-Bedded Hospital	1245204	962910	602910
14.	Society for Assistance and Vocational Education, Machilipatnam, Dist. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	0	416294	0
15.	Sri Laxmi Mahila Mandali, D.No. 15-155, Mylavaram (V and M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh	Non-Residential School	593730	603630	0
16.	Sir Parameswari Educational Society, Almkur, Dist. Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	347602	0	0
17.	Sunitha Mahila Mandali, Yeleswaran, East Godavari Dist., Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	2808108	1077620	0
18.	Swan Educational Society, Near Doccalamma Temple, R.P. Road Secundrabad, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School, Typing and Mobile Library Cum A.V. Unit	1141904	0	0
19.	Society for Integared Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163-A Prakash Road, Dist.-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	976851	0	788006
20.	Narayana Educational and Rural Development Society (Sri Mandalappu Narayana Educational Society), at Pargi, Rangareddy Distt., Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	975771	0	2277302
	Total		**16075866**	**11714947**	**34869430**
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
21.	Ramakrishna Mission, Port Blair, Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Computer Training Centre	154152	129862	0
	Total		**154152**	**129862**	**0**
Arunachal Pradesh					
22.	Abotani Ashram Welfare Association, Naharlagun-791110, Arunachal Pradesh	Hostel	1209528	0	0
23.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residentaial School and Mobile Dispensary	2564460	2459610	3643050

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residentaial School and Mobile Dispensary	1408680	1644210	0
25.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Dist. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1443939	1127142	0
26.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	2-Computer Training Centre, Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	6380676	5864378	9325597
27.	R.K. Mission PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Dist., Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V. Unit	3060840	9182520	15189380
28.	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	4847160	4687684	7403707
29.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Pin-786630, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	2752569	2782494	0
30.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.)	Hostel	1733759	688595	0
31.	Vivekananda Kendra Arunjyoti, Itanagar, At-Itanagar, Distt. Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh	Workers Training Centre and Mobile Library	0	1477820	0
32.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School (P+S)	2092656	2408670	3438990
	Total		**27494267**	**32323123**	**39000724**
Assam					
33.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO: Ulubari, Guwahati-781007, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	583155	390870	0
34.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Guwahati), Lakhra Road, Kahilipura, Guwahati, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	0	1076445	679865

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill, Dhopatari, Dist. Kamrup, Assam	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	1440180	1820880	2313450
36.	Gram Vikas Parishad, At: Rangalo, Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	390870	390870	0
37.	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, Distt-Nagaon, Assam	Computer Training Centre	208260	0	208260
38.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Ulubari, Guwahati Assam	Hostel, Mobile Disp. and Library	799200	802045	1328274
39.	R.K. Mission Sevashram, R.K. Mission Road, Silchar, Assam	Hostel	0	389430	1078253
40.	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Library and Non-Residential School	706230	695430	1095300
41.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, PO/Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	390870	390870	706950
42.	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi (H.QRs.)	4-Hostel	1882152	2571399	0
43.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sewa Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.)	Hostel	471987	0	0
	Total		**6872904**	**8528239**	**7410352**
Chhattisgarh					
44.	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill+PO-Panduka, District-Raigarch, Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School	54000	600998	0
45.	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/ PO: Budhwani, Dist., Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Residential School	1213133	1267020	1647270
46.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Training Centre and Automobile Engineering+ New Projects of Divyan Agri. Trg. and Allied Subjects and Mobile Dispensary	2414905	2087969	4018188

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Sewa Bharati (Madhya Bharat), 'Matruchhaya', Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Opp. Maida Mill, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, Pin-462011 (H.Qrs.)	Three units of CTC, two units of Hostel and a Residential School	485677	1569086	0
48.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, Tribal Welfare Project Office, Kirti Studio, Deviganj Road, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh-497001	Mobile Dispensary and Drinking Water	456111	0	0
	Total		**4623826**	**5525073**	**5665458**
Gujarat					
49.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Dediapada, Distt.—Navasari, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	401670	401670	0
50.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur (Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non-Residential School, Mobile Dispensary, Mobile AV Unit	5143618	2724822	4634749
51.	Bharat Yatra Kendra, AT/PO-Dediapada, Distt.-Naramada, Pin-393040, Gujarat	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing Training Centre	1000881	386730	773460
52.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat	Hostel	756104	1507401	0
53.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Dist. Jhalod, Gujarat	Residential School	3298500	1246860	1769310
54.	Samt Shri Asaramji Ashram, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	0	401670	0
55.	Shiv Shakti Education Trust, H.No. 17, Municipal Shopping Cente, Near New Fire Station, Dahod, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	194814	0	0
56.	Shree Adivasi Yuvak Seva Sangh, Jhalod, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat	Non-Residential School and Residential School	2714162	0	0
57.	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat	Hostel	932791	0	0
58.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	0	2276229	1135300

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Shree Swaminarayan Education Trust, At-Molhapandha, Dist-Valsad, Gujarat	Residential School	989325	1039320	1028142
60.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi-55 (H.Qrs.)	Computer Training Centre at Dahod	405535	0	0
	Total		**15837400**	**9984702**	**9340961**
Himachal Pradesh					
61.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Dist. Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh	Hostel	466110	512482	0
62.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Manali, Dist. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	1569096	2272050	2035080
63.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Dist. Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	1039320	2438280	0
64.	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/ PO: Rangrik, Dist. Lahaul Spiti., Himachal Pradesh	Hostel	848160	1552446	0
65.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt., Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	1914000	3871920	3795900
	Total		**5836686**	**10647178**	**5830980**
Jammu and Kashmir					
66.	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Gurjur Colony, Jammu and Kashmir	Mobile Dispensary	3324752	2513715	0
67.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society, Vill: Gulabgarh, PO: Athouli, Dist. Doda, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	2638260	0	3352051
68.	Lamdon Social Welfare Society, Leh, Ladhak, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	0	1108364	1112934
69.	Mahabodhi International Meditation, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	0	1066705	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	AICURD, Gole Market, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	CTC (3), Typing and Shorthand Centre (3)	0	0	2010315
	Total		**5963012**	**4688784**	**6475300**
Jharkhand					
71.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist: Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	0	2577150	1995900
72.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin-831011, Jharkhand	3-Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bamboo, AV Unit, 20 K and Weaving Centre, 2-20-Bedded Hospital and 2-Residential School	8895419	12919185	13033039
73.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathia, PO-Raniswar, Dist-Dumka, Jharkhand	Residential School (2), 20-Bedded Hospital, Mobial Dispensary, Knitting and Weaving	0	4758371	0
74.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, AT-Bariatu, Indraprastha Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	0	0	1470110
75.	R.K. Mission Math, AT/PO/Dist: Jamtara-815351, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	338709	327364	0
76.	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training, Typing and Mobile-Library-cum-AV Unit	763914	980115	2317354
77.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Divyan Unit, Mobile Dispensary, Library, AV Unit	4202830	4454814	5134192
78.	R.K. Mission TB Sanotorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	50-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	4112773	4914285	10625825
79.	Shri Narsingh Memorial Trust, Dhanbad, Jharkhand	10-Bedded Hospital	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India Anurag Kutir, KGD Road, Kunti, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	589296	0	193726
	Total		**18902941**	**30931284**	**34770146**
Karnataka					
81.	Ashirwad Rural Development Trust (R), K.H.B. Colony, Distt.-Gudibande, Karnataka	10-Bedded Hospital	2055420	1027710	1616400
82.	Bharati Educational Trust, AT-Pathapally Taluk, Bagepalli, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1025460	1028720	1605187
83.	Dr. Ambedkar Educational Society (R), At-Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure, Pin-577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere Dist., Karnataka	Residential School	2077830	1039200	1609404
84.	Dr. Jachani Rastriya Sevapeetha, No. 49, H.B. Samaj Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, Karnataka	Non-Residential School	0	1768433	537438
85.	Harihara Graminbirudhi Sangh, At: Chikkaballapur Taluk, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary	781740	390870	685350
86.	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H.No. 32, R.R. Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Dist., Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary and Non-Residential School	0	3340908	2275020
87.	Nayak Student Federation, Gokak, Belgaum, Karnataka	Residential Primary School	1011137	0	1016604
88.	Pragati Rural Development Society, AT-Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar Dist., Karnataka	Hostel	756360	756360	1219590
89.	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Distt.-Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	970137	0	1604470
90.	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe (R), Vill./PO: Nilgiri, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary Residential School	2788702	0	0
91.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha, 4206/9, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1844593	2039669	0
92.	Sri Sant Kabir Das Education Society, Chincholi Camp, Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	0	1001320	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Sri Swamy Sarvadharma Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Dist. Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3207115	1632339	2575364
94.	Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, At-Kaiwara, Chintasawami-Taluk, Distt.-Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1039320	1036261	1609470
95.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist. Mysore, Karnataka	2-Residential School, 2-10-Bedded School and Mobile Dispensary	5170080	4912132	8568623
96.	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills, Yalandur Taluk, Dist. Chamrajnagar, Pin-571441, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Residential School	1439917	3965829	4535021
	Total		**24167811**	**23939751**	**29457942**
Kerala					
97.	Maa Amritamayi Math, Amrita Bhavanam, Paripally, PO: Kolam-691574 (Kerala)	Hostel and 10-Bedded School	3046240	2350116	0
98.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO: Kalady, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	1008630	907750	0
99.	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Dist.-Alpappuzha Kerala	Hostel	0	713385	0
100.	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission Vivekananda Nagar, Muttil, District-Wayanad, Kerala	Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded School	0	1583730	0
101.	Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Dist. Wayanad, Kerala	Residential School	3681099	1982475	0
102.	Vinobhaniketan, PO: Vinobhaniketan, Dist. Trivendrum, Kerala	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	448853	393728	2305217
103.	Harijan Sevak Sangh Sabri Ashram, Akathethera, Palakked, Thiruvanantha-puram, Kerala	Typing and Shorthand Training Centre and 6 Creches, Hostel	0	0	326276
	Total		**8184822**	**7931184**	**2631493**
Madhya Pradesh					
104.	Ashadeep Kalyan Samiti, 86, Vinoba Ward, Sihora, District-Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School and Knitting, Weaving and Handloom	1387038	738157	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
105.	Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidyamandir, AT/PO-Amarpur, District Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	54000	576747	968490
106.	Annapurna Shiksha Samiti, At/PO: Semarkhapa, Dist., Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	1976567	0	0
107.	Baihar Nari Utthan Seva Mahila Mandal, Baihar, Dist. Balurghat, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	1004279	0	0
108.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School and Comuter Training Centre	422507	1183948	1773959
109.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.)	Mobile Dispensary Residential School, Computer Training Centre	0	2452725	0
110.	Hiteshree Samajik Sanstha, MIG-30/4B, Saketnagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Mobile Dispensary	346500	618612	608400
111.	Jan Kalyan Ashram Samiti, Vill-Siddhpur (Dobh), PO-Semiri Harichand, Tehsil-Babai, District-Hosangabad, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	157500	0	865123
112.	Jeevan Jyoti Shiksha Prasar Samiti, AT-Singapur (Sailya), Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	1117187	0	557465
113.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	940950	1201496	1642778
114.	M.P. Vanvasi Seva Mandal, AT-Tikariya, Distt.-Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	1368019	724860	1159851
115.	Pushpa Convent Shiksha Samiti, C-537-538, Pushpa Nagar Colony, Bhopal-462010, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	1172430	1557868
116.	Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	428267	1762907	957690
117.	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, Madhya Pradesh	2-Residential School, 3-Computer Training Centre and 2-Hostels	2752479	978032	1549376
118.	Swami Vivekanand Vidhya Niketan	Non-Residential School	570262	609090	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Shikchak Samiti, Yuvraj Club, Cantt Road, Guna, Madhya Pradesh				
119.	Yuvak Kalyan Sewa Prakshihan Sansthan, Vill-Rangri (Thoka), At Angangaon, District Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	192500	0	977418
	Total		**12718055**	**12019004**	**12618418**
Maharashtra					
120.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	50-Balwadi/Creche Centres	4141760	4349042	0
121.	Abhyudaya Sanstha, Melegaon, Laxminarayan Aptt., Nasik, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	994019	0	0
122.	Deonil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Residential School (new)	157500	508221	0
123.	Dharma Swamy Maharshee Shri Sant Gulabrao Maharaj Workari and Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, At/PO: Karla, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	0	1005705	0
124.	Hindustan Sports and Judo Karate Association, Pimpalnu, Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	1127970	0	0
125.	Jai Hind Mitra Mandal, Kolha, Dist., Phulbani, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	588708	1371519	0
126.	Jai Jagadamba Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, At/PO: Sarjapur, Tal. Barshi, Dist. Solapur, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	1012098	0	0
127.	Khanderao Education Society, At: Basar, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School and Residential School (new)	718169	0	3169050
128.	Navayuvati Mahila Mandal, Shirur, Dist. Latur, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	1018373	571019	0
129.	Rajamata Jijau Mahila Mandal, At. Parsole Secondary School, Main Road, Taloda, Tq. Taloda, Dist. Nandurbar (Maharashtra)	Non-Residential Primary and Secondary School	0	545198	0
130.	Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Doithan, Tal-Ashti, Distt-Beed, Maharashtra	Residential School (new)	157500	956592	0
131.	Rajiv Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, PO: Nalwadi, Dist. Wardha, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	784526	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
132.	Renuka Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kulkane, Malegaon, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	0	730769	0
133.	Sarthak Shikshan Prasarak Samaj, Malegaon Camp, Tal: Malegaon, Nasik (Maharashtra)	Non-Residential Primary School	0	1131184	556574
134.	Sankrutyayan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, At: Mul, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	286751	0	0
135.	Shiv Kripa Gramin Tribal Bahuuddeshiya Sansthan, Ward No. 2, Manas Mandir, Wardha, Maharashtra	Mobile Dispensary	778899	388170	0
136.	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandak. Takli, Dist.-Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Residential School (new)	157500	0	2439754
137.	Shri Kalikadevi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kasar-Sirshi, Tq: Nilanga, Dist Latur (Maharashtra)	Non-Residential Primary School	1079042	0	0
138.	Shri Kanaiyalal Maharaj Trust AT-Samode, Tul-Sakri, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1035448	0	2564685
139.	Shri Sainath Education Society, Pratap-pur, Tal. Taloda, Nandurba (Maharashtra)	Hostel	1183868	0	2088661
140.	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1028493	0	2606526
141.	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal. Nandgaon, Dist. Nasik, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	993888	1027458	1777770
142.	Sushma Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bhandara, Maharashtra	Residential School (new)	157500	0	0
143.	Tapi Parisar Educational and Cultural Trust, At-Newade, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School (new)	157500	0	0
144.	Ujwal Rural Development Society, At/ PO, Newade, Tal.-Shindkheda, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Hostel	739944	753330	0
145.	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, Vishnuwadi, Buldana, Distt.-Buldana, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital (new)	381764	1690829	0
146.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.)	Workers Training Centre	376558	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
147.	Kai Thangubai Shankar Deore Sevabhavi Sanstha, At-Saudane, Navnath Nagar, Tal-Malegaon, Distt-Nashik, Maharashtra	Non Residential School	1106145	579313	0
148.	Sai Prasad Adivasi Seva Manda, At/ PO-Washind (West), Distt-Thane, M.S.	Residential School	0	1431270	0
149.	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner-Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	0	983745	1609470
150.	Late Yashwant Bali Ram Patil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Talai, Tal-Erandol, Distt. Jalgaon, M.S.	Residential School	0	157500	0
	Total		**20163923**	**18180864**	**16812490**
Manipur					
151.	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society Kanglatanbi, Manipur	Hostel	411930	339930	1948950
152.	Christian Grammar School (Child Development Centre), Thingkham, Tamenglong Manipur-795141	Residential School	2299860	0	0
153.	Dr. Ambedkar School Planning and Development Society, New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	0	1676709	0
154.	Integrated Educational Social Development Organization, Imphal East, Manipur	Non-Residential School	1309140	665289	1146690
155.	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation, Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	Two units of Residential School	2284335	2332356	3551262
156.	Rural Educational and Sociao-Economic Development Organisation, At: Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Dist. Bishnupur, Manipur	Non-Residential School	0	1753574	469125
157.	Siamsinpawlpi, Churachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	6814147	4544658	0
158.	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1926000	0	2610450
159.	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), Athokpam Khunou, Po-thoubal, Manipur,	Mobile Dispensary	190485	574155	383670

1	2	3	4	5	6
160.	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO: Heirok Heituppokpi, Dist. Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1965060	1039320	1545120
161.	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VORHA), Lamding, Wangging, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary and Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	0	1648152	0
	Total		**17200957**	**14574143**	**11655267**
Meghalaya					
162.	R.K. Mission, Laithumkhrut, P.O. Box-9, Shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and two-Library	1084300	1022800	1658730
163.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Dist. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	62-LP and ME/Secondary School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	31088385	30992553	53004425
164.	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya	2-Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	0	1594567	0
	Total		**32172685**	**33609920**	**54663155**
Mizoram					
165.	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	0	0	4085899
166.	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	299520	717300	0
167.	Thuthak Nuntak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Veng, Zuangtui, Aizwal-796017, Mizoram	Residential School	0	764400	0
	Total		**299520**	**1481700**	**4085899**
Nagaland					
168.	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	Hostel	974070	0	0
169.	Abiogenesis Society Mamias Bliss, 6, Angami Khel, Nuton Bost, Dimapur, Nagaland	Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	0	571894	0
170.	Grace Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland	Hostel	0	0	383039

1	2	3	4	5	6
171.	Hekiya and Sons Society, Satakha Town, Distt.-Zunheboto, Nagaland	Residential School (new)	157500	0	0
172.	Hill View Welfare Society, Diphupar, Distt.-Dimapur, Nagaland	Residential School (new)	157500	1007820	0
173.	K. Hollohon Welfare Society, Dimapur, Nagaland	Non-Residential School (new)	54000	522630	0
174.	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	525906	562516	0
	Total		**1868976**	**2664860**	**383039**
Delhi					
175.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Delhi), Srinivaspuri, New Delhi	Computer Training Centre and Hostel	601775	649731	885182
176.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	842339	0	2313978
177.	Sewa Bharati, Jhandewalan, Delhi	Residential School	467680	0	0
	Total		**1911794**	**649731**	**3199160**
Orissa					
178.	Adivasi Social and Cultural Society At/ Po Kuchinda, District Sabalpur, Orissa	Residential School	792925	3102470	0
179.	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Hostel	2113728	732600	0
180.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswa-khola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	Residential School	1176705	1039320	1620270
181.	Association for Voluntary Action At-Dimapur, Distt.-Puri, Orissa	Residential School	3394027	1152252	1825470
182.	Banbasi Seva Samiti, AT/PO-Baliguda, Dist. Khandamal, Pin-762103, Orissa	Hostel	1446921	726120	0
183.	Banki Anchalik Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, At-Banki, Distt.-Cuttack, Orissa	Hostel and Creche Centre	2168662	1102860	1219590

1	2	3	4	5	6
184.	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumurpada, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	0	2017755	0
185.	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladibasata, Bansta, Dist. Kandupara, Orissa	Residential School	0	2958944	1607700
186.	Global Village for Rehabilitation and Development, At/PO: Udulibeda, Dist. Malkangiri, Orissa	Mobile Dispensary	0	718626	337583
187.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Koel Campus, KITT, Bhubneswar, Orissa	Residential School	2275920	12874500	11509740
188.	Nehru Seva Sangha, AT/PO: Banpur, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Hostel	1521725	997713	1594103
189.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Residential School	2266883	1141920	2352822
190.	Organisation for the Rural Women and Youth Development At: Harekrushnapur, Via-Nalaganja, Dist. Mayurbhanj, Orissa	Residential School	748740	0	0
191.	Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangha, Bhanjpur, PO: Baripada, Dist. Mayurbhanj, Orissa	Residential School	2216432	1282920	0
192.	Orissa Sarvodaya Parishad, Sarvodaya Ashram, At/PO: Nuapada, District-Nuapada, Orissa-766105	Hostel	899820	1242720	0
193.	Orissa Social Rural Tech. Institute, Dist., Cuttack, Orissa	Residential School	2099138	1120788	0
194.	R.K. Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubneswar, Orissa	Hostel and Library	592020	592020	1081980
195.	R.K. Mission, Puri, Orissa	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing and Shorthand Training	1391597	684630	2080807
196.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At-Saragalanji, Bhawanipatna, Distt.-Kalahandi, Orissa	Mobile Dispensary	0	1008897	706950

1	2	3	4	5	6
197.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (H.Qrs.)	Mobile Dispensary in Orissa	0	827135	706950
198.	Seva Samaj, At/PO: Gunupur, Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	Hostel	1199245	599625	0
199.	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, At/PO: Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi, Orissa	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile Dispensary	6487640	5300000	5395185
200.	Social Workers Awareness Development and Economic Service (SWADESHI), AT: Gopalbandhu Nagar, Phulbani, Dist. Kandhamal, Orissa	Residential School	441541	1615307	1579230
201.	Vishwajeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	2032083	1039320	2020820
202.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin-831011, Jharkhand (H.Qrs.)	Residential School, two units Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Knitting, Weaving and Handloom Training	2552569	0	6287019
203.	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistaha, AT-Mansapole, Dist.-Jajpur, Orissa	Residential School	0	2078640	2587311
204.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India C-31, Sector-1 Romkela, Distt.-Sundergarh, Orissa	Mobile Dispensary	0	0	196680
205.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.)	Hostel	732690	851400	0
	Total		**38551011**	**46808482**	**44719210**
Rajasthan					
206.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, Dist. Tonk, Rajasthan	Stipend Scheme	3885000	1286250	0
207.	Janjati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Swai Madhopur Dist., Rajasthan	Hostel	667113	0	686070

1	2	3	4	5	6
208.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, The Balabnagari, Bhinder, Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	2038471	1028605	0
209.	Sant Shri Asaramji Ashram Trust, Sabarmati, Amdavad, Gujarat (H.Qrs.)	Mobile Dispensary	0	401670	0
210.	Sharadhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpol Kota, Rajasthan	Residential School	0	2036646	2564280
	Total		**6590584**	**4753171**	**3250350**
Sikkim					
211.	Human Development Foundation of Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	1831508	0	0
212.	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	2156108	2959851	2074320
	Total		**3987616**	**2959851**	**2074320**
Tamil Nadu					
213.	Graameeya Makkal Abivirudhi Iyakkam (GMAI), 125, Poonthottam, Edayar-palayam Pirivu, Kuniamuthur Post, Coimbatore-District, Pin-641008, Tamil Nadu	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	1082829	0	0
214.	New Life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	Hostel	861795	0	1395605
215.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Saidapet, Tamil Nadu	Residential School	0	2050787	0
	Total		**1944624**	**2050787**	**1395605**
Tripura					
216.	Bahujan Hitaya Education Trust, Bishnupur, Tripura	Residential School (new)	157500	0	0
217.	R.K. Mission, Viveknagar, Tripura	Computer Training, Hostel and Water Dam	582990	0	1445765
218.	Tripura Council for Women and Child Development, Ramnagar, Tripura	Mobile Dispensary	0	346500	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
219.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	0	202500	0
220.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, Sriram Kutir, 8th Thana Road, Banamalipur, Agartala, Tripura	Mobile Dispensary	401670	0	0
	Total		**1142160**	**549000**	**1445765**
Uttar Pradesh					
221.	Servants of Indian Society, 846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Pin-411001, Maharashtra (H.Qrs.)	4 Hostel and Residential School	0	2705840	1873172
222.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Jhandewalan Extn., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi (H. Qrs.)	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	0	0	925191
223.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi-55 (H.Qrs.)	Residential School	0	3335004	0
	Total		**0**	**6040844**	**2798363**
Uttrakhand					
224.	Ashok Ashram, PO: Ashok Ashram, via Dak Pathar, Dehradun, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	3007571	1734097
225.	Mahila Grameen Utthan Samiti, Diwan Niwas, Zila Parishad Bhawan, Tildukri, Dist. Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	1039320	1039320
226.	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	599220	2192328
227.	Samagra Grameen Vikas Samiti, At./PO: Gwaldan, Dist. Chamoli, Uttaranchal	Mobile Dispensary	0	803340	401598
228.	Servants of Indian Society, Pune, Maharashtra (H. Qrs.)	Hostel and Residential School	0	1476486	1139832
	Total		**0**	**6925937**	**6507175**
West Bengal					
229.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/PO: Aurangabad, Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	0	2531026	2058300

1	2	3	4	5	6
230.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At Balurghat, Dist. Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	Hostel, Library and Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	8367800	4281000	6943100
231.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (Beldanga) Beldanga, Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal	2-Residential School, Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Typing Shorthand Training Centre	0	6854792	10762310
232.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk) via Bolpur, Dist. Birbhum, West Bengal	Residential School, 2-Mobile Dispensary and Knitting/Weaving and Handloom	4101340	2047212	3787615
233.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Dist. Birbhum, West Bengal	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	1192410	1238850	1397025
234.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra) Vill+PO: Dokra, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	1231797	0	4976896
235.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Farakka) Berahampure, Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	0	875687	721755
236.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Berhampore, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	0	873450	721755
237.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Dist. Malda, West Bengal.	Mobile Dispensary	949506	1955590	1727550
238.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly) Vill. Panjipurkur, Dist. Hoogly, West Bengal	Hostel and Library	0	1588340	0
239.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Nadia), Vill. Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, Dist. Nadia, West Bengal	Rsidential School Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	1948539	2049155	2954033
240.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Purulia), AT/PO/Dist. Purulia, West Bengal	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	0	1434706	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
241.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary	591705	401670	706950
242.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Dist. Malda, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	791294	1539547	1422225
243.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO: Teor, Dist. D. Dinajpur, West Bengal	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2520600	1260300	2102200
244.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill/PO: Kunor, Dist. Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal	Hostel	732600	732600	1185030
245.	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/ 1B, Lal Bazar Street, Kolkata-700001, West Bengal (H.Qrs.)	Mobile Dispensary	195435	781740	390870
246.	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill. Kranti, PO: Krantihat, Dist. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Residential School	4897917	1973340	3282930
247.	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	1039320	2921616	2459520
248.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Dist-Jalpaiguri, West Bengal-734318	Non-Residential School	601830	601830	1541970
249.	Khalisageria Society for Human Resource Development, At, Khalisageria, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	1039320	1024110	4196494
250.	Paschim Banga Kheria Sabar Kalyan Samiti, Vill+PO: Rajnowagarh, Dist. Purulia, West Bengal-723128	Hostel	294862	0	0
251.	Pranab Kanya Sangha, Pranab Pally, PO: Kora Chandigarh, Madhyamgram, N. 24-Pargana, West Bengal-743298	Hostel	0	1313550	0
252.	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Dist. North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	Hostel-cum-Rsidential School	0	2100240	1600470
	Total		**30496275**	**40380351**	**54938998**

Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise Funds Released under the Scheme of 'Coaching for Scheduled Tribes' during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the State/UT/University/ Private Institutions	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
			Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1.	Chhattisgarh	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Chhattisgarh)	0.00	19.00	55.01
		Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Gia Saria, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-10016 (for Chhattisgarh)	5.52	9.00	17.75
2.	Delhi	Chanakya Academy, Delhi	0	1.19	0
		Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Delhi)	0.00	18.80	24.06
		Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Gia Saria, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-10016 (for Delhi)	5.52	8.80	18.00
3.	Mizoram	Study Forum, G-30, Chanmari, Aizawal, Mizoram	5.51	0	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Krester Education and Welfare Society, Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh	0	18.00	33.90
		Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	0	15.00	29.94
5.	Orissa	Abhinav Orissa, F/573, Sec-6, CDA, Cuttack-14, Orissa	0	10.20	22.83
6.	Rajasthan	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur-30200, Rajasthan	0	6.20	15.50
		Utkarsh Vikas Samiti, 265 Vishwa Karman Nagar Maharani Form, Durga Pura, Jaipur-302018, Rajasthan	0	6.20	15.50
		B.L. Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302018, Rajasthan	0	17.60	28.39
		Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	7.56	0	0
		Total	19.76	129.99	260.88

Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise Funds Released under the Scheme of 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts' during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad, A.P. (41-Educational Complexes in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahoobnagar, Ranga Reddy	9850305	138097195	189418110
2.	Chaitanaya Educational and Rural Development, Dist. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	0	2652000	699000
3.	Navodya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Action, Kurnool	0	2672000	0
4.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H. No. 11-10-635, Burahanpuram	308469	0	867000
5.	Social Integration and Rural Development Society, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	1900134	0	0
6.	Vennela Educational and Rural Development Society, Hyderabad	757192	0	0
	Total	**12816100**	**143421195**	**190984110**
Arunachal Pradesh				
7.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (H.Qrs.)	0	0	375000
	Total	**0**	**0**	**375000**
Chhattisgarh				
8.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Service, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	1585800	1606000	3913218
	Total	**1585800**	**1606000**	**3913218**
Gujarat				
9.	Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institute Society (GSITDREIS), Birsa Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar	0	0	38708400

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Lok Niketan, At/PO-Ratanpur, Taluk-Palanpur, Distt.-Banaskantha, Pin-385001, Gujarat	2005733	0	1352200
11.	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/PO-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist.-Banaskantha, Gujarat	1124685	0	508000
	Total	**3130418**	**0**	**40568600**
Jharkhand				
12.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	300000	450000	0
13.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0	0	375000
	Total	**300000**	**450000**	**375000**
Karnataka				
14.	Karnataka Residential Educational Society, Karnataka (5-Educational Complexes in Gurugunta, Huskurmala, Kakkera Hathikuni and Sagara District)	0	18016000	0
	Total	**0**	**18016000**	**0**
Madhya Pradesh				
15.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, Madhya Pradesh (2-Educational Complexes)	2820000	0	8184086
16.	Amay Gramin Utthan Samiti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Distt.-Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	212500
17.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	4193000	0	4536700
18.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Distt.-Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	750000
19.	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpma Bhavan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	14889200
20.	Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain	527957	0	2892100
21.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	2793000	3472830
22.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	1090000	1080000	2548400

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, Madhya Pradesh	459000	450000	0
24.	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban and Rural Development, At-Amar Nikunj, Arjun Nagar, Sidhi, District-Sidhi, Pin-486661, Madhya Pradesh	1814000	2520200	0
25.	Seva Bharati, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	263872	0	0
26.	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mai Ki Bagia, Amarkantak, District Anupur Pin 484886, Madhya Pradesh	1181607	569867	2039693
27.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	1095000	0	0
28.	Gramin Seva Kendra, AT/PO-Mandinathu, Tehsil-Ranapur, District Jhabua, Pin-457993, Madhya Pradesh	549000	689000	0
	Total	**13993436**	**8102067**	**39525509**
Maharashtra				
29.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	1238000	0	0
30.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	1537200	1392200	0
	Total	**2775200**	**1392200**	**0**
Orissa				
31.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2825466	1428000	3428718
32.	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Chandanbad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Pin-764001, Orissa	1413000	1440000	2853444
33.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT-Brahaman-pad, Distt.-Kandhamal, Orissa	0	0	3063000
34.	Kasturba Gnadhi National Memorial Trust, At-Utkal Branch, PO-Satyabhamapur, Dist. Cuttack, Pin-754200, Orissa	379886	0	459963
35.	Koraput Development Foundation, AT-Lingraj Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2014470	1440000	3136700
36.	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO-Jeypore, Vill. Sundergarh, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2814200	1423000	3076700
37.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Orissa	1456300	975000	2446200
38.	NYSADRI, At-Santhasara, PO-Santhapur, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2570743	1179000	2706110

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Orissa Model Tribal Education Society, Bhubneswar, Orissa	0	0	82527800
40.	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotipur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Orissa	0	0	4876400
41.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Dist. Rayagada Orissa	882452	430706	1336320
42.	Seva Samaj, Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	1350000	678000	
43.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1752536	950800	2279990
44.	Social Welfare and Rural Development (SWARD), PO-Bainsia, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	3137000	1401000	0
45.	Society for Nature Education and Health (SNEH), A-30, HIG, Baramunda Housing Board Colony, Baramuda, Bhubaneswar-751003, Orissa	2472000	1484000	0
46.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angtul, Orissa	2837826	1428000	3094700
47.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1204000	1243000	3064904
48.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District-Koraput, Orissa	1989000	424963	1015037
49.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (H. Qrs.)	900000	0	0
	Total	**29998879**	**15925469**	**119365986**
Rajasthan				
50.	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Swai Madhopur	2595800	0	1247257
51.	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkai, PO-Dungla, Pin-312402, Dist. Chittor, Rajasthan	0	740269	0
52.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	966000	0	0
53.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan	2293000	2544000	0
54.	Rajasthan Balkalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalaria), Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	2813400	1634000	3645320
	Total	**8668200**	**4918269**	**4892577**
West Bengal				
54.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal	5862100	3668800	0
	Total	**5862100**	**3668800**	**0**

Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise funds Released to NGOs under the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) during last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Chhattisgarh	(1) VISHWAS, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	4.260	1.951	0.000
		(2) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narayanpur, Dist.. Bastar	8.936	0.000	0.000
2.	Himachal Pradesh	(1) The Doubling Handicraft Handloom Development and Welfare Association, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	3.300	0.000	0.000
3.	Jharkhand	(1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	134.954	174.261	165.885
		(2) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB	25.695	25.645	28.265
		(3) Vikas Bharti, Gumla, E. Singhbhum	34.610	0.000	0.000
		(4) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	0.000	39.460	37.829
4.	Karnataka	(1) Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Hanchipura Road, Saragur, Tal.-H.D. Kote, Distt.-Mysore-571 121, Karnataka	8.350	0.000	19.275
5.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	11.676	12.661	0.000
		(2) Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha Bhopal	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(3) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	41.504	31.921	0.000
6.	Maharashtra	(1) Aadima Tribal and Weaker Sections Empowerment Society, Pune	16.363	0.000	0.000
		(2) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prakalp), Hemlkasa, PO-Bhamragad, Distt.-Gadchiroli, Pin-442710, M.S.	0.000	49.776	0.000
7.	Manipur	(1) Senapati District Economic Development Association, Distt.-Senapati, Manipur	20.786	0.000	0.000
8.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	78.357	59.217	52.870
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(1) Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti, A and N Islands	0.000	149.000	0.000
		Grand Total	388.791	543.892	304.124

Scheme-wise/State-wise/Union Territory-wise Funds Released to NGOs under the Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Kamrup	1410000	1650000	1410000
2.	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam	1398000	1398000	1398000
3.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon Assam	1398000	1398000	1398000
	Total	**4206000**	**4446000**	**4206000**
Chhattisgarh				
4.	Gemological Development Institute, Old RTO Building Devpuri, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	842500	402571	0
	Total	**842500**	**402571**	**0**
Gujarat				
5.	SEWA-Rural Society for Education Welfare and Action Gumandev, AT-Gumandev, PO: Kapalsadi, Tal: Jhagadia, Dist. Bharuch, Gujarat-393110	0	2431500	405000
	Total	**0**	**2431500**	**405000**
Karnataka				
6.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere	2796000	1398000	1398000
7.	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, No. 659, 5th 'A' Main Road, Hebbal, Bangalore, Pin-560024	0	513750	0
	Total	**2796000**	**1911750**	**1398000**
Madhya Pradesh				
8.	Ankit Shiksha Prasar Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vinay Nagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	2796000	1398000	0
9.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal	0	2749500	2820000

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Seva Bharati, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
	Total	**2796000**	**4147500**	**2820000**
Maharashtra				
11.	Priyadarshni Gramin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha, 1-Deepraj Complex, New Nagar Road, Sangamnere, District Ahemdnagar, Maharashtra	2506201	1386000	0
	Total	**2506201**	**1386000**	**0**
Meghalaya				
12.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong-793021	1380000	1078473	1398000
	Total	**1380000**	**1078473**	**1398000**
Nagaland				
13.	Vitole Women Society Kohima, Nagaland	0	1122766	1716000
14.	Women Welfare Society Zunheboto Nagaland	0	1362000	2796000
	Total	**0**	**2484766**	**4512000**
Rajasthan				
15.	Laxmi Grih Udyog Sahakari Samiti Ltd. Distt. Pratapgarh, Rajasthan	462000	0	0
	Total	**462000**	**0**	**0**
Tamil Nadu				
16.	Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi Kundu Extn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015	0	4211440	0
	Total	**0**	**4211440**	**0**

[English]

Committee on Housing Requirement

1403. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the housing shortage in urban areas has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee to re-assess the requirementl shortage of housing in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the objective thereof; and

(e) the time-frame given to the Committee to formulate its assessment?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the 11th Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period to 26.53 million dwelling units.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter. However, the Union Government has formulated the first urban area focussed National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 to set in motion a process in providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

This policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

Apart from this, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A total of 462 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 842 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 995183 and 464089 dwelling units respectively.

A new scheme—Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/ acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

Further, with a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS, under the newly launched Scheme of 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', Central Government assistance will be provided on a progressive scale vis-a-vis built up area earmarked for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area. The assistance would be available for the provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines etc.

(c) to (e) In line with the recommendation made by the High Level Task Force constituted under chairmanship of Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman, HDFC Ltd. and having noted the fact that estimation of EWS, LIG and MIG households was made by a Technical Group set up in 2006 in the context of formulation of 11th Plan, and the figures based on 2001 census take into account income criteria prevailing in January, 2007 and shortage estimated at the beginning of 11th Plan; an exercise of estimating the number of households categorywise and those that would constitute the category needing 'affordable housing' is being undertaken by the Ministry. A Committee has been constituted on 19-8-2009 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University to:—

(a) estimate the number of households that need affordable housing;

(b) quantify the requirement of affordable housing in the categories of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Lower Middle Income Group (LMIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) based on the parameters recommended by the Task Force and as modified by the Ministry;

(c) work out parameters for any other category

requiring affordable housing for the next five year plan period.

The Committee is desired to submit its report within a period of three months from the date of constitution .

Penalty on Pre-Mature Payments

1404. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private banks are levying foreclosure charges or penalty on pre-mature payment of retail loans by customers;

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

(c) the details of penalty collected by private banks including ICICI and HDFC banks during the last three years from the customers and the rules under which it was done;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any guidelines in this regard;

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

(f) the time by which the guidelines are likely to be issued and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) In terms of extant instructions, in the context of granting greater functional autonomy to banks, operational freedom has been given to scheduled commercial banks on all matters pertaining to banking transactions, including pre-payment/foreclosure charges on loans. With effect from September 7, 1999, banks have been given freedom to fix service charges for various types of services rendered by them. While fixing service charges, banks should ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Pre-payment/foreclosure charges are normally levied by banks as prepayment of loans affects their Asset Liability Management and is reckoned as part of the basic banking services for which banks may levy reasonable service charge. In order to ensure transparency, banks have been advised to display and update on their websites the details of various service charges in a prescribed format.

Further, in terms of the 'Guidelines of Fair Practices Code for Lenders' banks have been advised by RBI that loan application forms should be comprehensive and should include information about the fees/charges, if any, payable for processing, the amount of such fees refundable in the case of non-acceptance of applications, pre-payment options and any other matter which affects the interest of the borrower, so that a meaningful comparison with other banks can be made and an informed decision can be taken by the borrower.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

1405. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment as to what extent the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been implemented in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most State Governments have into appointed separate prohibition officers under the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action has been taken by the Government to ensure the proper implementation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is responsibility of the State Governments.

National Commission for Women had organised a convention to discuss issues relating to this social evil and implementation of this Act. Based on the recommendations of the various stake holders, the Government is now considering amendments to the existing law to make it more effective.

[Translation]

Solar Energy Generation

1406. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of targets set and achievement made so far in solar energy generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the targets set for the above-said period were achieved;

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

(d) whether the Government has set any target of power generation through solar energy by the year 2020;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A target of 50 MW of solar power plants and distributed stand alone PV systems has been fIxed for the Eleventh five year plan; against which about 10.56 MW capacity power plams and systems such as solar home lights, street lights, solar lanterns and solar pumps have been installed till 31st October. 2009. In addition, against a target of 50 lakhs square meter of solar thermal collector area and 2 lakhs solar cookers, a total of 10.1 lakhs square meter collector area and 40,755 number of solar cookers have been installed during the same period.

(d) to (f) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, recently announced by the Government aims at a capacity addition of 20,000 MW grid connected solar power and 2,000 MW equivalent of off-grid solar applications by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. In the first phase, till 2012-13, Government has approved a target of 1,100 MW of grid connected and 200 MW of off-grid solar applications. Further, expansion of the programme in the second phase would depend on reduction in the cost of solar power, development of new materials and devices, increase in efficiency of the solar systems; and domestic volume production.

[English]

Obesity and Cholesterol Levels among Women

1407. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report about high levels of obesity and cholesterol among women and school-going children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has reported that they have not received any report on obesity and cholesterol among women and school-going children.

However, ICMR has informed that results from surveys carried out at 6 centres in India using the WHO steps approach show that 12.3% and 2.9% urban and rural women respectively are obese in India. The recent NFHS survey (2005-06) has shown that the obesity levels in women aged 15-49 has gone up from 11% in 1998-99 to 15% in 2005-06.

(c) To address the non-communicable diseases, the Government of India has earmarked a sum of Rs. 1660.50 crore under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS). Pilot projects have been launched in 10 districts in 10 states to facilitate, among other things, health promotion and early detection of the disease through opportunistic screening.

Swine Flu

1408. Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding negligence on the part of the doctors or hospitals in treating the patients suffering from Swine Flu;

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

(c) whether any instructions have been given to the State Governments to pay compensation to the families of victims of in such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) Government of India has received a complaint from Shri Ganesh Rao Dudhgaonkar, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha on 16th September, 2009 alleging negligence on the part of doctors of Civil Hospital, Parbani in treating Shri Ganapati Raut, a suspected case of Swine Flu, who died on 16th September, 2009. The matter has been taken up with Government of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) No such instructions have been issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Domestic Violence Act, 2005

1409. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent to which the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is serving its objective to protect the women from domestic violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been in force for about 3 years. National Crime Records Bureau data indicates that registration of cases under Domestic Violence Act is increasing, thereby indication increasing awareness about the statute.

Interest Subventions

1410. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the interest rate to 4 per cent on farm loans of marginal and small farmers as recommended by Dr. Swaminathan Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to reduce the interest rate to 4 per cent instead of the present system of subverting interest rate on farm loans depending on the exigencies of the schedule; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, in terms of the Budget Announcement for 2009-10, the Government of India has approved the Interest Subvention Scheme for Short Term Crop Loans to farmers for 2009-10 with the following stipulation:

(i) Interest subvention of 2% per annum is applicable to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto Rs. 3,00,000 per farmer provided the lending institutions lend such loans @ 7% per annum.

(ii) An additional interest subvention @ 1% has been given to those prompt paying farmers who repay their short term crop loans within the period of interest subvention i.e. within one year of disbursement of such loans. This also implies that the prompt paying farmers would now get short term crop loans @ 6% per annum during the year 2009-10. This benefit would not accrue to those framers who repay after one year of availing such loans.

(iii) Interest subvention is available to farmers from the date of disbursement till the date of repayment, subject to a maximum period of one year.

[Translation]

Vocational Training Centres

1411. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vocational training centres being operated or grant provided by the Union Government, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds yet to be released to such training centres alongwith reasons for such delay, if any; and

(c) the steps taken for early release of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' under which grant-in-aid is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations and NGOs. The State-wise grants-in-aid provided alongwith number of centres during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme is need based and demand driven subject to availability of funds under the scheme and grants-in-aid are released on receipt of complete proposal in all respects alongwith the utilization certificate and progress report of the earlier releases.

Statement

The State-wise releases of Grant-in-aid alongwith number of centres the under Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount released	No. of centres	Amount released	No. of centres	Amount released	No. of centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.50	9	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	107.43	13	44.46	3	172.80	13
3.	Chhattisgarh	89.43	12	306.37	12	124.14	11
4.	Gujarat	94.50	13	79.15	14	144.98	14
5.	Karnataka	95.46	6	19.12	2	13.98	1
6.	Kerala	17.32	3	—	—	—	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	226.77	11	262.23	12	146.26	11
8.	Tripura	54.00	8	—	—	108	8
9.	West Bengal	54.00	4	—	—	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	13.50	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Mizoram	—	—	65.28	5	57.08	5
12.	Sikkim	—	—	18.30	8	18.30	8
13.	Maharashtra	25.06	1	13.86	1	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	13.80	1	10.78	1	13.98	1
15.	Nagaland	—	—	24.85	2	45.12	2
16.	Rajasthan	4.62	1	—	—	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	42.11	1	—	—

[English]

Externally Aided Projects

1412. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on going externally aided projects in the country indicating their starting date, funds received, progress achieved, cost and time overruns, insolved therein State-wise;

(b) whether various State Governments have requested the Union Government to increase their share in approval of externally aided projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there is any comprehensive integrated standard package and norms around which the entire business with the international financial institutes resolve;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether the Government propose to pay more attention so that externally aided projects may not be delayed; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State-wise details of on going externally aided projects is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) There is no fixed share of any State in allocating World Bank or Asian Development Bank assisted projects.

(d) and (e) The 'Guidelines for posing, implementation and monitoring of externally aided projects' is the comprehensive integrated standard for posing, implementation and monitoring of Externally Aided Projects, a copy of which is enclosed in Statement-II. The overall strategy of the World Bank assistance is guided by the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) mutually agreed between the Government of India and the World Bank. The current CAS is valid from July 2008 to June 2012. Similarly, the Asian Development Bank, in consultation with the Government of India, prepares a Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for a tbree year period on a rolling basis every year.

(f) and (g) Joint evaluation by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and the external donor agencies is carried out to monitor the performance and progress of implementation of externally aided projects (EAPs) in India. Apart from the joint evaluation, DEA also convene periodical review meetings to monitor the performance of EAPs. DEA officers visit project sites also to review the physical progress of the projects. Based on the outcome of reports of review missions, DEA, in consultations with line/parent Ministries take informed decision with respect to implementation, continuation and extension of EAPs.

Statement-I

Loan-wise Monthly Disbursement Statement of Loans and Grants

As on: 23-11-2009

(L.C. in Millions and Rs. in crores)

From Date: 1 Nov.-2009 To Date: 23-Nov-2009 Donor: All Type: All Loan/Grant: All

Sl. No.	Loan/ Grant	Agreement Date	Loan/ Grant/ State Amt.	Term. Disb. Date		B.E.	Utilisation				% of Utilisation		Claims in Pipe-line	Undrawn Balance
							Uptc Last Fin. Year	During the Month	During the Fin. year	Cum. Drawals	w.r.t. B.E.	w.r.t. L/G Amt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
USD															
AP (Andhra Pradesh)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
1.	TF 056829	5-9-2006	USD	0.43	05-09-2010	LC	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17		39.04	0.00	0.26
	Strengthening Public Financial Management in A.P.					INR	000	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.74			0.00	1.21
	Back-to-Back Grants Total					**INR**	**0.00**	**0.74**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.74**			**0.00**	**1.21**
	Back-to-Back Loans														
2.	4845-IN	8-2-2007	USD	150.00	31-12-2009	LC	47.61	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	50.00
	Third Pradesh Economic Reform Program (APER)					INR	232.00	441.40	0.00	0.00	441.40			0.00	231.15
3.	4857-IN	8-6-2007	USD	94.50	31-12-2012	LC	15.39	6.45	0.00	2.78	9.23	18.09	9.77	1.65	85.27
	Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank Management Project					INR	75.00	26.77	0.00	13.63	40.40			7.62	394.18
	Back-to-Back Loans Total					**INR**	**307.00**	**468.17**	**0.00**	**13.63**	**481.80**			**7.62**	**625.33**

	IBRD	Total		LC		USD	63.00	106.62	0.00	2.78	109.40			1.64	135.53
						INR	307.00	468.91	0.00	13.63	482.55			7.62	626.54
IDA	(IDA)														
Back-to-Back Grants															
4.	TF-57800	6-2-2007	USD	0.68	31-07-2009	LC	0.31	0.35	0.00	0.13	0.48	43.69	70.93	0.00	0.20
	Andhra Pradesh rural water supply and Sanitation Project					INR	1.50	1.56	000	0.65	2.21			0.00	0.92
						USD		0.35	0.00	0.13	0.48	43.69	70.93	0.00	
5.	TF-057811	19-3-2007	USD	0.96	31-12-2009	LC	0.41	0.34	0.00	0.02	0.35	4.68	36.87	0.00	0.61
	A.P. Drought Initiative Project (APDI)					INR	2.00	1.42	0.00	0.09	1.51			0.00	2.82
						USD		0.34	0.00	0.02	0.35	4.68	36.87	0.00	
	Back-to-Back Grants Total					**INR**	**3.50**	**2.98**	**0.00**	**0.74**	**3.72**			**0.00**	**3.72**
	IDA	Total		LC		USD	0.72	0.68	0.00	0.15	0.84			0.00	0.80
				DC		USD		0.68	0.00	0.15	0.84			0.00	
						INR	3.50	2.98	0.00	0.74	3.72			0.00	3.72
	State Total (INR)						**310.50**	**411.89**	**0.00**	**14.37**	**486.27**			**7.62**	**630.27**
AS (Assam)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
6.	2037-IND	10/12/2003	USD	100.00	30-06-2009	LC	4.10	96.53	0.00	3.47	100.00	84.48	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam Power Sector Development Project					INR	20.00	411.26	0.00	16.98	428.24			0.00	0.00
7.	2142-IND	16-12-2004	USD	25.00	31-03-2012	LC	4.31	3.40	0.00	0.53	3.93	12.19	15.70	0.00	21.07
	Assam Government and Public Resource Devl. Proj.					INR	21.00	14.04	0.00	2.55	16.60			0.00	97.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	2442-IND	14-10-2008	USD	100.00	31-03-2012	LC	36.94	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	60.00
	Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Dev. Prog. II					INR	180.00	198.64	0.00	0.00	198.84			0.00	278.28
	Government Loans Total					INR	**221.00**	**624.14**	**0.00**	**19.54**	**643.68**			**0.00**	**376.02**
ADB	Total			LC		USD	45.35	139.93	0.00	3.99	143.93			0.00	81.07
						INR	221.00	624.14	0.00	19.54	643.68			0.00	376.02
IBRD (IBRD)															
Government Loans															
9.	P4330-IN	19-1-2007	USD	2.00	31-03-2011	LC	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27		13.46	0.00	1.73
	Preparation of the Assam State Roads Project					INR	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.18			0.00	8.03
	Government Loan		Total			INR	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	1.18			0.00	8.03
	IBRD		Total	LC		USD	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27			0.00	1.73
						INR	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.18			0.00	8.03
	State Total (INR):						221.00	625.33	0.00	19.54	644.86			0.00	384.05
BI (Bihar)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
10.	2443-IND	10-11-2008	USD	420.00	31-01-2012	LC	51.30	25.90	14.82	14.86	40.75	28.96	9.70	11.54	379.25
	Bihar State Highways Project					INR	250.00	132.89	71.40	71.60	250.49			53.53	1750.95
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	250.00	132.89	71.40	21.60	204.49			53.53	1758.95
ADB			Total	LC		USD	51.30	25.90	14.82	14.86	40.75			17.54	379.25
						INR	250.00	132.89	71.40	71.60	204.49			53.53	1758.95

IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
11.	4879-IN	15-1-2008	USD	150.00	31-12-2009	LC	71.59	75.19	0.00	0.00	75.19	0.00	50.13	74.81	74.81
	Bihar Development Policy Operation					INR	348.87	304.57	0.00	0.00	304.57			346.98	346.98
Back-to-Back Loans			**Total**			INR	**348.87**	**304.57**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**304.57**			**346.98**	**346.98**
IBRD		**Total**	**LC**			USD	**71.59**	**75.19**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**75.19**			**74.81**	**74.81**
						INR	348.87	304.57	0.00	0.00	304.57			346.98	346.98
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
12.	57619-IN	5-12-2006	USD	0.12	15-05-2009	LC	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.12		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Bihar Public Expenditure Management Capacity Build					INR	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.03	0.54			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.11	000	0.01	0.12		100.00	0.00	
13.	TF-92825-IN	29-10-2008	USD	0.57	30-11-2010	LC	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		17.70	0.00	0.47
	Preparation of Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project					INR	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49			0.00	2.15
						USD		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		17.10	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants		**Total**				**INR**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.03**	**1.03**			**0.00**	**2.15**
IDA			**Total**	**LC**		**USD**	**0.00**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.22**			**0.00**	**0.47**
				DC		USD		0.21	0.00	0.01	0.22			0.00	
						INR	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.03	1.03			0.00	2.15
State		**Total (INR):**					**598.87**	**438.46**	**71.40**	**71.62**	**510.09**			**400.51**	**2,108.76**
CG (Chhattisgarh)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
14.	2159-IND	20-3-2005	USD	46.11	31-03-2013	LC	10.54	5.84	0.00	5.85	11.69	55.49	25.34	0.71	34.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Dev. Project					INR	51.34	26.06	1.04	29.37	55.43			3.30	159.14
Back-to-Back Loans Total						**INR**	**51.34**	**26.06**	**1.04**	**29.37**	**55.43**			**3.30**	**159.14**
Government Loans															
15.	2050-IND	14-12-2004	USD	180.00	30-06-2010	LC	51.30	62.03	0.39	36.60	97.24	69.39	54.24	2.54	82.76
	Chhattisgarh State Roads Dev. (Sector) Project					INR	250.00	265.43	1.85	171.14	436.58			11.76	382.62
Government Loans Total						INR	**250.00**	**265.43**	**1.85**	**171.14**	**436.58**			**11.76**	**382.62**
	ADB Total			**LC**		**USD**	**61.84**	**67.87**	**0.39**	**41.45**	**709.31**			**3.25**	**117.19**
						INR	301.34	291.49	2.89	200.52	492.01			15.06	541.76
State Total (INR):							**301.34**	**291.49**	**2.89**	**200.52**	**492.01**			**15.06**	**541.76**
CN (Central Government)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
16.	2445-IND	10-11-2008	USD	130.00	31-12-2010	LC	22.57	20.91	3.83	31.29	57.20	138.61	40.15	5.10	81.63
	Rural Road Sector-II Investment Prog.-Prog. 3					INR	110.00	103.62	17.94	151.28	254.90			23.66	377.38
17.	2527-IND	4-8-2009	USD	100.00	31-12-2011	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	22.39	100.00
	National Highway Corridor (Sector) I Project-Supplementary					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			103.65	462.30
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	110.00	103.62	17.94	151.28	254.90			127.51	839.68
Government Loans															
18.	1944-IND	25-8-2003	USD	320.00	30-06-2009	LC	7.18	308.92	0.00	11.08	320.00	154.24	100.00	0.00	0.00
	East-West Corridor Project					INR	35.00	1,326.63	0.00	54.10	1,380.72			0.00	0.00
19.	1981-IND	21-4-2004	USD	212.30	31-12-2009	LC	74.41	126.12	0.49	16.98	143.10	22.83	67.40	0.74	69.20

	Railway Sector Improvement Project					INR	362.58	543.95	2.27	81.75	625.69			3.44	320.95
20.	2029-IND	27-10-2004	USD	400.00	31-12-2009	LC	8.62	389.00	0.00	0.32	389.32	3.72	97.33	10.87	10.68
	National Highways Sector-I Project					INR	42.00	1,656.27	0.00	1.51	1,657.78			50.42	49.36
21.	2281-IND	11-12-2006	USD	1,000.00	30-06-2010	LC	396.06	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	500.00
	Rural Cooperative Credit Restr. and Dev. Prog.					INR	1,930.00	2,288.00	0.00	0.00	2,288.00			0.00	2,319.00
22.	2414-IND	28-3-2008	USD	53.55	30-06-2010	LC	25.65	17.23	0.00	11.14	37.37	43.41	52.97	0.69	25.18
	Rural Road Sector II Investment Program-Project-2					INR	125.00	83.26	2.52	54.11	137.38			3.22	116.79
Government Loans Total						INR	**2,494.58**	**5,898.11**	**4.79**	**191.47**	**6,089.58**			**57.08**	**2,806.27**
Non-Government Loans															
23.	1759-IND	18-12-2001	USD	20.40	31-10-2007	LC	0.00	7.40	0.00	0.00	7.40		36.27	0.00	13.00
	Housing Finance II Project					INR	0.00	40.65	0.00	0.00	40.65			0.00	60.29
24.	1871-IND	5-8-2002	USD	100.00	31-08-2008	LC	0.00	50.40	0.00	0.00	50.40		50.40	0.00	49.60
	Private Sector Infrastructure Facility at State Level					INR	0.00	224.54	0.00	0.00	224.54			0.00	230.04
25.	1968-IND	11-12-2003	USD	25.00	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	21.48	0.00	0.00	21.48		85.90	0.00	3.52
	State Power Sector Reform Project					INR	0.00	91.57	0.00	0.00	91.57			0.00	16.35
26.	2152-IND	3-11-2005	USD	400.00	30-12-2009	LC	40.35	272.77	0.00	47.42	320.19	117.52	80.05	0.00	79.81
	Power Grid Transmission (Sector) Project					INR	196.63	1,167.80	0.00	230.79	1,398.59			0.00	370.18
27.	2404-IND	3-3-2008	USD	300.00	31-03-2013	LC	307.82	179.07	0.00	91.40	270.47	29.69	90.16	0.00	29.53
	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility-Project-1					INR	1,500.00	815.82	0.00	446.86	1,262.67			0.00	136.95
28.	2415-IND	28-3-2008	USD	400.00	30-06-2013	LC	77.37	0.00	0.00	19.31	19.31	24.96	4.83	0.00	380.69
	National Power Grid Development Investment Program (Tranche 1)					INR	377.00	0.00	0.00	93.77	93.77			0.00	1,765.64
29.	2509-IND	26-2-2009	USD	200.00	30-11-2011	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility-Project-2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	927.60
30.	2510-IND	27-3-2009	USD	200.00	30-06-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	200.00
	National Power Grid Development Investment Program Tranche 2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	927.60
	Non-Government Loans Total					INR	2,073.63	2,340.38	0.00	771.42	3,111.80			0.00	4,434.65
	ADB	Total		LC		USD	960.03	1,893.30	4.86	228.94	2,122.23			39.80	1,739.02
						INR	4,678.21	8,342.11	22.73	1,114.17	9,456.27			184.59	8,065.57
GLF (Global Fund)															
Government Grants															
31.	304-G04-C	1-11-2004	USD	14.82	31-10-2009	LC	0.00	11.05	0.00	0.00	11.05		74.58	6.50	3.77
	GF to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria					INR	0.00	51.27	0.00	0.00	51.27			30.13	17.47
32.	405-G06-H	27-6-2005	USD	122.67	31-07-2010	LC	30.78	65.33	0.00	0.00	65.33	0.00	53.26	74.33	57.34
	Antiretroviral treatment to HIV/AIDS					INR	150.00	313.54	0.00	0.00	313.54			344.76	265.94
33.	405-G08-T	2-2-2005	USD	25.82	31-03-2010	LC	4.10	18.49	0.00	0.00	18.49	0.00	71.61	–0.92	7.33
	Expansion of Rev. National Tuberculosis Cont. Prgm.					INR	20.00	80.28	0.00	0.00	80.28			–4.28	34.00
34.	405-G07-M	27-6-2005	USD	63.54	30-06-2010	LC	10.26	47.36	0.00	0.00	47.36	0.00	74.52	–10.69	16.19
	Intensified Malaria Control Project (MCP)					INR	50.00	203.04	0.00	0.00	203.04			49.57	75.09
35.	607-G11-H	21-8-2007	USD	63.87	30-06-2012	LC	30.78	16.73	0.00	42.40	59.13	137.73	92.58	15.95	4.74
	Global Fund Aided HIV/AIDS Control Programme					INR	150.00	66.54	0.00	204.22	270.76			73.74	21.98
36.	607-G09-T	1-4-2007	USD	9.07	31-03-2012	LC	0.41	8.53	0.00	0.00	8.53	0.00	94.02	0.52	0.54
	Consolidating and scaling up of RNCP interventions in order to move towards					INR	2.00	36.55	0.00	0.00	36.55			2.40	2.52

37.	708-G13-H	1-7-2008	USD	8.33	30-06-2010	LC	3.08	1.32	0.00	2.42	3.73	78.52	44.83	0.00	4.60
	Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacities of the National Health System					INR	15.00	5.74	0.00	11.73	17.47			0.00	21.32
38.	G02-H-00	9-2-2004	USD	106.37	30-11-2009	LC	0.00	93.18	0.00	15.37	108.55		102.05	0.00	−2.19
	Global Fund assisted HIV Aid Control Project					INR	0.00	400.70	0.00	73.92	474.62			0.00	−10.14
39.	G03-T-00	9-2-2004	USD	29.10	31-03-2009	LC	4.10	23.26	0.00	17.23	40.49	419.89	139.15	12.42	−11.39
	Global Fund assisted HIV Aid Control Project					INR	20.00	100.40	0.00	82.62	183.02			57.61	−52.84
	Government Grants Total					INR	407.00	1,258.05	0.00	372.49	1,630.54			553.92	375.34
	GLF	Total		LC		USD	83.52	285.25	0.00	77.41	362.66			119.43	80.93
						INR	407.00	1,258.05	0.00	372.49	1,630.54			553.92	375.34
GORU (Russian Federation)															
Government Loans															
40.	RUGL005	21-6-1998	USD	2,000.00	31-12-2009	LC	41.04	1,266.15	0.00	23.58	1,289.73	57.45	64.49	0.00	710.27
	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project dt 21-06-98 (Supl)					INR	200.00	5,653.51	0.00	113.04	5,766.55			0.00	3,294.25
41.	RUGL005-AE	21-6-1998	USD	600.00	31-12-2009	LC	82.83	267.82	0.00	0.00	267.82	0.00	44.64	0.00	332.18
	Kudankulam Nuclear Project (for Fuel)					INR	403.62	1,208.19	0.00	0.00	1,208.19			0.00	1,540.63
Government Loans Total						INR	603.12	6,861.70	0.00	113.04	6,974.74			0.00	4,834.89
GORU Total				LC		USD	123.87	1,533.97	0.00	23.58	1,557.55			0.00	1,042.45
						INR	603.62	6,861.70	0.00	113.04	6,974.74			0.00	4,834.89
GOUS (United States of America)															
Government Grants															
42.	386-0-496	30-8-1985	USD	49.05	31-01-2009	LC	0.00	47.29	0.00	0.00	47.29		96.41	4.32	1.76
	Programme for Advancement of Comm. Tech					INR	0.00	205.33	0.00	0.00	205.33			20.03	8.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43.	386-0-515	31-8-1988	USD	30.22	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	16.77	0.00	0.00	16.77		55.48	0.00	13.45
	Technical Assistance and Support					INR	0.00	70.97	0.00	0.00	70.97			0.00	62.40
44.	386-0-525	30-9-1992	USD	35.03	31-03-2012	LC	3.08	24.39	0.00	1.41	25.80	45.84	73.66	0.00	9.23
	Aids Prevention and Control Project					INR	15.00	106.31	0.00	6.82	113.13			0.00	42.86
45.	386-0-527	30-9-1992	USD	158.37	31-03-2012	LC	10.26	137.54	0.00	0.00	137.54	0.00	86.85	1.70	20.83
	Innovations in Family Planning Services					INR	50.00	570.74	0.00	0.00	570.74			7.89	96.60
46.	386-0-542	18-4-2001	USD	57.00	30-09-2010	LC	0.21	3.84	0.00	0.00	3.84	0.00	6.74	0.02	53.16
	Energy Conservation and Commercialization Project					INR	1.00	17.81	0.00	0.00	17.81			0.10	246.54
47.	386-0-544	15-9-1999	USD	41.50	30-06-2011	LC	3.24	12.46	0.00	1.32	13.78	40.77	33.20	0.00	27.72
	Avert Project					INR	15.81	55.00	0.00	6.39	61.38			0.00	128.15
48.	386-0531	12-9-2003	USD	67.00	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	67.00
	Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	310.74
49.	386-0534	10-4-1995	USD	39.21	30-09-2007	LC	0.00	21.30	0.00	0.00	21.30		54.32	0.00	17.91
	Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project					INR	0.00	92.14	0.00	000	92.14			0.00	83.80
50.	386-0546	21-7-2003	USD	16.00	30-09-2007	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		000	0.00	16.00
	Disaster Management Support Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	74.00
Government Grants Total						**INR**	**81.81**	**1,118.29**	**0.00**	**13.20**	**1,131.49**			**28.02**	**1,053.68**
GOUS	Total			LC		USD	16.79	263.59	0.00	2.73	266.33			6.04	227.06
						INR	81.81	1,118.29	0.00	13.20	1,131.49			28.02	1,053.68
IBRD	(IBRD)														
Government Grants															
51.	TF-055145	12-5-2006	USD	1.00	30-10-2009	LC	0.41	0.39	0.00	0.13	0.52	31.69	52.52	0.00	0.47

	PHRD Grant for Biomass for sustainable Development					INR	2.00	1.74	0.01	0.62	2.36			0.00	2.19
52.	TF90250-IN	24-7-2007	USD	0.35	31-01-2010	LC	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.07	0.31		88.63	0.00	0.04
	Grant for Preparation of the Sustainable Urban Transport Project					INR	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.33	1.39			0.00	0.18
Government Grants Total						**INR**	**2.00**	**2.79**	**0.01**	**0.95**	**3.74**			**0.00**	**2.38**
Government Loans															
53.	4622-IN	27-7-2001	USD	487.12	30-06-2008	LC	10.26	487.12	0.00	0.00	487.12	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project					INR	50.00	2,182.85	0.00	0.00	2,182.85			0.00	0.00
54.	4719-IN	16-12-2003	USD	240.00	31-10-2009	LC	25.65	207.23	2.26	22.69	229.93	88.47	95.80	0.00	10.07
	Allahabad Bypass Project					INR	125.00	908.65	10.51	109.11	1,017.76			0.00	46.56
55.	4753-IN	8-11-2004	USD	99.50	31-03-2010	LC	8.21	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	99.00
	Rural Road Project					INR	40.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.17			0.00	457.69
56.	4764-IN	18-11-2005	USD	620.00	30-06-2010	LC	82.00	339.98	0.00	88.77	428.75	108.14	69.15	0.00	191.25
	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project					INR	400.00	1,467.00	0.00	430.44	1,897.45			0.00	884.16
57.	4862-IN	2-11-2007	USD	300.00	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	76.03	0.00	0.00.	76.03		25.34	0.00	223.97
	Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project					INR	0.00	356.56	0.00	0.00	356.56			0.00	1,035.42
58.	P4150-IN	30-12-2004	USD	0.80	31-03-2010	LC	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.28		34.77	0.00	0.52
	Adv for prep of nati cyclone risk mitigation project					INR	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.26	1.25			0.00	2.41
59.	P4450-IN	17-6-2008	USD	0.00	31-05-2009	LC	0.00	0.30	0.00	-0.30	0.00			0.00	0.00
	National e-Governance Support Project					INR	0.00	1.46	0.00	-1.44	0.01			0.00	0.00
60.	P4510-IN	14-1-2009	USD	1.00	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30		30.00	0.00	0.70
	Capital Markets Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech. Assistance Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	1.49			0.00	3.25
61.	P453-0-IN	24-7-2009	USD	3.00	30-08-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Eastern Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	13.91
Government Loans Total						**INR**	**615.00**	**4,919.67**	**10.51**	**539.86**	**5,459.53**			**0.00**	**2,451.28**
Non-Government Loans															
62.	4813-IN	2-5-2006	USD	400.00	31-07-2011	LC.	16.89	362.25	0.00	13.89	376.14	82.24	94.04	0.00	23.86
	Power System Development Project-II					INR	82.29	1,513.37	0.00	67.28	1,580.65			0.00	110.66
63.	4870-IN	15-1-2008	USD	400.00	31-03-2013	LC.	54.30	66.00	0.00	15.70	81.70	28.92	20.43	0.00	318.30
	Rampur Hydropower Project					INR	264.58	305.07	0.00	77.62	382.69			0.00	1,476.27
64.	4890-IN	28-3-2008	USD	600.00	31-07-2013	LC	161.20	131.06	0.00	201.85	332.91	125.22	55.49	0.00	267.09
	Fourth Power System Development Project (PSDP-IV)					INR	785.53	582.22	0.00	990.01	1,572.23			0.00	1,238.76
65.	7593-IN	27-1-2009	USD	400.00	31-07-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.77	64.77		16.19	0.00	335.23
	Fourth Power System Development Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	316.56	316.56			0.00	1,554.81
66.	7694-IN	5-6-2009	USD	400.00	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.35	79.35		19.84	0.00	320.65
	Small and Medium Enterprises Financing and Development Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.30	388.30			0.00	1,487.17
67.	7787-IN	13-10-2009	USD	1,000.00	30-06-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1,000.00
	Fifth Power System Development Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	4,638.00
Non-Government Loans Total						**INR**	**1,132.40**	**2,400.66**	**0.00**	**1,839.78**	**4,240.44**			**0.00**	**10,505.66**
IBRD Total				**LC**		**USD**	**359.00**	**1,671.34**	**2.26**	**487.27**	**2,158.61**			**0.00**	**2,794.16**
						INR	**1,749.40**	**7,323.13**	**10.52**	**2,380.58**	**9,703.71**			**0.00**	**12,959.32**
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
68.	TF-051704	17-9-2004	USD	0.15	30-10-2006	LC	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

	Bldg Capacity of Village Level Inst. Collaborative					INR	0.50	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.68			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	100.00	0.00	
69.	TF-057113	23-9-2006	USD	0.40	31-10-2008	LC	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Tech. Activities to Government of India for P.P.P. in Infrastructure TF					INR	0.25	1.73	0.00	0.00	1.73			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	100.00	0.00	
70.	TF-057503	29-1-2007	USD	0.31	31-10-2008	LC	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Tech. Asstt. for Urban TPT Planning at MOUD					INR	0.50	1.32	0.00	0.00	1.32			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	100.00	0.00	
71.	TF-091354	24-1-2008	USD	0.00	31-03-2009	LC	0.00	0.15	0.00	–0.15	0.00			0.00	0.00
	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme					INR	0.00	0.71	0.00	–0.72	-0.01			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.15	0.00	–0.15	0.00			0.00	
Government Grants Total						**INR**	**1.25**	**4.43**	**0.00**	**–0.72**	**3.72**			**0.00**	**0.00**
Government Loans															
72.	Q-5270-IN	5-7-2006	USD	0.57	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.18	0.42		72.89	0.00	0.15
	Prep. of Capacity Bldg. for Ind. Poll. Mang Pr.					INR	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.86	1.97			0.00	0.71
						USD		0.24	0.00	0.18	0.42		72.89	0.00	
73.	Q-5680-IN	30-3-2007	USD	0.56	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.09	0.56		100.00	0.02	0.00
	Advance for Preparation of Proposed Integrated Coastal Zone mgmt Project					INR	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.44	2.55			0.07	0.00
						USD		0.47	0.00	0.09	0.56		100.00	0.00	
74.	Q-5910-IN	3-12-2007	USD	1.22	31-03-2010	LC	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.20	0.24		19.99	0.00	0.97
	Adv. for preparation of North East Rural Livelihoods Project					INR	0.00	0.17	0.00	1.01	1.18			0.00	4.51
						USD		0.04	0.00	0.20	0.24		19.99	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
75.	Q-6420-IN	5-12-2008	USD	0.53	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		18.78	0.00	0.43
	IInd Adv. for preparation of proposed integrated Coastal Zone					INR	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50			0.00	2.01
						USD		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		18.78	0.00	
Government Loans Total						**INR**	**0.00**	**3.89**	**0.00**	**2.31**	**6.21**			**0.07**	**7.23**
IDA Total				**LC**		**USD**	**0.26**	**1.86**	**0.00**	**0.32**	**2.18**			**0.02**	**1.56**
				DC		USD		2.15	0.00	0.32	2.47			0.00	
						INR	1.25	8.32	0.00	1.60	9.92			0.07	7.23
OPEC (OPEC)															
Government Loans															
76.	1026-P	1-6-2005	USD	15.00	31-12-2009	LC	1.85	7.18	0.00	0.92	8.10	49.63	53.99	0.00	6.90
	CIPET Expansion Project					INR	9.00	30.23	9.52	14.04	44.28			0.00	31.01
Government loans Total						INR	9.00	30.23	9.52	14.04	44.28			0.00	31.01
OPEC Total				LC		USD	1.85	7.18	0.00	0.92	8.10			0.00	6.90
						INR	9.00	30.23	9.52	14.04	44.28			0.00	32.01
UNDP (UNDP)															
Government Grants															
77.	00012952	1-6-1998	USD	1.21	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.00	1.21
	Coalbed Methane (CBM) Recovery and Commercial Utilization					INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	5.68
78.	00013048	12-1-2007	USD	3.00	31-12-2010	LC	0.41	0.67	0.00	0.30	0.98	74.14	32.62	0.00	2.02
	Biodiversity Conservation through Community based natural Resource Management					INR	2.00	3.12	0.00	1.47	4.59			0.00	9.34

79.	00044242	1-8-2005	USD	3.00	30-06-2008	LC	0.41	1.97	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.00	65.61	0.00	1.03
	Capacity bldg. for Decentralized Urban Governance					INR	2.00	8.14	0.00	0.00	8.14			0.00	4.77
80.	00047093	4-6-2007	USD	15.45	31-03-2012	LC	1.64	1.92	0.00	1.04	2.96	63.49	19.14	0.00	12.49
	Support to the National Efforts for Mainstreaming of HIV					INR	7.98	8.00	0.00	5.05	13.05			0.00	57.75
81.	00048262	20-11-2007	USD	0.75	31-12-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05		6.60	0.00	0.70
	Sustainable Industrialization-Building Stakeholder capacities and Involvement					INR	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.23			0.00	3.24
82.	00048799	1-1-2008	USD	0.90	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.29	0.66		73.87	0.00	0.24
	Capacity Development Initiative					INR	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.43	2.92			0.00	1.09
83.	00050931	29-3-2006	USD	2.00	31-05-2012	LC	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.00	2.23		111.59	0.00	–0.23
	Support to the Operationalization of NREGA					INR	0.00	9.19	0.00	0.00	9.19			0.00	–1.07
84.	00059517	1-1-2008	USD	0.80	31-03-2012	LC	0.41	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	11.81	0.00	0.71
	Coordination and Decision Support System (CDSS) on External Assistance					INR	1.98	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39			0.00	3.26
85.	61110	1-1-2009	USD	5.50	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		1.82	0.00	5.40
	Capacity Building for Local Governance					INR	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49			0.00	24.96
86.	61112	1-1-2009	USD	5.00	31-12-2012	LC	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95		18.93	0.00	4.05
	Support for Operationalization of the National Rural Employment Guarantee					INR	0.00	4.64	0.00	0.00	4.64			0.00	18.74
87.	IND/02/015	26-8-2002	USD	3.20	30-09-2007	LC	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	1.89		58.92	0.00	1.31
	Umbrella Support Programme Project					INR	0.00	8.16	0.00	0.00	8.16			0.00	6.08
88.	IND/03/01	1-4-2004	USD	4.43	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	4.43
	Vulnerability Reduction thru Community Management					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	20.49
89.	IND/03/010	1-6-2004	USD	9.46	31-12-2009	LC	2.43	10.05	0.00	0.00	10.05	0.00	106.28	0.00	–0.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Strengthening State Plans for Human Development					INR	11.83	42.80	0.00	0.00	42.80			0.00	–2.75
90.	IND/03/013	30-6-2004	USD	1.00	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.84		83.50	0.00	0.16
	Promoting Gender Equality					INR	0.00	3.69	0.00	0.00	3.69			0.00	0.76
91.	IND/03/020	1-3-2004	USD	4.60	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00	4.37		95.02	0.00	0.23
	Rural Decentralisation for Poverty Reduction					INR	0.00	19.12	0.00	0.00	19.12			0.00	1.06
92.	IND/03/022	20-1-2003	USD	5.63	30-06-2009	LC	0.41	4.35	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.00	77.32	0.00	1.28
	ICT for Development					INR	2.00	19.29	0.00	0.00	19.29			0.00	5.90
93.	IND/03/023	12-1-2006	USD	1.00	31-03-2008	LC	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95		95.16	0.00	0.05
	Strengthened Access to Justice in India Phase-I					INR	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.00	4.05			0.00	0.22
94.	IND/03/024	1-12-2004	USD	3.00	31-12-2009	LC	0.21	2.92	0.00	0.03	2.95	16.08	98.44	0.00	0.05
	Capacity Building for Access to Information					INR	1.00	12.63	0.00	0.16	12.79			0.00	0.22
95.	IND/03/031	1-9-2003	USD	4.00	30-06-2008	LC	1.33	2.51	0.00	0.00	2.51	0.00	62.68	0.00	1.49
	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods					INR	6.50	11.04	0.00	0.00	11.04			0.00	6.90
96.	IND/03/032	15-7-2003	USD	4.01	14-05-2010	LC	0.21	4.12	0.00	0.00	4.12	0.00	102.83	0.00	–0.11
	Endogenous Tourism Project					INR	1.00	17.80	0.00	0.00	17.80			0.00	—0.52
97.	IND/03/033	14-10-2003	USD	7.00	31-12-2009	LC	0.41	6.29	0.00	0.00	6.29	0.00	89.85	0.00	0.71
	National Strategy for Urban Poor					INR	2.00	27.65	0.00	0.00	27.65			0.00	3.29
98.	IND/03/041	20-8-2003	USD	3.00	31-03-2010	LC	0.41	2.82	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.00	93.94	0.00	0.18
	Conserv. of medicinal plants for health-livelihood					INR	2.00	12.23	0.00	0.00	12.23			0.00	0.84
99.	IND/03/043	1-12-2003	USD	6.00	31-01-2008	LC	0.00	5.99	0.00	0.00	5.99		99.80	0.00	0.01
	Social Mobilisation around NRM for Pov. Alleviation					INR	0.00	26.42	0.00	0.00	26.42			0.00	0.06

100.	IND/97/180	30-3-2000	USD	2.13	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	1.45		68.36	0.00	0.67
	Vocational Training for Employment Generation					INR	0.00	6.44	0.00	0.00	6.44			0.00	3.12
Government Grants		Total				INR	40.29	246.79	0.23	8.34	255.13			0.00	173.87
UNDP	Total		LC			USD	8.27	56.85	0.05	1.72	58.57			0.00	37.49
						INR	40.29	246.79	0.23	8.34	255.13			0.00	173.87
NFPA (NFPA)															
Government Grants															
101.	IND/03/P11	1-7-2003	USD	11.50	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57		4.96	0.00	10.93
	Programme for support to Deptt. of Family Welfare					INR	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	2.53			0.00	50.69
102.	IND//03/P15	1-7-2003	USD	2.40	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35		14.74	0.00	2.05
	Advocacy and Communication Project					INR	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.55			0.00	9.49
103.	IND/03/P18	1-9-2003	USD	0.25	31-03-2007	LC	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24		94.85	0.00	0.01
	Capacity building of PRIs on population issues					INR	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	1.05			0.00	0.06
104.	IND/03/P19	1-2-2004	USD	2.86	31-05-2009	LC	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.71	2.99		104.59	0.00	-0.13
	Support to Adolescent Health and Development					INR	0.00	9.76	0.00	3.47	13.23			0.00	-0.61
105.	IND/03/P20	1-11-2003	USD	1.62	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01		0.70	0.00	1.61
	Policy support to the D/o Family Welfare					INR	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05			0.00	7.47
106.	IND/03/P21	1-3-2004	USD	0.40	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		11.69	0.00	0.35
	Technical and Management Support to D/o FW					INR	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21			0.00	1.62
107.	IND/03/P22	1-6-2004	USD	2.85	30-11-2007	LC	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	2.38		83.51	0.00	0.47
	Support to MOHFW Proj. on Population and Development					INR	0.00	10.55	0.00	0.00	10.55			0.00	2.18
108.	IND/03/P26	1-4-2005	USD	20.00	31-12-2008	LC	0.41	15.17	0.00	3.68	18.85	896.27	94.24	0.00	1.15
	RCH-II/Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)					INR	2.00	63.09	0.00	39.01	102.10			0.00	5.34
Government Grants Total						INR	2.00	88.79	0.00	42.47	131.27			0.00	76.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.41	21.05	0.00	4.39	25.44			0.00	16.44
						INR	2.00	88.79	0.00	42.47	131.27			0.00	76.24
UPU (Universal Postal Union)															
Government Grants															
109.	IND/014SPR1	6-5-2002	USD	0.67	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32		47.03	0.00	0.36
	Modernization and Computerisation of Int. Mail Exch.					INR	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48			0.00	1.64
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48			0.00	1.64
UPU Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32			0.00	0.36
						INR	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48			0.00	1.64
State Total (INR):							7,572.58	25,278.89	43.01	4,059.94	29,338.83			766.59	27,579.20
DL (Delhi)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
110.	2154-IND	15-12-2005	USD	400.00	31-12-2009	LC	92.35	152.55	2.55	65.37	217.91	70.78	54.48	10.99	182.09
	National Highway Sector-II Project					INR	450.00	671.72	13.19	315.79	987.51			50.98	844.52
Government Loans Total						INR	450.00	671.72	13.19	315.79	987.51			50.98	844.52
ADB Total				LC		USD	92.35	152.55	2.55	65.37	217.81			10.99	182.09
						INR	450.00	671.72	13.19	315.79	987.51			50.98	844.52
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
111.	TF57245-IN	28-3-2007	USD	0.49	31-3-2010	LC	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.02	0.27		56.23	0.00	0.21

Gas Recovery and Reuse from Closure of Three Delhi Landfills						INR	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.12	1.29		0.00	0.99
						USD		1.78	0.00	0.02	1.80	56.23	0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.12	1.29		0.00	0.99
IDA (Total)					LC	USD	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.02	0.27		0.00	0.21
					DC	USD		1.78	0.00	0.02	1.80		0.00	
						INR	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.12	1.29		0.00	0.99
State (Total INR)							450.00	672.89	13.19	315.91	988.80		50.98	845.51
GU (Gujarat)														
IBRD (IBRD)														
Back-to-Back Grants														
112. TF-91901	25-7-2008	USD	0.10	29-10-2010	LC		0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	50.00	0.00	0.05
Developing GUDC as Carbon Intermediary Project					INR		0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24		0.00	0.23
Back-to-Back Grants Total					INR		0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24		0.00	0.23
IBRD Total					LC	USD	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		0.00	0.05
						INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24		0.00	0.23
UNFPA (UNFPA)														
Government Grants														
113. IND/03/P02	16-12-2004	USD	6.65	30-06-2007	LC		0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	3.52	52.99	0.00	3.12
Integrated Population and Dev. Pr. in Gujrat-Phase-II					INR		0.00	15.49	0.00	0.00	15.49		0.00	14.44
Government Grants Total					INR		0.00	15.49	0.00	0.00	15.49		0.00	14.44
UNFPA Total					LC	USD	0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	3.52		0.00	3.12
						INR	0.00	15.49	0.00	0.00	15.49		0.00	14.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
State Total (INR))							**0.00**	**15.73**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**15.73**			**0.00**	**14.70**
HA (Haryana)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
114.	7748-IN	17-8-2009	USD	330.00	31-12-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83		0.25	0.00	329.18
	Haryana Power System Improvement Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
IBRD Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83			0.00	329.18
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
HP (Himachal Pradesh)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
115.	2461-IN	10-11-2008	USD	150.00	31-03-2014	LC	27.70	0.00	0.00	8.45	8.45	30.51	5.63	2.65	141.55
	Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Programme (HPCEDIP)					INR	135.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	41.49			12.30	656.38
Government Loans Total						INR	135.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	41.49			12.30	656.38
ADB Total				LC		USD	27.70	0.00	0.00	8.45	8.45			2.65	141.55
						INR	135.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	41.49			12.30	656.38
IBRD (IBRD)															
Government Loans															
116.	4860-IN	7-8-2007	USD	220.00	30-06-2013	LC	61.56	24.37	0.00	0.00	24.37	0.00	11.08	0.00	195.63
	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project					INR	300.00	107.79	0.00	0.00	107.79			0.00	904.39

117.	4871-IN	19-11-2007	USD	135.00	31-12-2009	LC	34.89	67.84	0.00	0.00	67.84	0.00	50.25	67.16	67.16
	Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme					INR	170.00	266.27	0.00	0.00	266.27			311.50	310.49
Government Loans Total						INR	470.00	374.06	0.00	0.00	374.06			311.50	1,214.88
IBRD Total				LC		USD	96.45	92.21	0.00	0.00	92.21			67.16	262.79
						INR	470.00	374.06	0.00	0.00	374.06			311.50	1,214.88
State Total (INR):							605.00	374.06	0.00	41.49	415.54			323.80	1,869.26
JK (Jammu and Kashmir)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
118.	2151-IND	17-3-2005	USD	250.00	30-06-2011	LC	55.41	79.41	0.84	30.63	110.04	55.28	44.02	12.17	139.96
	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in Jammu and Kashmir					INR	270.00	356.13	3.93	145.63	501.77			56.45	649.12
119.	2331-IND	28-12-2007	USD	42.20	31-10-2012	LC	10.12	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71	7.01	1.68	0.00	41.49
	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Prog. (Proj.-1)					INR	49.30	0.00	0.00	3.36	3.36			0.00	192.43
Government Loans Total						INR	319.30	356.13	3.93	149.00	505.13			56.45	841.56
ADB Total				LC		USD	65.52	79.41	0.84	31.34	110.75			12.17	181.45
						INR	319.30	356.13	3.93	149.00	505.13			56.45	841.56
State Total (INR):							319.30	356.13	3.93	149.00	505.13			56.45	841.56
KN (Karnataka)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
120.	1704-IND	19-5-2000	USD	145.00	30-09-2009	LC	6.16	132.27	0.00	10.92	143.19	177.39	98.75	1.92	1.81
	Karnataka Ur. Dev. and Coastal Environment Management					INR	30.00	591.73	0.00	53.29	645.01			8.91	8.41
121.	2312-IND	23-1-2008	USD	33.00	31-12-2011	LC	6.77	1.43	0.00	0.84	2.26	12.39	6.86	0.72	30.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	North Karnakata Urban Sector Invest. Prog. (Proj. I)					INR	33.00	6.65	0.00	4.04	10.69			3.34	142.55
Government Loans Total						INR	63.00	598.38	0.00	57.33	655.70			12.26	150.97
ADB Total				LC		USD	12.93	133.69	0.00	11.76	146.45			2.64	32.55
						INR	63.00	598.38	0.00	57.33	655.70			12.26	150.97
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
122.	TF-092428	9-7-2008	USD	0.44	29-06-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21		47.92	0.00	0.23
	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02			0.00	1.06
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02			0.00	1.06
Back-to-Back Loans															
123.	4818-IN	2-5-2006	USD	216.00	30-04-2012	LC	51.30	39.53	0.68	6.13	45.66	11.95	21.14	0.00	170.34
	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project					INR	250.00	175.44	3.15	29.28	204.72			0.00	790.02
124.	4872-IN	17-1-2008	USD	32.00	31-01-2012	LC	10.26	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	2.38	0.11	31.24
	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project					INR	50.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	3.52			0.53	144.89
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	300.00	178.96	3.15	29.28	208.23			0.53	934.91
Government Loans															
125.	4730-IN	18-2-2005	USD	39.50	31-03-2010	LC	4.10	31.65	0.00	0.47	32.12	11.33	81.32	0.00	7.38
	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project					INR	20.00	138.96	0.00	2.30	141.26			0.00	34.23
Government Loans Total						INR	20.00	138.96	0.00	2.30	141.26			0.00	34.23
IBRD Total				LC		USD	65.67	71.95	0.68	6.81	78.76			0.11	209.18
						INR	320.00	317.92	3.15	32.60	350.52			0.53	970.20

IDF [IDF (West Bengal)]

Government Grants

126.	TF-53451-IN	24-5-2004	USD	0.40	23-05-2007	LC	0.00	0.41	0.00	-0.01	0.40		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Improv. Public Expdr. Magmt. in education, in Karnataka					INR	0.00	1.77	0.00	-0.04	1.73			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	1.77	0.00	-0.04	1.73			0.00	0.00
IDF Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.41	0.00	-0.01	0.40			0.00	0.00
						INR	0.00	1.77	0.00	-0.04	1.73			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							383.00	918.07	3.15	89.88	1,007.95			12.79	1,121.16

KR (Kerala)

ADB (Asian Development Bank)

Back-to-Back Loans

127.	2226-IND	8-12-2006	USD	221.20	30-06-2012	LC	30.78	10.28	0.00	9.06	19.35	29.45	8.75	0.00	201.85
	Kerala Sustainable Urban Dev. Project					INR	150.00	46.85	0.00	43.48	90.33			0.00	936.20
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	150.00	46.85	0.00	43.48	90.33			0.00	936.20
ADB Total				LC		USD	30.78	10.28	0.00	9.06	19.35			0.00	201.85
						INR	150.00	48.85	0.00	43.48	90.33			0.00	936.20

IBRD (IBRD)

Government Loans

128.	4653-IN	6-5-2002	USD	255.00	31-12-2010	LC	51.30	158.05	0.56	9.55	167.60	18.61	65.73	0,00	87.40
	Kerala State Transport Project					INR	250.00	711.28	2.64	46.49	757.77			0.00	404.36
Government Loans Total						INR	250.00	711.28	2.64	48.49	757.77			0.00	404.36
IBRD Total				LC		USD	51.30	158.05	0.56	9.55	167.60			0.00	87.40
						INR	250.00	711.28	2.64	48.49	757.77			0.00	404.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Loans															
129.	IND/03/P03	20-12-2004	USD	0.94	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18		18.86	0.00	0.76
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. Phase-II					INR	0.00	0.78	0,00	0.00	0.78			0.00	3.51
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.78			0.00	3.51
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18			0.00	0.76
						INR	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.78			0.00	3.51
State Total (INR):							400.00	758.91	2.64	89.97	848.88			0.00	1,345.73
MH (Maharashtra)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
130.	4796-IN	19-8-2005	USD	325.00	31-03-2012	LC	51.30	72.58	7.82	41.88	114.45	81.62	35.22	0.00	210.55
	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project					INR	250.00	329.47	36.75	200.79	530.26			0.00	976.35
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	250.00	329.47	36.75	200.79	530.26			0.00	976.35
Government Loans															
131.	4665-IN	5-8-2002	USD	463.00	31-12-2009	LC	102.61	217.36	5.05	52.57	269.93	51.23	58.30	1.40	193.07
	Mumbai Urban Transport Project					INR	500.00	986.73	20.08	242.05	1,228.79			6.48	895.57
Government Loans Total						INR	500.00	986.73	20.08	242.05	1,228.79			6.48	895.57
IBRD Total				LC		USD	153.91	289.94	12.87	94.44	384.38			1.40	403.62
						INR	750.00	1,316.20	56.83	442.84	1,759.04			6.48	1,871.92
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															

132.	IND/03/P050	1-7-2003	USD	9.19	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.25		35.42	0.00	5.93
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. Maharashtra Ph.-II					INR	0.00	14.45	0.00	0.00	14.45			0.00	27.42
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	14.45	0.00	0.00	14.45			0.00	27.42
UNFPA (Total)				LC		USD	0.00	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.25			0.00	5.93
						INR	0.00	14.45	0.00	0.00	14.45			0.00	27.42
State Total (INR):							750.00	1,330.65	56.83	442.84	1,773.50			6.48	1,893.34
MP (Madhya Pradesh)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
133.	2323-IND	12-4-2007	USD	106.00	31-12-2010	LC	32.06	39.84	0.53	24.35	64.19	75.93	60.55	0.00	42.35
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program—Project 1					INR	156.25	174.12	2.51	117.36	39.47			0.00	195.77
134.	2324-IND	12-4-2007	USD	45.00	31-03-2011	LC	15.39	9.96	0.14	6.37	16.33	41.41	36.30	0.00	28.81
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program—Project 2 (DEE)					INR	75.00	43.35	0.67	30.78	74.13			0.00	133.18
135.	2330-IND	23-7-2007	USD	320.00	31-12-2010	LC	92.35	90.57	13.25	76.53	167.10	82.87	52.22	0.00	166.16
	Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project-II					INR	450.00	405.87	61.69	368.23	774.10			0.00	768.14
136.	2346-IND	23-8-2007	USD	144.00	30-06-2011	LC	44.89	69.13	0.11	38.60	107.23	85.99	74.81	0.00	36.39
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (MFF)—Project					INR	218.75	312.32	0.54	187.34	499.66			0.00	168.21
137.	2347-IND	7-3-2008	USD	90.00	30-06-2011	LC	47.20	9.48	0.39	7.50	16.98	15.89	18.87	0.20	73.41
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program—Project 4					INR	230.00	45.46	1.84	36.32	81.76			0.90	339.38
138.	2456-IND	10-11-2008	USD	71.00	30-09-2011	LC	30.78	4.45	0.57	2.10	6.55	6.82	9.22	0.73	64.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. Proj. in Madhya Pradesh (Suppl.)					INR	150.00	21.90	2.67	10.23	32.13			3.39	298.93
139.	2520-IND	27-5-2009	USD	166.00	30-06-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	166.00
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Proj.-5)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	769.91
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	1,280.00	1,003.01	69.91	750.26	1,753.27			4.29	2,611.78
Government Loans															
140.	2046-IND	9-3-2005	USD	181.00	31-03-2011	LC	45.97	77.24	0.00	20.50	97.75	44.60	54.00	6.20	83.25
	Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. in Madhya Pradesh					INR	224.00	341.42	0.00	100.16	441.58			28.74	386.12
Government Loans Total						INR	224.00	341.42	0.00	100.16	441.58			28.74	386.12
ADB Total				LC		USD	308.64	300.67	15.01	175.96	476.62			7.12	646.38
						INR	1,504.00	1,344.43	61.91	850.42	2,194.85			33.03	2,997.90
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
141.	TF92570-IN	19-9-2008	USD	0.25	19-01-2012	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		21.20	0.00	0.20
	Directorate of Institutional Finance					INR	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26			0.00	0.91
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26			0.00	0.91
Government Loans															
142.	4750-IN	30-11-2004	USD	394.02	31-03-2011	LC	61.56	79.38	3.15	28.18	107.56	45.78	27.30	0.58	286.46
	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project					INR	300.00	353.74	14.51	135.31	489.05			2.70	1,328.61
Government Loans Total						INR	300.00	353.74	14.51	135.31	489.05			2.70	1,328.61
IBRD Total				LC		USD	61.56	79.43	3.15	28.18	107.61			0.58	286.66

						INR	300.00	354.00	14.51	135.31	489.31			2.70	1,329.52
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
143.	TF053826	3-2-2005	USD	0.94	28-02-2009	LC	0.00	1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Capacity Building for Community Forest Management					INR	0.00	4.88	0.00	–0.99	3.89			0.00	0.00
						USD	—	1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94		100.00	0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	4.88	0.00	–0.99	3.89			0.00	0.00
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.00	1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94			0.00	
						INR	0.00	4.88	0.00	–0.99	3.89			0.00	0.00
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
144.	IND/03/P04	1-7-2003	USD	9.43	3-12-2007	LC	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	2.53		26.79	0.00	6.90
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. in Madhya Pradesh Phase-II					INR	0.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	11.10			0.00	32.02
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	11.10			0.00	32.02
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	2.53			0.00	6.90
						INR	0.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	11.10			0.00	32.02
State Total (INR):							1,804.00	1,714.41	84.42	984.74	2,699.15			35.73	4,359.44
MS (Multistates)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
145.	0005-IND	12-5-2005	USD	100.00	31-10-2009	LC	8.69	82.70	0.40	7.76	90.45	89.22	90.45	2.67	9.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Asian Tsunami Fund Grant					INR	42.36	352.52	1.88	37.59	390.11			12.35	44.28
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	42.36	352.52	1.88	37.59	390.11			12.35	44.28
Back-to-Back Loans															
146.	2166-IND	12-5-2005	USD	100.00	31-10-2009	LC	28.73	70.43	0.20	14.98	85.41	52.13	85.41	2.85	14.59
	Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project					INR	140.00	305.74	0.94	72.72	378.47			13.24	67.68
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	140.00	305.74	0.94	72.72	378.47			13.24	67.68
Government Loans															
147.	2018-IND	25-11-2004	USD	366.44	30-06-2009	LC	30.95	345.28	0.00	21.16	366.44	68.39	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rural Roads Sector-I Project					INR	150.80	1,480.46	0.00	102.14	1,582.60			0.00	0.00
148.	2248-IND	29-8-2006	USD	173.91	30-06-2009	LC	13.95	158.10	0.00	15.81	173.91	113.27	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rural Roads Sector II Investment—Program 1					INR	68.00	689.90	0.00	76.38	766.28			0.00	0.00
149.	2528-IND	4-8-2009	USD	30.00	31-10-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	30.00
	National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog—Project I					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	139.14
Government Loans Total						INR	218.20	2,170.36	0.00	178.52	2,348.88			0.00	139.14
ADB Total				LC		USD	82.32	856.51	0.60	59.70	716.21			5.54	54.34
						INR	401.16	2,828.62	2.83	288.84	3,117.46			25.59	251.10
GOUS (United States of America)															
Government Grants															
150.	386-0-545	30-9-2002	USD	20.00	30-09-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	20.00
	State Fiscal Management Reform					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	92.70

Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	92.70
GOUS Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	20.00
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	92.70
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
151. TF-058018	6-7-2007	USD	1.00	10-04-2010		LC	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.09	0.70		69.60	0.00	0.30
Preparation of Coal-fired Power Station Rehabilitation						INR	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.43	3.04			0.00	1.41
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.43	3.04			0.00	1.41
Back-to-Back Loans															
152. 4749-IN	19-1-2006	USD	104.96	30-06-2012		LC	20.52	17.65	0.05	3.95	21.60	19.25	20.57	0.00	83.43
India: Hydrology Project—Phase II						INR	100.00	77.92	0.24	19.16	97.08			0.00	386.71
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	100.00	77.92	0.24	19.16	97.08			0.00	386.71
IBRD Total				LC		USD	20.52	18.25	0.05	4.04	22.30			0.00	83.74
						INR	100.00	80.52	0.24	19.59	100.11			0.00	388.12
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
153. TF054009	24-4-2007	USD	2.50	31-10-2009		LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.50	2.50
Tsunami Disaster Recovery in India						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.32	11.56
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.32	11.56
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.50	2.50
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.32	11.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNDP (UNDP)															
Government Grants															
154.	IND/02/006	19-8-2002	USD	34.00	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	33.36	0.00	0.00	33.36	0.00	98.11	0.00	0.64
	Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme					INR	0.01	147.21	0.00	0.00	147.21			0.00	2.97
Government Grants Total						INR	0.01	147.21	0.00	0.00	147.21			0.00	2.97
UNDP Total				LC		USD	0.00	33.36	0.00	0.00	33.36			0.00	0.64
						INR	0.01	147.21	0.00	0.00	147.21			0.00	2.97
State Total (INR):							501.17	3,056.35	3.07	308.43	3,364.78			27.91	745.33
MZ (Mizoram)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
155.	2536-IND	17-9-2009	USD	94.00	31-01-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	47.00		50.00	0.00	47.00
	Mizoram Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	217.28
156.	2537-IND	17-0-2009	USD	6.00	31-01-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	6.00
	Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	27.74
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	245.02
ADB Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	47.00			0.00	53.00
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	245.02
State Total (INR)							0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	245.02
OR (Orissa)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															

Back-to-Back Loans														
157.	2444-IND	25-2-2009	USD	16.50	31-03-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.50
	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.21	76.53
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.21	76.53
ADB Total					LC	USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.05	16.50
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.21	76.53
IBRD (IBRD)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
158.	TF.-055552	19-1-2006	USD	1.30	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.10	0.96	73.44	0.00	0.35
	Japan SDF Grant for Orissa Fund for Dev. Initiative					INR	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.49	4.00		0.00	1.61
Back-To-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.49	4.00		0.00	1.61
Back-To-Back Loans														
159.	7576-IN	27-1-2009	USD	56.00	31-12-2014	LC	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.14	2.28	4.08	0.00	53.72
	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project					INR	0.00	10.78	0.00	0.68	11.46		0.00	249.14
160.	7577-IN	27-1-2009	USD	250.00	30-04-2015	LC	0.00	0.48	0.00	8.54	9.02	3.61	0.00	240.98
	Orissa State Roads Project					INR	0.00	1.98	0.00	40.91	42.90		0.00	1,174.67
Back-To-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	12.76	0.00	41.59	54.35		0.00	1,366.81
IBRD Total					LC	USD	0.00	3.48	0.00	8.78	12.26		0.00	295.05
						INR	0.00	16.28	0.00	42.08	58.35		0.00	1,368.42
IDA (IDA)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
161.	TF-057792	27-6-2007	USD	0.24	25-03-2008	LC	0.21	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00 100.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project					INR	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97			0.00	0.00
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.21	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	
						INR	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97			0.00	0.00
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
162.	IND/03/P06	1-7-2003	USD	7.74	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	1.53		19.82	0.00	6.20
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. in Orissa Ph.-II					INR	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	6.74			0.00	28.77
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	6.74			0.00	28.77
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	1.53			0.00	6.20
						INR	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	6.74			0.00	28.77
State Total (INR):							1.00	23.99	0.00	42.08	66.07			0.21	1,473.72
OT (Others)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
163.	New Loans	1-1-1900	USD	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	65.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
ADB Total				LC		USD	65.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
						INR	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

UNDP (UNDP)

Government Grants

164.	New Grant	1-1-1900	USD	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	27.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	27.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
UNDP Total				LC		USD	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	27.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

UNFPA (UNFPA)

Government Grants

165.	New Grant	1-1-1900	USD	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							352.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

PU (Punjab)

IBRD (IBRD)

Back-to-Back Loans

166.	4843-IN	26-2-2007	USD	250.00	05-06-2012	LC	61.56	106.19	0.00	4.08	110.27	6.62	44.11	0.00	139.73
	Punjab State Road Sector Project					INR	300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	645.99
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	645.99
IBRD Total				LC		USD	61.56	106.19	0.00	4.08	110.27			0.00	139.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						INR	300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	648.00
State Total (INR):							300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	648.00
RJ (Rajasthan)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
167.	2366-IND	17-1-2008	USD	60.00	31-12-2012	LC	10.26	3.05	1.17	4.63	7.68	45.12	12.81	1.25	52.32
	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)					INR	50.00	14.72	5.46	22.23	36.95			5.78	242.25
168.	2506-IND	18-2-2009	USD	150.00	30-06-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.22	150.00
	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-2)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			5.67	695.70
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	50.00	14.72	5.46	22.23	36.95			11.45	938.70
Government Loans															
169.	1647-IND	1-12-1999	USD	250.00	31-03-2009	LC	10.26	238.61	0.00	11.39	250.00	110.99	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project					INR	50.00	1,066.59	0.00	55.67	1,122.27			0.00	.00
Government Loans Total						INR	50.00	1,066.59	0.00	55.67	1,122.27			0.00	0.00
ADB Total				LC		USD	20.52	241.67	1.17	16.02	257.68			2.47	203.48
						INR	100.00	1,081.31	5.46	77.90	1,159.21			11.45	938.70
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
170.	200065482	23-8-2001	USD	0.75	30-06-2006	LC	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23		31.19	0.00	0.52
	Solar Thermal Power Project—Mathania					INR	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10			0.00	2.39
Government Grant Total						INR	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10			0.00	2.39

GODE Total					LC	USD	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23		0.00	0.52
						INR	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10		0.00	2.39
IDA (IDA)														
Back-To-Back Loans														
171.	Q-690-0-IN	23-10-2009	USD	0.83	01-10-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.83
	Rajasthan Livelihoods Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.93	3.81
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Back-To-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.93	3.81
IDA total					LC	USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.20	0.83
					DC	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.93	3.81
UNFPA (UNFPA)														
Government Grants														
172.	IND/03/07	1-7-2003	USD	10.01	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	4.11	41.08	0.00	5.90
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. in Rajasthan Ph.-II					INR	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	18.14		0.00	27.36
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	18.14		0.00	27.36
UNFPA Total					LC	USD	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	4.11		0.00	5.90
						INR	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	18.14		0.00	27.36
State Total (INR):							100.00	1,100.56	5.46	77.90	1,178.46		12.37	971.92
TN (Tamil Nadu)														
IBRD (IBRD)														
Back-To-Back Loans														
173.	4798-IN	14-9-2005	USD	300.00	31-03-2012	LC	76.95	94.26	0.67	17.74	111.99	23.05	37.33	0.00	188.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project					INR	375.00	409.72	3.15	86.33	496.05			0.00	871.98
174.	4846-IN	12-2-2007	USD	335.00	31-03-2013	LC	25.65	26.64	0.00	9.88	36.53	38.52	10.90	0.00	298.47
	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies					INR	125.00	111.98	0.00	47.69	159.67			0.00	1,384.32
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	4255-IN														
Back-To-Back Loans Total						INR	500.00	521.70	3.15	134.02	655.72			0.00	2,256.30
Government Loans															
175.	4706-IN	28-8-2003	USD	348.00	31-03-2010	LC	90.29	267.54	4.50	47.19	314.73	52.26	90.44	0.00	33.27
	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project					INR	440.00	1,175.53	20.62	226.45	1,401.98			0.00	154.31
Government Loans Total						INR	440.00	1,175.53	20.62	226.45	1,401.98			0.00	154.31
IDRD Total				LC		USD	192.90	388.44	5.17	74.80	463.25			0.00	519.75
						INR	940.00	1,697.23	23.76	360.47	2,057.70			0.00	2,410.60
State Total (INR)							940.00	1,697.23	23.76	360.47	2,057.70			0.00	2,410.60
UP (Uttar Pradesh)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-To-Back Grants															
176.	TF 056882	28-6-2006	USD	0.17	30-11-2009	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		32.84	0.00	0.11
	Capacity Building of the Finance Department of Uttar Pradesh					INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.52
Back-To-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.52
Government Loans															
177.	4684-IN	19-2-2003	USD	488.00	31-12-2009	LC	102.61	382.71	1.03	22.26	404.98	21.70	82.99	0.00	83.02

Uttar Pradesh State Road Project						INR	500.00	1,676.53	4.85	105.97	1,782.50			0.00	385.06
Government Loans Total						INR	500.00	1,676.53	4.85	105.97	1,782.50			0.00	385.06
IBRD Total				LC		USD	102.61	382.77	1.03	22.26	405.03			0.00	83.14
						INR	500.00	1,676.77	4.85	105.97	1,782.74			0.00	385.58
State Total (INR)							500.00	1,676.77	4.85	105.97	1,782.74			0.00	385.58
UR (Uttarakhand)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
178.	2308-IND	25-10-2007	USD	50.00	31-03-2012	LC	24.22	8.25	2.07	13.01	21.26	53.74	42.52	0.31	28.74
	Uttaranchal State Road Investment Prog.					INR	118.00	35.66	9.73	61.85	97.51			1.44	1133.30
179.	2309-IND	22-2-2007	USD	41.92	31-12-2011	LC	12.00	2.80	0.43	0.47	4.27	12.27	10.20	0.00	37.65
	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program—Project 1					INR	58.50	12.77	0.60	7.18	19.95			0.00	174.60
180.	2410-IND	23-10-2008	USD	60.00	31-12-2012	LC	2.05	1.60	0.73	0.73	2.33	35.49	3.88	0.00	57.67
	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program					INR	10.00	7.98	3.41	3.41	11.38			0.00	267.48
181.	2458-IND	10-2-2009	USD	140.00	31-03-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.07	6.07		4.34	0.00	133.93
	Uttarakhand State Road Investement Program—Project 2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.60	29.60			0.00	621.15
182.	2498-IND	25-2-2009	USD	62.40	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.73		4.37	0.00	59.67
	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investement Program—Project 2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00			0.00	276.76
183.	2502-IND	25-2-2009	USD	30.60	30-6-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	30.60
	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investement Program—Project 3					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	141.92
Government Loans Total						INR	186.50	56.40	13.74	115.03	171.43			1.44	1,615.22
ADB Total				LC		LC	38.27	12.65	2.93	24.02	36.66			0.31	348.26
						INR	186.50	56.40	13.74	115.03	171.43			1.44	1,615.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IBRD (IBRD)															
Government Grants															
184.	TF-58016	24-4-2007	USD	1.00	30-09-2009	LC	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.12	1.00		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Vishnugad Pipalikoti Hydro Electric Project					INR	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.56	4.31			0.00	0.00
185.	TF-094443	26-8-2009	USD	7.49	31-08-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.70	7.49
	Watershed Management Directorate—Uttarakhand					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			3.25	34.74
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.56	4.31			3.25	34.74
IBRD Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.12	1.00			0.70	7.49
						INR	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.56	4.31			3.25	34.74
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Grants															
186.	967-IN	21-1-2008	USD	0.10	20-01-2010	LC	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04		40.00	0.00	0.06
	Livelihoods Enhancement through Approp. Drudgery Reduction					INR	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19			0.00	0.28
						USD		0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04		40.00	0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19			0.00	0.28
IFAD Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04			0.00	0.06
				DC		USD		0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19			0.00	0.28
State Total (INR)							186.50	60.34	13.74	115.59	175.93			4.68	1,650.42
WB (West Bengal)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															

Government Loans

187.	1813-IND	18-12-2007	USD	177.77	31-12-2010	LC	30.58	99.99	0.70	16.89	116.18	55.23	65.75	0.26	60.59
	Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project					INR	149.00	438.98	3.28	81.79	520.77			1.21	282.71
188.	1870-IND	10-12-2002	USD	79.21	30-06-2009	LC	18.44	45.28	0.28	9.54	54.83	51.74	69.22	0.39	24.66
	WB Corridor Development Project					INR	89.86	199.67	1.31	46.54	246.21			1.82	113.00
189.	2293-IND	21-2-2007	USD	80.00	31-12-2010	LC	30.78	14.13	0.80	7.64	21.78	24.83	27.22	0.42	58.02
	Kolkata Environmental Imp. Project...Supplementary					INR	150.00	63.06	3.76	36.91	99.97			1.94	270.87
Government Loans Total						INR	388.86	701.71	8.34	162.24	866.95			4.97	675.58
ADB Total				LC		USD	79.80	159.41	1.78	34.07	193.48			1.07	143.27
						INR	388.86	701.71	8.34	165.24	866.95			4.97	665.58
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
190.	TF-57825-IN	5-3-2007	USD	0.30	31-03-2009	LC	0.31	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.30	32.86	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Capacity Building of the Department of Power in West Bengal under DFID					INR	1.50	0.90	0.00	0.51	1.41			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.20	0.00	0.10	0.30	32.86	100.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	1.50	0.90	0.00	0.51	1.41			0.00	0.00
Back-to-Back Loans															
191.	Q-6120	19-5-2009	USD	2.94	30-06-2010	LC	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.10	0.40		13.57	0.00	2.54
	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project					INR	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.47	1.77			0.00	11.75
						USD		0.30	0.00	0.10	0.40		13.57	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.47	1.77			0.00	11.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.31	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.70			0.00	2.54
				DC		USD		0.50	0.00	0.20	0.70			0.00	
						INR	1.50	2.20	0.00	0.99	3.18			0.00	11.79
UNDP (UNDP)															
Government Grants															
192.	IND/03/040	20-8-2003	USD	0.50	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09		18.16	0.00	0.41
	Strengthening Sustainable livelihoods in Sundarbun					INR	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40			0.00	1.90
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40			0.00	1.90
UNDP Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09			0.00	0.41
						INR	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40			0.00	1.90
State Total (INR)							390.36	704.31	8.34	166.23	870.54			4.97	679.20
USD Total		USD		LC		USD	3,485.96	9,541.22	70.75	1,627.17	11,168.39				11,704.63
XDR															
AP (Andhra Pradesh)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
193.	3732-1-IN	25-1-2008	XDR	42.70	30-12-2009	LC	3.35	23.52	0.00	7.82	31.34	233.31	73.39	7.03	11.36
	Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project					INR	25.00	162.28	0.00	59.40	221.68			52.46	84.84
						USD		37.02	0.00	12.25	49.27	233.31	73.39	0.00	
194.	4254-IN	8-2-2007	XDR	50.80	31-12-2009	LC	16.61	33.84	0.00	0.00	33.84	0.00	66.61	0.00	16.96
	Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Program					INR	123.96	226.11	0.00	0.00	226.11			0.00	126.63

						USD		51.17	0.00	0.00	51.17	0.00	66.61	0.00	
195.	4291-IN	8-6-2007	XDR	63.00	31-12-2012	LC	10.05	3.28	0.00	2.44	5.72	24.24	9.08	1.02	57.28
	Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project					INR	75.00	20.94	0.00	18.27	39.21			7.63	427.71
						USD		5.22	0.00	3.75	8.97	24.24	9.08	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	223.96	409.33	0.00	77.67	487.00			60.09	639.18
Government Loans															
196.	3692-IN	8-10-2002	XDR	85.50	31-03-2010	LC	0.94	71.57	0.00	2.75	74.33	293.49	86.93	0.08	11.17
	Andhra Pradesh Community Forest Management Project					INR	7.00	473.58	0.00	20.70	494.28			0.59	83.43
						USD		106.95	0.00	4.24	111.19	293.49	86.93	0.00	
197.	3732-IN	3-4-2003	XDR	114.00	31-12-2009	LC	3.35	113.04	0.00	0.96	114.00	28.53	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project					INR	25.00	741.86	0.00	7.13	748.98			0.00	0.00
						USD		167.64	0.00	1.42	169.05	28.53	100.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	32.00	1,215.44	0.00	27.82	1,243.26			0.59	83.43
IDA total				LC		LC	34.30	245.26	0.00	13.96	259.22			8.13	96.78
				DC		USD		368.96	0.00	21.65	389.65			0.00	
						INR	255.96	1,624.77	0.00	105.49	1,730.25			60.69	722.61
State Total (INR):							255.96	1,624.77	0.00	105.49	1,730.25			60.69	722.61
AS (Assam)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
198.	4013-IN	14-1-2005	XDR	105.00	31-03-2010	LC	20.10	38.79	0.50	23.22	62.01	115.50	59.05	0.36	42.99
	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project					INR	150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		59.89	0.79	35.74	95.63	115.50	59.50	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
IDA Total				LC		XDR	20.10	38.79	0.50	23.22	62.01			0.36	42.99
				DC		USD		59.89	0.79	35.74	95.63			0.00	
						INR	150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
State Total (INR):							150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
BI (Bihar)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
199.	4323-IN	9-8-2007	XDR	41.40	31-10-2012	LC	3.35	2.85	0.00	0.98	3.83	29.36	9.25	0.00	37.57
	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)					INR	25.00	18.50	0.00	7.47	25.97			0.00	280.51
						USD		4.46	0.00	1.54	6.00	29.36	9.25	0.00	
200.	4380-IN	15-1-2008	XDR	47.80	31-12-2009	LC	23.41	23.90	0.00	0.00	23.90	0.00	50.00	23.90	23.90
	Bihar Development Policy Operation-1					INR	174.68	158.04	0.00	0.00	158.04			178.45	178.45
						USD		39.09	0.00	0.00	39.09	0.00	50.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	199.68	176.54	0.00	7.47	184.02			178.45	458.97
IDA Total				LC		XDR	26.76	26.75	0.00	0.98	27.73			23.90	61.47
				DC		USD		43.55	0.00	1.54	45.09			0.00	
						INR	199.68	176.54	0.00	7.47	184.02			178.45	458.97
State Total (INR):							199.68	176.54	0.00	7.47	184.02			178.45	458.97
CG (Chhattisgarh)															
IDA (IDA)															

Government Loans

201.	3749-IN	18-8-2003	XDR	68.94	31-03-2010	LC	13.40	34.48	0.00	2.52	37.00	18.79	53.67	1.04	31.93
	Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project					INR	100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
						USD		52.61	0.00	3.86	56.47	18.79	53.67	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
IDA Total				LC		XDR	13.40	34.48	0.00	2.52	37.00			1.04	31.93
				DC		USD		52.61	0.00	3.86	56.47			0.00	
						INR	100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
State Total (INR):							100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45

CN (Central Government)

IDA (IDA)

Government Loans

202.	3777-INR	29-9-2003	XDR	17.22	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	17.34	0.00	-0.12	17.22		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project					INR	0.00	113.65	0.00	-0.92	112.74			0.00	0.00
						USD		25.60	0.00	-0.19	25.41		100.00	0.00	
203.	3952-IN	23-9-2004	XDR	46.90	31-03-2010	LC	15.28	12.60	0.00	1.92	14.52	12.56	30.96	0.00	32.38
	Integrated Desease Surveillance Project					INR	114.00	85.01	0.00	14.58	99.59			0.00	241.78
						USD		19.52	0.00	2.99	22.51	12.56	30.96	0.00	
204.	3987-IN	8-11-2004	XDR	206.00	31-03-2010	LC	11.39	187.07	0.00	18.93	206.00	166.19	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rural Roads Project					INR	85.00	1,243.52	0.00	141.40	1,384.92			0.00	0.00
						USD		280.09	0.00	29.06	309.14	166.19	100.00	0.00	
205.	4161-IN	24-7-2006	XDR	41.10	31-12-2012	LC	6.70	9.00	0.00	11.01	20.01	164.29	48.68	0.00	21.09
	Natitonal Agricultural Innovation Project					INR	50.00	61.89	0.00	81.44	143.33			0.00	157.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		13.72	0.00	17.04	30.75	164.29	48.68	0.00	
206.	4162-IN	24-7-2006	XDR	97.00	31-12-2012	LC	6.70	11.89	0.54	1.86	13.75	27.79	14.17	0.00	83.25
	National Agricultural Innovation Project					INR	50.00	81.66	4.05	13.96	95.62			0.00	621.62
						USD		17.68	0.87	2.88	20.56	27.79	14.17	0.00	
207.	4227-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	245.00	31-01-2011	LC	129.98	97.38	0.00	16.38	113.76	12.60	46.43	0.00	131.24
	Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II					INR	970.00	675.29	0.00	120.67	795.95			0.00	979.93
						USD		147.55	0.00	25.50	173.05	12.60	46.43	0.00	
208.	4228-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	115.70	31-03-2012	LC	19.43	39.78	0.00	8.65	48.44	44.53	41.86	0.00	67.26
	Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II					INR	145.00	264.58	0.00	66.04	330.61			0.00	502.24
						USD		61.22	0.00	13.68	74.90	44.53	41.86	0.00	
209.	4299-IN	5-7-2007	XDR	167.90	30-09-2012	LC	29.48	40.49	0.00	0.00	40.49	0.00	24.12	15.44	127.41
	Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project					INR	220.00	259.40	0.00	0.00	259.40			115.32	951.33
						USD		63.27	0.00	0.00	63.27	0.00	24.12	0.00	
210.	4319-IN	2-11-2007	XDR	185.10	31-12-2012	LC	39.66	39.97	0.14	15.32	55.30	38.64	29.87	0.00	129.80
	Vocational Training Improvement Project					INR	296.00	259.32	1.04	115.50	374.82			0.00	969.19
						USD		62.83	0.22	23.67	86.49	38.63	29.87	0.00	
211.	4338-IN	2-11-2007	XDR	196.80	31-10-2012	LC	0.00	156.14	0.00	0.00	156.14		79.34	0.00	40.66
	Strengthening Rural Credit Co-Op. Project					INR	0.00	1,156.36	0.00	0.00	1,156.36			0.00	303.62
						USD		239.47	0.00	0.00	239.47		79.34	0.00	
212.	4417-IN	14-8-2006	XDR	364.40	31-03-2010	LC.	182.24	139.98	0.00	224.42	364.40	123.15	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Second Elementary Education Project					INR	1,360.00	1,033.17	0.00	1,702.99	2,736.16			0.00	0.00
						USD		215.10	0.00	355.31	570.41	123.15	100.00	0.00	

213.	4461-IN	13-2-2009	XDR	319.90	30-04-2014	LC	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.25	0.00	315.90
	National Elementary Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication					INR	0.00	29.88	0.00	0.00	29.88		0.00	2,358.75
						USD		6.01	0.00	0.00	6.01	1.25	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	3,290.00	5,263.73	5.08	2,255.65	7,519.38		115.32	7,085.95
IDA Total					LC	XDR	440.86	755.63	0.68	298.38	1,054.01		15.44	949.01
					DC	USD		1,152.06	1.09	469.93	1,621.99		0.00	
						INR	3,290.00	5,263.73	5.08	2,255.65	7,519.38		115.32	7,085.95
IFAD (IFAD)														
Government Loans														
214.	710-IN	11-12-2008	XDR	20.40	30-06-2019	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.40
	Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid-Gangetic Plans					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	152.32
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	152.32
Non-Government Loans														
215.	538-IN	18-2-2002	XDR	16.35	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80	96.63	0.00	0.55
	National Micro-Finance Support Programme					INR	0.00	106.13	0.00	0.00	106.13		0.00	4.11
						USD		15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80	96.63	0.00	
Non Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	106.13	0.00	0.00	106.13		0.00	4.11
IFAD Total					LC	XDR	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80		0.00	20.95
					DC	USD		15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80		0.00	
						INR	0.00	106.13	0.00	0.00	106.13		0.00	156.43
State Total (INR):							3,290.00	5,369.86	5.08	2,255.65	7,625.51		115.32	7,242.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GU (Gujarat)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
216.	3637-IN	4-6-2002	XDR	279.84	28-02-2009	LC	0.00	230.82	0.00	0.00	230.82		82.48	0.00	49.02
	Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstn. Project					INR	0.00	1,513.55	0.00	0.00	1,513.55			0.00	366.02
						USD		331.13	0.00	0.00	331.13		82.48	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	1,513.55	0.00	0.00	1,513.55			0.00	366.02
IDA Total				LC		XDR	0.00	230.82	0.00	0.00	230.82			0.00	49.02
				DC		USD		331.13	0.00	0.00	331.13			0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	1,513.55	0.00	0.00	1,513.55			0.00	366.02
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Loans															
217.	0568-IN	18-2-2002	XDR	11.65	30-06-2010	LC	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.92		7.89	0.00	10.73
	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Gujarat					INR	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82			0.00	80.12
						USD		1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35		7.89	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82			0.00	80.12
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.92			0.00	10.73
				DC		USD		1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35			0.00	
						INR	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82			0.00	80.12
State Total (INR):							0.00	1,520.36	0.00	0.00	1,520.36			0.00	446.14
HP (Himachal Pradesh)															
IDA (IDA)															

Government Loans

218.	4133-IN	19-1-2006	XDR	41.40	31-03-2013	LC	8.04	17.23	0.73	3.79	21.01	47.08	50.75	0.00	20.39
	Himachal Pradesh Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Pr.					INR	60.00	114.22	5.41	27.94	142.16			0.00	152.23
						USD		26.28	1.17	5.82	32.10	47.08	50.75	0.00	
219.	4360-IN	19-11-2007	XDR	42.50	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	21.25	0.00	0.00	21.25		50.00	21.25	21.25
	Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Program					INR	0.00	132.58	0.00	0.00	132.58			158.67	158.67
						USD		21.25	0.00	0.00	21.25		50.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	60.00	246.80	5.41	27.94	274.74			158.67	310.89
IDA Total				LC		XDR	8.04	38.48	0.73	3.79	42.26			21.25	41.64
				DC		USD		47.53	1.17	5.82	53.35			0.00	
						INR	60.00	246.80	5.41	27.94	274.74			158.67	310.89
State Total (INR):							60.00	246.80	5.41	27.94	274.74			158.67	310.89

KN (Karnataka)

IDA (IDA)

Back-to-Back Loans

220.	3635-1-IN	2-11-2007	XDR	21.00	31-01-2012	LC	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.21	0.27		1.31	0.00	20.73
	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project					INR	0.00	0.45	0.00	1.62	2.07			0.00	154.75
						USD		0.09	0.00	0.33	0.42		1.31	0.00	
221.	4211-IN	24-7-2006	XDR	82.20	31-03-2012	LC	6.70	29.03	0.00	9.29	38.32	138.68	46.62	0.00	43.88
	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthenintg Project					INR	50.00	193.56	0.00	70.82	264.18			0.00	327.61
						USD		44.21	0.00	14.75	58.96	138.68	46.62	0.00	
222.	4229-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	96.50	31-03-2012	LC	16.08	41.94	0.00	2.92	44.86	18.18	46.49	32.23	51.64
	Karnataka Health System Dev. and Reform Project					INR	120.00	287.15	0.00	22.03	309.18			240.61	385.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		64.82	0.00	4.65	69.47	18.18	46.49	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	170.00	481.15	0.00	94.28	575.43			240.61	867.94
Government Loans															
223.	3528-IN	26-7-2001	XDR	58.96	31-07-2009	LC	0.99	57.53	0.00	1.42	58.96	143.69	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Karnataka Watershed Development Project					INR	7.40	379.53	0.00	10.51	390.04			0.00	0.00
						USD		86.09	0.00	2.21	88.29	143.69	100.00	0.00	
224.	3590-IN	8-3-2002	XDR	109.05	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	96.93	0.00	2.00	98.94		90.97	0.51	10.11
	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation					INR	0.00	636.63	0.00	14.94	651.57			3.79	75.52
						USD		145.27	0.00	3.08	148.34		90.97	0.00	
225.	3635-IN	4-6-2002	XDR	63.42	31-01-2012	LC	6.70	31.64	0.00	0.71	32.34	10.52	51.00	0.09	31.08
	Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management					INR	50.00	208.91	0.00	5.28	214.20			0.65	232.04
						USD		46.83	0.00	1.10	47.93	10.52	51.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	57.40	1,225.07	0.00	30.74	1,255.81			0.65	307.56
IDA Total				LC		XDR	30.47	257.13	0.26	16.82	273.96			32.31	157.43
				DC		USD		387.30	0.42	26.54	413.84			0.00	
						INR	227.40	1,706.22	0.00	125.01	1,831.24			241.26	1,175.50
State Total (INR):							227.40	1,706.22	0.00	125.01	1,831.24			241.26	1,175.50
MH (Maharashtra)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government loans															
226.	3662-IN	5-8-2002	XDR	62.50	31-12-2009	LC	4.04	47.92	0.00	0.26	48.18	6.38	77.08	0.00	14.32
	Mumbai Urban Transport Project					INR	30.12	316.37	0.00	1.94	318.30			0.00	106.95

						USD		69.40	0.00	0.40	69.80	6.38	77.08	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	30.12	316.37	0.00	1.94	318.30			0.00	106.95
IDA Total			LC			XDR	4.04	47.92	0.00	0.26	48.18			0.00	14.32
			DC			USD		69.40	0.00	0.40	69.80			0.00	
						INR	30.12	316.37	0.00	1.94	318.30			0.00	106.95
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
227.	682MH-IN	12-10-2006	XDR	18.60	31-03-2016	LC	1.01	1.29	0.00	0.68	1.97	67.35	10.58	0.70	16.63
	Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme					INR	7.50	8.05	0.00	5.13	13.18			5.26	124.19
						USD		2.00	0.00	1.06	3.06	67.35	10.58	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	7.50	8.05	0.00	5.13	13.18			5.26	124.19
IFAD Total			LC			XDR	1.01	1.29	0.00	0.68	1.97			0.70	16.63
			DC			USD		2.00	0.00	1.06	3.06			0.00	
						INR	7.50	8.05	0.00	5.13	13.18			5.26	124.19
State Total (INR):							37.62	324.42	0.00	7.07	331.48			5.26	231.14
MP (Madhya Pradesh)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
228.	4632-IN	20-7-2009	XDR	64.60	30-04-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	64.60
	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	482.35
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	482.35
IDA Total			LC			XDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	64.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	482.35
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
229.	682(MP)-IN	12-10-2006	XDR	9.15	31-03-2016	LC	1.01	0.65	0.00	0.73	1.38	72.73	15.05	0.22	7.77
	Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme					INR	7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	58.04
						USD		1.00	0.00	1.11	2.11	72.73	15.05	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	58.04
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	1.01	0.65	0.00	0.73	1.38			0.22	7.77
				DC		USD		1.00	0.00	1.11	2.11			0.00	
						INR	7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	58.04
State Totasl (INR):							7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	540.38
MS (Multistates)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
230.	3338-IN	19-5-2000	XDR	56.75	30-06-2009	LC	3.35	53.33	0.00	3.42	56.75	102.33	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project					INR	25.00	350.34	0.00	25.51	375.85			0.00	0.00
						USD		78.15	0.00	4.78	82.94	102.23	100.00	0.00	
231.	3718-IN	4-2-2003	XDR	161.88	31-07-2009	LC	0.54	161.65	0.00	0.23	161.88	42.74	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Technical/Engineering Education Quality Imp. Project					INR	4.00	1,053.09	0.00	1.76	1,054.86			0.00	0.00
						USD		242.37	0.00	0.36	242.73	42.74	100.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	29.00	1,403.44	0.00	27.27	1,430.71			0.00	0.00

IDA Total						LC	XDR	3.89	214.98	0.00	3.65	218.64			0.00	0.00
						DC	USD		320.52	0.00	5.15	325.87			0.00	
							INR	29.00	1,403.44	0.00	27.27	1,430.71			0.00	0.00
IFAD (IFAD)																
Government Loans																
232.	0506-IN	25-6-1999	XDR	16.95	31-12-2009	LC		3.35	7.06	0.00	2.10	9.16	62.53	54.04	0.62	7.79
	Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme					INR		25.00	45.63	0.00	15.30	60.93			4.66	58.17
						USD			10.75	0.00	3.27	14.02	62.63	54.04	0.00	
233.	624-IN	20-2-2004	XDR	27.90	30-06-2013	LC		3.35	7.20	0.00	2.33	9.53	69.57	34.15	0.12	18.37
	Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas					INR		25.00	48.03	0.00	17.58	65.60			0.88	137.18
						USD			11.01	0.00	3.63	14.64	69.57	34.15	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR		50.00	93.66	0.00	32.88	126.54			5.54	195.35
IFAD Total						LC	XDR	6.70	14.26	0.00	4.43	11.69			0.74	26.16
						DC	USD		21.76	0.00	6.90	28.66			0.00	
							INR	50.00	93.66	0.00	32.88	126.54			5.54	195.35
State Total (INR):								79.00	1,497.10	0.00	60.15	1,557.25			5.54	195.35
MJ (Mizoram)																
IDA (IDA)																
Government Loans																
234.	3618-IN	6-5-2002	XDR	47.50	31-12-2009	LC		7.95	45.51	0.00	1.15	46.66	14.46	98.23	0.00	0.84
	Mizoram State Roads Project					INR		59.30	300.65	0.00	8.53	309.18			0.00	6.28
						USD			67.94	0.00	1.82	69.76	14.46	98.23	0.00	
235.	36181-IN	1-9-2007	XDR	12.10	31-12-2009	LC		0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	7.84		64.81	0.00	4.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mizoram State Roads Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.85	58.85			0.00	31.79
						USD		0.00	0.00	12.02	12.02		64.81	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	59.30	300.65	0.00	67.39	368.04			0.00	38.07
IDA Total				LC		XDR	7.95	45.51	0.00	8.99	54.50			0.00	5.10
				DC		USD		67.94	0.00	13.85	81.78			0.00	
						INR	59.30	300.65	0.00	67.39	368.04			0.00	38.07
State Total (INR):							59.30	300.65	0.00	67.39	368.04			0.00	38.07
OR (Orissa)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
236.	4472-IN	27-1-2009	XDR	50.60	30-04-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	2.13		4.21	0.00	48.47
	Orissa Rural Livelihood Project-Tripti					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.89	15.89			0.00	361.91
						USD		0.00	0.00	3.19	3.19		4.21	0.00	
237.	4499-IN	27-1-2009	XDR	34.50	31-12-20014	LC	0.00	1.33	0.01	0.09	1.42		4.12	0.00	33.08
	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project					INR	0.00	10.06	0.11	0.69	10.74			0.00	247.00
						USD		2.00	0.02	0.14	2.14		4.12	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	10.06	0.11	16.58	26.64			0.00	608.91
IDA Total				LC		XDR	0.00	1.33	0.01	2.22	3.55			0.00	81.55
				DC		USD		2.00	0.02	3.34	5.34			0.00	
						INR	0.00	10.06	0.11	16.58	26.64			0.00	608.91
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Loans															

238.	0585-IN	18-12-2003	XDR	16.05	30-09-2013	LC	2.01	3.47	0.00	0.96	4.43	47.55	27.59	1.28	11.62
	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program					INR	15.00	22.80	0.00	7.10	29.90			9.57	86.77
						USD		5.26	0.00	1.44	6.70	47.55	27.59	0.00	
Governmer t Loans Total						INR	15.00	22.80	0.00	7.10	29.90			9.57	86.77
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	2.01	3.47	0.00	0.96	4.43			1.28	11.62
				DC		USD		5.26	0.00	1.44	6.70			0.00	
						INR	15.00	22.80	0.00	7.10	29.90			9.57	86.77
State Total (INR):							15.00	32.85	0.11	23.69	56.54			9.57	695.68
OT (Others)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
239.	New Grant	1-1-1900	XDR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Loans															
240.	New Loan	1-1-1900	XDR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Governments Loans Total						INR	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
IDA Total				LC		XDR	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	27.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Loans															
241.	New Loan	1-1-1900	XDR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							54.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
PO (Puducherry)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
242.	4054-IN-PO	12-5-2005	XDR	27.68	30-06-2011	LC	0.00	3.55	0.24	0.24	3.79		13.69	0.00	23.89
	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PO)					INR	0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
						USD		5.16	0.38	0.38	5.54		13.69	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
IDA Total				LC		XDR	0.00	3.55	0.24	0.24	3.79			0.00	23.89
				DC		USD		5.16	0.38	0.38	5.54			0.00	
						INR	0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
State Total (INR):							0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35

PU (Punjab)

IDA (IDA)

Back-to-Back Loans

243.	42[illegible]1-IN	26-2-2007	XDR	104.10	31-03-2012	LC	13.40	11.64	0.00	1.34	12.98	10.00	12.47	0.00	91.12
	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project					INR	100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33
						USD		17.88	0.00	2.08	19.95	10.00	12.47	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33
IDA Total				LC		XDR	13.40	11.64	0.00	1.34	12.98			0.00	91.12
				DC		USD		17.88	0.00	2.08	19.95			0.00	
						INR	100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33
State Total (INR):							100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33

RJ (Rajasthan)

IDA (IDA)

Government Loans

244.	3603-IN	15-3-2002	XDR	93.45	31-03-2010	LC	20.71	65.19	0.00	5.36	70.55	25.88	75.49	0.13	22.90
	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project					INR	154.58	428.83	0.00	39.79	468.62			0.94	171.00
						USD		96.29	0.00	8.44	104.73	25.88	75.49	0.00	
245.	3867-IN	3-6-2004	XDR	61.00	30-09-2011	LC	22.78	33.97	0.00	2.22	36.19	9.73	59.32	0.00	24.81
	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project					INR	170.00	225.58	0.00	16.58	242.16			0.00	185.27
						USD		51.79	0.00	3.42	55.21	9.73	59.32	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	324.58	854.41	0.00	56.37	710.78			0.94	356.26
IDA Total				LC		XDR	43.49	99.16	0.00	7.58	106.74			0.13	47.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				DC		USD		148.08	0.00	11.87	159.95			0.00	
						INR	324.58	654.41	0.00	58.37	710.78			0.94	356.26
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
246.	1029-IN	17-10-2008	XDR	0.37	30-06-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		000	0.00	0.37
	Mitigation of Poverty in Western Rajasthan					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.76
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Back-to-Back Grants Total			INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.76		
Back-to-Back Loans															
247.	0748-IN	17-10-2008	XDR	18.46	30-06-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.26		6.83	0.00	17.20
	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31			0.00	128.43
						USD		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00		6.83	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31			0.00	128.43
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.26			0.00	17.57
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31			0.00	131.14
State Total (INR):							324.58	654.41	0.00	65.58	720.09			0.94	487.45
TN (Tamil Nadu)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
248.	4054-IN	12-5-2005	XDR	280.73	31-12-2011	LC	40.20	48.07	0.55	7.94	56.00	19.74	19.95	0.00	224.72

	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (Tamil Nadu)					INR	300.00	312.36	4.11	59.15	371.52			0.00	1,677.93
						USD		70.68	0.87	12.36	83.04	19.74	19.95	0.00	
249.	4103-IN	14-9-2005	XDR	79.40	30-09-2011	LC	13.40	24.34	0.76	3.55	27.89	26.53	35.13	0.00	52.24
	Tamil Nadu Empr. and Pov. Reduction Vazhndhu Kaatuvom Proj.					INR	100.00	170.09	0.24	20.97	191.06			0.00	380.06
						USD		36.75	1.22	5.59	42.34	26.53	35.13	0.00	
250.	4255-IN	12-2-2007	XDR	99.80	31-07-2013	LC	16.75	20.77	3.48	15.20	35.98	90.77	36.05	0.00	63.82
	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri. Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration					INR	125.00	145.23	25.86	114.73	259.96			0.00	476.56
						USD		31.92	5.56	23.80	55.72	90.77	36.05	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	525.00	627.68	30.20	194.85	822.53			0.00	2,539.09
Government Loans															
251.	4018-IN	5-1-2005	XDR	60.64	30-09-2010	LC	17.42	29.95	2.29	15.60	45.54	89.54	75.11	0.00	15.09
	Tamil Nadu Health System Project					INR	130.00	205.59	3.46	102.78	308.37			0.00	112.69
						USD		45.86	3.66	24.45	70.31	89.54	75.11	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	130.00	205.59	3.46	102.78	308.37			0.00	112.69
IDA Total				LC		XDR	87.77	123.12	7.08	42.29	165.41			0.00	355.15
				DC		USD		185.21	11.31	66.20	251.42			0.00	
						INR	655.00	833.27	33.68	297.63	1,130.90			0.00	2,651.78
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
252.	0662-IN	11-11-2005	XDR	9.95	30-11-2010	LC	3.08	0.82	0.00	0.24	1.06	7.78	10.68	0.11	8.89
	Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Prog.					INR	23.00	5.35	0.00	1.80	7.15			0.80	66.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		1.25	0.00	0.28	1.53	7.78	10.68	0.00	
253.	691-IN	1-11-2007	XDR	10.40	30-11-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	10.40
	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prog. for Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	77.65
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	23.00	5.35	0.00	1.80	7.15			0.80	144.01
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	3.08	0.82	0.00	0.24	1.06			0.11	19.29
				DC		USD		1.25	0.00	0.28	1.53			0.00	
						INR	23.00	5.35	0.00	1.80	7.15			0.80	144.01
State Total (INR):							678.00	838.62	33.66	299.43	1,138.05			0.80	2,795.79
UP (Uttar Pradesh)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
254.	4640-IN	20-7-2009	XDR	127.30	31-12-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	127.30
	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	950.51
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	950.51
Government Loans															
255.	3602-IN	8-3-2002	XDR	90.47	31-10-2010	LC	27.31	38.68	0.90	15.25	53.93	55.83	59.61	1.82	36.54
	Uttar Pradesh Sector Restructurin Project					INR	203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	377.38			13.60	272.84
						USD		57.61	2.89	25.12	82.73	55.83	59.61	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	337.34			13.60	272.84
IDA Total				LC		XDR	27.31	38.68	0.90	15.25	59.93			1.82	163.84

			DC			USD		57.61	2.89	25.12	82.77			0.00	
						INR	203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	377.38			13.60	1,223.34
State Total (INR):							203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	377.38			13.60	1,223.34
UR (Uttarakhand)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
256.	3907-IN	30-7-2004	XDR	47.40	31-03-2012	LC	6.70	22.16	0.69	4.90	27.06	73.14	57.08	0.00	20.34
	Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Develop. Pro.					INR	50.00	149.09	5.17	37.00	186.08			0.00	151.90
						USD		34.07	0.02	6.53	40.60	73.14	57.08	0.00	
257.	4232-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	83.50	31-10-2012	LC	1.34	10.83	0.00	3.50	14.33	260.97	17.16	0.00	69.17
	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and San. Proj.					INR	10.00	68.54	0.00	25.99	94.53			0.00	516.49
						USD		16.87	0.00	5.52	22.39	260.97	17.16	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	60.00	217.63	5.17	62.99	280.62			0.00	668.39
IDA Total			LC			XDR	8.04	32.99	0.69	8.40	41.38			0.00	89.52
			DC			USD		50.94	0.02	12.05	62.99			0.00	
						INR	60.00	217.63	5.17	62.99	280.62			0.00	668.39
State Total (INR):							60.00	217.63	5.17	62.99	280.62			0.00	668.39
XDR Total			XDR	LC		XDR	790.94	2,283.44	11.10	455.17	2,741.61				2,497.54
JPY															
AP (Andhra Pradesh)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
258.	IDP-174	31-3-2006	JPY	7,729.00	24-07-2016	LC	929.71	427.08	0.00	91.18	518.26	9.81	6.71	2.42	7,210.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Proj.					INR	50.00	19.31	0.00	4.66	23.97			0.13	373.37
259.	IDP-178	30-3-2007	JPY	23,697.00	11-07-2014	LC	4,648.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	742.13	23,697.00
	Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad					INR	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			38.43	1,227.03
260.	IDP-181	30-3-2007	JPY	23,974.00	11-07-2016	LC	1,859.43	415.64	0.00	207.27	622.91	11.15	2.60	5.12	23,351.09
	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project					INR	100.00	19.68	0.00	10.36	30.04			0.27	1,209.12
261.	IDP-193	10-3-2008	JPY	40,903.00	25-03-2016	LC	4,648.57	3,979.01	0.00	1,467.05	5,446.06	31.56	13.31	244.76	35,456.94
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I					INR	250.00	171.83	0.00	75.30	247.13			12.67	1,835.96
262.	IDP-193S	10-3-2008	JPY	950.00	26-03-2016	LC	0.00	41.92	6.62	33.57	75.50		7.95	7.72	874.50
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I					INR	0.00	2.13	0.00	1.38	3.48			0.40	45.28
263.	IDP-198	21-11-2008	JPY	40,355.00	25-02-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	40,355.00
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2,089.58
264.	IDP-198A	21-11-2008	JPY	836.00	25-02-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00		0.00	0.00	836.00
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00			0.00	43.29
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	650.00	212.95	0.00	91.67	304.62			51.89	6,823.63
Government Loans															
265.	IDP-142	10-5-2002	JPY	5,475.72	02-08-2009	LC	92.97	5,475.72	0.00	0.00	5,475.72	000	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Simhadri and Vizag Transmission System Project-II					INR	5.00	216.41	0.00	0.00	216.41			0.00	0.00
266.	IDP-155	31-3-2004	JPY	4,773.00	18-06-2012	LC	1,132.76	2,811.78	0,00	90.31	2,902.09	7.97	60.80	26.88	1,870.91
	Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II					INR	60.92	111.65	0.00	4.57	116.22			1.39	96.88
Government Loans Total						INR	65.92	328.05	0.00	4.57	332.63			1.39	96.88

GOJP Total					LC	JPY	13,312.01	13,151.17	6.62	1,889.38	15,040.55			1,062.49	133,652.17
						INR	715.92	541.00	0.00	96.25	637.25			53.28	6,920.51
State Total (INR):							715.92	541.00	0.00	96.25	637.25			53.28	6,920.51
AS (Assam)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Loans															
267.	IDP-201	31-3-2009	JPY	26,915.00	28-07-2019	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	26,915.00
	Guwahati Water Supply Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,393.66
268.	IDP-201A	31-3-2009	JPY	2,538.00	28-07-2019	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	2,538.00
	Guwahati Water Supply Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	131.42
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,525.08
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	29,453.00
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,525.08
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,525.08
CN (Central Government)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
269.	IDP-176	31-3-2006	JPY	161.00	24-07-2011	LC	37.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.00
	Vishakhapatnam Port Expansion Project					INR	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	8.34
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	8.34
Government Loans															
270.	IDP-202A	31-3-2009	JPY	1,524.00	28-07-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1,524.00
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 (IV)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	78.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-179														
271.	IDP-141	13-2-2002	JPY	28,650.31	27-03-2009	LC	27.89	28,650.31	0.00	0.00	28,650.31	0.00	100.00	35.54	0.00
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)					INR	1.50	1,133.64	0.00	0.00	1,133.64			1.84	0.00
272.	IDP-145	31-3-2003	JPY	33,582.23	31-07-2009	LC	278.91	33,427.31	0.00	154.92	33,582.23	55.54	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)					INR	15.00	1,377.37	0.00	7.94	1,385.32			0.00	0.00
273.	IDP-149	31-3-2003	JPY	13,333.00	31-07-2010	LC	3,718.85	2,317.89	0.00	251.46	2,569.35	6.76	19.27	1,449.87	10,763.65
	Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)					INR	200.00	93.72	0.00	13.20	106.91			75.07	557.34
274.	IDP-150	31-3-2003	JPY	7,229.00	31-07-2011	LC	295.28	5,179.22	0.00	194.32	5,373.54	65.81	74.33	0.00	1,855.46
	Ajanta-Elora Conser. and Tourism Development Project (II)					INR	15.88	210.16	0.00	9.94	220.10			0.00	96.08
275.	IDP-150A	31-03-2003	JPY	51.00	31-07-2011	LC	0.00	35.41	0.00	0.27	35.68		69.95	0.00	15.32
	Ajanta-Elora Conser. and Tourism Development Project (II)					INR	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.01	0.67			0.00	0.79
276.	IDP-151	31-3-2004	JPY	59,296.00	18-06-2010	LC	2,789.14	55,309.31	0.00	191.70	55,501.02	6.87	93.60	173.43	3,794.98
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)					INR	150.00	2,174.66	0.00	9.75	2,184.41			8.98	196.50
277.	IDP-159	31-3-2005	JPY	19,292.00	28-07-2011	LC	185.94	18,942.32	0.00	223.99	19,166.31	120.46	99.35	0.00	125.69
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)					INR	10.00	712.33	0.00	11.35	723.68			0.00	6.51
278.	IDP-164	31-3-2005	JPY	11,184.00	28-07-2015	LC	92.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,184.00
	Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)					INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	579.11
279.	IDP-166	15-3-2005	JPY	9,495.00	28-07-2015	LC	74.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,495.00
	Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development Project					INR	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	491.65
280.	IDP-170	31-3-2006	JPY	14,900.00	24-07-2011	LC	185.94	14,507.56	0.00	333.69	14,841.25	179.46	99.61	0.00	58.75
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2					INR	10.00	524.50	0.00	16.68	541.18			0.00	3.04

281.	IDP-179	30-3-2007	JPY 13,583.00	11-07-2011	LC	464.86	12,941.08	0.00	316.10	13,257.17	68.00	97.60	0.00	325.83
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2(II)				INR	25.00	476.72	0.33	16.38	493.70			0.00	16.87
282.	IDP-180	30-3-2007	JPY 4,129.00	16-01-2016	LC	55.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,129.00
	Vishakhapatanam Port Expansion Project				INR	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	213.80
283.	IDP-191	10-3-2008	JPY 71,529.00	25-03-2012	LC	25,753.07	60,992.19	62.30	8,268.41	69,260.60	32.11	96.83	0.00	2,268.40
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2 (III)				INR	1,385.00	2,799.70	0.02	414.79	3,214.49			0.00	117.46
Disbursements for Linked Loans:														
	IDP-179													
284.	IDP-191A	10-3-2008	JPY 571.00	25-03-2012	LC	0.00	269.42	0.00	200.84	470.26		82.36	0.00	100.74
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2 (III)				INR	0.00	13.75	0.00	10.27	24.02			0.00	5.22
Disbursements for Linked Loans:														
	IDP-191													
285.	IDP-192	10-3-2008	JPY 3,141.00	04-09-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3,141.00
	Kolkata East-West Metro Project				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	162.64
286.	IDP-192A	10-3-2008	JPY 1,648.00	01-09-2013	LC	0.00	107.38	111.96	521.32	628.70		38.15	24.58	1,019.30
	Kolkata East-West Metro Project				INR	0.00	5.36	0.06	20.37	25.74			1.27	52.78
287.	IDP-197	21-11-2008	JPY 16,961.00	19-03-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	16,961.00
	Chennai Metro Project				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	878.24
288.	IDP-197A	21-11-2008	JPY 2,395.00	19-03-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,208.20	1,208.20		50.45	182.10	1,186.80
	Chennai Metro Project				INR	0.00	0.00	3.07	63.78	63.78			9.43	61.45
289.	IDP-202	31-3-2009	JPY 76,229.00	28-07-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	44.02	14,169.96	14,169.96		18.59	340.54	62,059.04
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2 (IV)				INR	0.00	0.00	40.66	777.59	777.59			1.63	3,213.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-191														
	IDP-479														
Government Loans Total						INR	1,824.38	9,522.57	44.14	1,372.06	10,894.63			148.35	6,731.81
Non-Government Loans															
290.	IDP-119	25-2-1997	JPY	3,327.75	18-06-2009	LC	32.73	3,327.75	0.00	0.00	3,327.75	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	NEEP Tuirial Hydro-Electric Power					INR	1.76	132.59	0.00	0.00	132.59			0.00	0.00
291.	IDP-153	31-3-2004	JPY	13,890.00	31-03-2010	LC	199.14	11,883.76	0.00	164.43	12,048.18	82.57	86.74	0.00	1,841.82
	Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction					INR	10.71	481.96	0.00	8.43	490.39			0.00	95.37
292.	IDP-160	31-3-2005	JPY	15,916.00	06-01-2011	LC	3,718.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,916.00
	North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project					INR	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	824.13
293.	IDP-169	31-3-2006	JPY	20,629.00	31-03-2012	LC	5,020.45	9,383.28	0.00	1,745.45	11,128.73	34.77	53.95	0.00	9,500.27
	Rural Electrification Project					INR	270.00	409.79	0.00	89.37	499.16			0.00	491.92
294.	IDP-190	10-3-2008	JPY	20,902.00	24-07-2014	LC	0.00	545.84	0.00	596.13	1,141.96		5.46	0.00	19,760.04
	Haryana Transmission System Project					INR	0.00	28.20	0.00	30.69	58.88			0.00	1,023.17
295.	IDP-200	21-11-2008	JPY	30,000.00	30-11-2013	LC	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00		80.00	0.00	6,000.00
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project					INR	0.00	1,258.31	0.00	0.00	1,258.31			0.00	310.68
Non-Government Loans Total						INR	482.47	2,310.85	0.00	128.49	2,439.34			0.00	2,745.28
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	42,931.39	281,820.01	218.28	28,541.19	310,361.20			2,865.06	183,187.09
						INR	2,308.85	11,833.42	44.14	1,500.55	13,333.97			114.23	9,485.43
State Total (INR):							2,308.85	11,833.42	44.14	1,500.55	13,333.97			114.23	9,485.43

GO (Goa)

GOJP (Japan)

Back-to-Back Loans

296.	IDP-189	14-9-2007	JPY 16,981.00	28-11-2017	LC	929.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,981,00
	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project				INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	879.28
297.	IDP-189A	14-9-2007	JPY 4,399.00	28-11-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00		0.00	0.00	4,399.00
	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	227.78
298.	IDP-189B	14-9-2007	JPY 1,426.00	28-11-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.56	117.56		8.24	82.75	1,308.44
	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	67.75
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	1,174.81
GOJP Total			LC		JPY	929.71	0.00	0.00	117.56	117.56			82.75	22,688.44
					INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	1,174.81
State Total (INR):						50.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	1,174.81

GU (Gujarat)

GOJP (Japan)

Back-to-Back Loans

299.	IDP-183	30-3-2007	JPY 17,521.00	11-07-2017	LC	371.89	1132.12	0.00	685.44	1,817.55	184.31	10.37	0.00	15,703.45
	Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2				INR	20.00	57.65	0.00	34.68	92.33			0.00	813.12
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	20.00	51.65	0.00	34.88	92.33			0.00	813.12
GOJP Total			LC		JPY	371.89	1,132.12	0.00	685.44	1,817.55			0.00	15,703.45
					INR	20.00	57.65	0.00	34.68	92.33			0.00	813.12
State Total (INR):						20.00	52.65	0.00	34.88	92.33			0.00	813.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HA (Hariyana)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Loans															
300.	IDP-158	31-3-2004	JPY	6,280.00	22-03-2011	LC	203.98	5,377.45	0.00	195.86	5,573.31	96.02	68.75	0.00	706.69
	Int. Natural Resource Mgmt. and Povty. Pj. in Haryana					INR	10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
Government Loans Total						INR	10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	203.98	5,377.45	0.00	195.86	5,573.31			0.00	706.69
						INR	10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
State Total (INR):							10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
HP (Himachal Pradesh)															
GOJP (Total)															
Government Loans															
301.	IDP-172	31-3-2006	JPY	3,493.00	24-07-2016	LC	371.89	387.27	0.00	265.15	652.42	71.30	18.68	32.16	2,840.58
	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project					INR	20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
Government Loans Total						INR	20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	371.89	387.27	0.00	265.15	652.42			32.16	2,840.58
						INR	20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
State Total (INR):							20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
KN (Karnataka)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
302.	IDP-168	31-3-2006	JPY	28,358.00	24-07-2016	LC	5.578.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,358.00

	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)				INR	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,468.38
303.	IDP-171	31-3-2006	JPY44,704.00	24-07-2016	LC	5,119.56	917.60	0.00	54.87	972.47	1.07	2.18	151.91	43,731.53
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project				INR	275.33	39.71	4.13	6.94	46.65			7.87	2,264.42
304.	IDP-177	30-3-2007	JPY10,643.00	11-07-2015	LC	201.93	4.10	0.00	71.58	75.68	35.45	0.71	0.00	10,567.32
	Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project				INR	10.86	0.21	0.18	3.76	3.98			0.00	547.18
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	586.19	39.92	4.31	10.71	50.63			7.87	4,279.97
Government Loans														
305.	IDP-163	31-3-2005	JPY15,209.00	28-07-2015	LC	2,156.94	7,209.83	0.00	1,580.27	8,790.10	73.26	57.80	145.21	6,418.90
	Karnataka Sus. Forest Manag. and Bio. Conservation Pro.				INR	116.00	295.21	7.58	87.82	383.03			0.00	332.37
306.	IDP-165	31-3-2005	JPY 41,997.00	28-07-2015	LC	5,578.28	579.46	0.00	4,467.97	5,047.43	80.10	12.02	171.38	36,949.57
	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase II-I				INR	300.00	21.70	26.40	254.40	276.09			8.87	1,913.25
Government Loans Total					INR	416.00	316.91	33.98	342.21	659.12			8.87	2,245.62
GOJP Total				LC	JPY	18,634.99	8,711.00	0.00	6,174.70	14.885.69			323.29	126,025.31
					INR	1,002.19	356.83	38.29	352.92	709.75			16.74	6,525.59
State Total (INR):						1,002.19	356.83	30.54	345.17	702.00			16.74	6,525.59
KR (Kerala)														
GOJP (Japan)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
307.	IDP-184	30-3-2007	JPY 32,777.00	11-07-2012	LC	14,875.42	15,751.17	24.85	2,764.10	18,515.26	18.58	56.49	257.29	14,261.72
	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)				INR	800.00	681.11	10.49	152.21	833.32			13.32	738.47
308.	IDP-203	31-3-2009	JPY12,308.00	28-07-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	12,308.00
	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	637.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-184														
309.	IDP-203A	31-3-2009	JPY	419.00	28-07-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	419.00
	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	21.70
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-184														
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	800.00	681.11	10.49	152.21	833.32			13.32	1,397.48
Government Loans															
310.	IDP-111	25-1-1996	JPY	5,112.00	26-03-2010	LC	895.31	3,520.52	0.00	287.25	3,807.78	32.08	74.49	40.62	1,304.22
	Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environment					INR	48.15	140.44	1.47	16.32	156.75			2.10	67.53
Government Loans Total						INR	48.15	140.44	1.47	16.32	156.75			2.10	67.53
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	15,770.73	19,271.00	24.85	3,051.36	22,323.05			297.91	28,292.95
						INR	848.15	821.55	11.95	168.53	990.08			15.43	1,465.01
State Total (INR)							848.15	821.55	11.95	168.53	990.08			15.43	1,465.01
ME (Meghalaya)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Loans															
311.	IDP-156	31-30-2004	JPY	1,964.00	18-06-2012	LC	14.50	212.61	0.00	34.82	247.43	240.07	12.60	0.00	1,716.57
	Umiam Stage-II Hydro P. Stn. Renovation and Modernizn.					INR	0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
Government Loans Total						INR	0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	14.50	212.61	0.00	34.82	247.43			0.00	1,716.57

						INR	0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
State Total (INR):							0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
MH (Maharashtra)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
312.	IDP-188	14-9-2007	JPY	16,585.00	28-11-2014	LC	1,859.43	0.00	0.00	1,222.71	1,222.71	65.76	7.37	443.92	15,362.29
	Maharasthtra Transmission System Project					INR	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.18	62.18			22.99	795.46
313.	IDP-188A	14-9-2007	JPY	164.00	28-11-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.86	13.86		8.45	0.00	150.14
	Maharasthtra Transmission System Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72			0.00	7.77
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	62.91			22.99	803.23
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	1,859.43	0.00	0.00	1,236.57	1,236.57			443.92	15,512.43
						INR	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	62.91			22.99	803.23
State Total (INR):							100.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	62.91			22.99	803.23
MS (Multistates)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Grants															
314.	IDP-036	2-6-2009	JPY	146.98	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.31	16.31		11.10	0.00	130.67
	Consolidated Debt Relief Grant					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.31	16.31			0.00	130.67
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
OR (Orissa)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
315.	IDP-173	31-3-2006	JPY	13,937.00	24-07-2016	LC	2,010.97	2,623.23	0.00	655.21	3,278.45	32.58	23.52	66.99	10,658.55
	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project					INR	108.15	116.40	0.00	33.90	150.30			3.47	551.90
316.	IDP-187	30-3-2007	JPY	19,061.00	11-07-2016	LC	506.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,061.00
	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project					INR	27.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	986.98
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	135.39	116.40	0.00	33.90	150.30			3.47	1,538.88
Government Loans															
317.	IDP-154	31-3-2004	JPY	6,342.00	31-05-2011	LC	1,022.69	5,531.83	0.00	552.50	6,084.34	54.02	95.94	54.42	257.66
	Rengali Irrigation Project (II)					INR	55.00	220.64	0.00	27.82	248.46			2.82	13.34
Government Loans Total						INR	55.00	220.64	0.00	27.82	248.46			2.82	13.34
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	3,540.16	8,155.07	0.00	1,207.72	9,362.78			121.41	29,977.22
						INR	190.39	337.04	0.00	61.72	398.76			6.29	1,552.22
State Total (INR):							190.39	337.04	0.00	61.72	398.76			6.29	1,552.22
OT (Others)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Grants															
318.	New Grant	1-1-1900	JPY	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	929.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

Government Loan

319.	New Loans	1-1-1900	JPY	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	38,720.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	2,082.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	2,082.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	39,650.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	2,132.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							2,132.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

PU (Punjab)

GOJP (Japan)

Back-to-Back Loans

320.	IDP-186	30-3-2007	JPY	6,961.00	11-07-2015	LC	278.91	70.45	0.00	1.22	71.67	0.44	1.03	0.00	6,889.33
	Amritsar Sewerage Project					INR	15.00	2.99	0.00	0.06	3.05			0.00	356.73
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	15.00	2.99	0.00	0.06	3.05			0.00	356.73

Government Loans

321.	IDP-146	31-3-2003	JPY	4,809.28	31-07-2009	LC	278.91	4,471.02	0.00	338.26	4,809.28	121.28	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Punjab Afforestation Project (II)					INR	15.00	183.29	0.00	17.42	200.71			0.00	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	15.00	183.29	0.00	17.42	200.71			0.00	0.00
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	557.83	4,541.47	0.00	339.42	4,880.95			0.00	6,889.33
						INR	30.00	186.28	0.00	17.49	203.76			0.00	356.73
State Total (INR):						INR	30.00	186.28	0.00	17.49	203.76			0.00	356.73

RJ (Rajasthan)

GOJP (Japan)

Government Loans

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
322.	IDP-148	31-3-2003	JPY	9,054.00	31-07-2010	LC	150.24	8,250.06	0.00	88.54	8,338.59	58.93	92.10	14.62	715.41
	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project					INR	8.08	315.71	0.08	4.57	320.28			0.76	37.04
323.	IDP-157	31-3-2004	JPY	8,881.00	19-10-2013	LC	2,048.35	6,365.60	0.00	895.88	7,261.48	43.74	81.76	55.99	1,619.52
	Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project					INR	110.16	257.43	2.48	52.47	209.90			0.00	83.86
324.	IDP-161	31-3-2005	JPY	11,555.00	28-07-2015	LC	1,673.48	41.16	0.00	13.60	54.77	0.81	0.47	0.00	11,500.23
	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project					INR	90.00	2.00	0.00	0.68	2.68			0.00	595.48
Government Loans Total						INR	208.24	575.14	2.56	57.72	632.86			0.76	716.38
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	3,872.07	14,656.82	0.00	998.02	15,654.84			14.62	13,835.16
						INR	208.24	575.14	2.56	57.72	632.86			0.76	716.38
State Total (INR)							208.24	575.14	2.56	57.72	632.86			0.76	716.38
TN (Tamil Nadu)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
325.	IDP-195	10-3-2008	JPY	21,098.00	25-03-2017	LC	1,301.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,098.00
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project					INR	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,092.45
326.	IDP-195‹	10-3-2008	JPY	1,289.00	25-03-2017	LC	0.00	54.94	0.00	94.65	149.59		11.61	0.00	1,139.41
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project					INR	0.00	2.90	0.00	4.82	7.73			0.00	59.00
327.	IDP-196	10-3-2008	JPY	4,545.00	25-03-2016	LC	1,115.66	1,370.00	0.00	0.00	1,370.00	0.00	30.14	0.00	3,175.00
	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund					INR	60.00	54.80	0.00	0.00	54.80			0.00	164.40
328.	IDP-196A	31-3-2009	JPY	4,006.00	25-03-2016	LC	0.00	1,330.00	0.00	0.00	1,330.00		33.20	0.00	2,676.00
	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project					INR	0.00	53.20	0.00	0.00	53.20			0.00	138.56

329.	IDP-204	31-3-2009	JPY	16,851.00	28-07-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	16,851.00
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	872.54
330.	IDP-204A	31-3-2009	JPY	244.00	28-07-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000		0.00	0.00	244.00
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	12.63
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	130.00	110.90	0.00	4.82	115.73			0.00	2,339.60
Government Loans															
331.	IDP-162	31-3-2005	JPY	9,818.00	28-07-2015	LC	781.15	7,245.63	0.00	281.10	7,526.72	35.99	76.66	0.00	2,291.28
	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)					INR	42.01	288.66	6.89	20.97	309.63			0.00	118.64
Government Loans Total						INR	42.01	288.66	6.89	20.97	309.63			0.00	118.64
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	3,198.40	10,000.56	0.00	375.75	10,376.32			0.00	47,474.68
						INR	172.01	399.57	6.89	25.79	425.36			0.00	2,458.24
State Total (INR):							172.01	399.57	6.89	25.79	425.36			0.00	2,458.24
TR (Tripura)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Loans															
332.	IDP-182	30-3-2007	JPY	7,725.00	11-07-2017	LC	557.83	576.18	0.00	210.44	786.62	32.72	10.18	0.00	6,938.38
	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation					INR	30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
Government Loans Total						INR	30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	557.83	576.18	0.00	210.44	786.62			0.00	6,938.38
						INR	30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
State Total (INR):							30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UP (Uttar Pradesh)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
333.	GPGG 035	5-1-2006	JPY	603.00	31-03-2007	LC	0.00	543.73	0.00	0.00	543.73		90.17	0.00	59.27
	Ground Water Development in Uttar Pradesh					INR	0.00	20.29	0.00	0.00	20.29			0.00	3.07
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	20.29	0.00	0.00	20.29			0.00	3.07
Back-to-Back Loans															
334.	IDP-185	30-3-2007	JPY	24,822.00	11-07-2017	LC	1,859.43	151.90	0.00	81.66	233.56	4.39	0.94	32.60	24,588.44
	Agra Water Supply Project					INR	100.00	8.15	0.00	4.26	12.41			1.69	1,273.19
335.	IDP-194	10-3-2008	JPY	12,657.00	25-03-2018	LC	371.89	9.34	0.00	2.57	11.91	0.69	0.09	0.00	12,645.09
	Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh					INR	20.00	0.49	0.28	0.41	0.90			0.00	654.76
336.	IDP-194A	10-3-2006	JPY	688.00	25-03-2018	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	22.04	688.00
	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Allevation Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.87			0.27	35.62
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-194														
Back-to-Back Loans total						INR	120.00	8.64	1.16	5.55	14.19			1.90	1,963.58
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	2,231.31	704.97	0.00	84.23	789.19			37.90	37,980.81
						INR	120.00	28.93	1.16	5.55	34.48			1.96	1,966.65
State Total (INR):							120.00	28.93	1.16	5.55	34.48			1.96	1,966.65
WB (West Bengal)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															

337.	IDP-167	31-3-2006	JPY 17,963.00	24-07-2013	LC	299.37	8,232.81	21.50	377.94	8,610.75	126.25	47.94	0.00	9,352.25
	Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)				INR	16.10	323.34	1.13	19.18	342.52			0.00	484.26
338.	IDP-175	31-3-2006	JPY 3,584.00	24-07-2014	LC	557.83	135.47	28.11	65.48	200.95	11.74	5.61	4.12	3,383.05
	Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project				INR	30.00	5.80	1.47	3.31	9.11			0.21	175.17
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	46.10	329.14	2.60	22.50	351.63			0.21	659.43
Government Loans														
339.	IDP-143	10-5-2002	JPY 2,252.90	02-08-2009	LC	0.00	2,229.68	0.00	23.21	2,252.90		100.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal Transmission System Project (II)				INR	0.00	85.60	0.00	1.16	86.77			0.00	0.00
340.	IDP-147	31-3-2003	JPY 36,771.00	31-07-2010	LC	1,859.43	34,443.10	0.00	1,347.91	35,791.01	72.49	97.33	5.92	979.99
	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Ext. Project				INR	100.00	1,309.86	0.00	68.32	1,378.18			0.31	50.74
341.	IDP-152	31-3-2004	JPY 23,534.51	31-01-2008	LC	37.19	23,534.51	0.00	0.00	23,534.51	0.00	100.00	−21.91	0.00
	Purulia Pumped Storage Project (II)				INR	2.00	916.10	0.00	0.00	916.00			−1.13	0.00
Government Loans Total					INR	102.00	2,311.57	0.00	69.48	2,381.05			−0.83	50.74
GOJP Total				LC	JPY	2,753.81	68,575.58	49.91	1,814.54	70,390.12			−11.87	13,715.28
					INR	148.10	2,640.71	2.60	91.98	2,732.69			−0.61	710.18
State Total (INR):						148.10	2,640.71	2.60	91.98	2,732.69			−0.61	710.18
JPY Total		JPY		LC	JPY	150,762.55	437,273.97	299.36	47,238.51	484,512.48				716,720.21
GBP														
AP (Andhra Pradesh)														
GOUK (United Kingdom)														
Back-to-Back Grants														
342.	UKGG068	5-9-2007	GBP 38.00	30-06-2010	LC	3.49	33.50	0.00	0.00	33.50	0.00	88.16	4.50	4.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007					INR	25.00	264.94	0.00	0.00	264.94			34.34	34.84
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	25.00	264.94	0.00	0.00	264.94			34.34	34.84
Government Grants															
343.	UKGG021	23-7-1999	GBP	40.18	31-01-2008	LC	0.00	36.62	0.00	0.00	36.62		91.14	0.00	3.56
	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project Dt. 23-7-99					INR	0.00	296.88	0.00	0.00	296.88			0.00	27.57
344.	UKGG061	13-12-2005	GBP	1.50	31-12-2008	LC	0.70	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Giripragathi—Sustainable Dev. of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh					INR	5.00	11.07	0.00	0.00	11.07			0.00	0.00
345.	UKGG062	21-3-2006	GBP	6.50	31-03-2009	LC	2.10	4.62	0.00	1.62	6.24	77.32	95.96	0.00	0.26
	GOAP Public Mang. and Service Delivery Imp. Prog.					INR	15.00	37.32	0.00	12.93	50.24			0.00	2.04
Government Grants Total						INR	20.00	345.27	0.00	12.93	358.19			0.00	29.60
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	6.29	76.23	0.00	1.62	77.85			4.50	8.32
						INR	45.00	610.20	0.00	12.93	623.13			34.34	64.44
State Total (INR):							45.00	610.20	0.00	12.93	623.13			34.34	64.44
CN (Central Government)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Government Grants															
346.	UKGG029	23-7-1999	GBP	26.00	31-01-2010	LC	4.19	13.49	0.00	3.61	17.10	86.15	65.78	0.49	8.90
	Western Orissa Rural Dev. Project Dt. 23-7-99					INR	30.00	109.06	0.00	27.79	136.75			3.79	68.89
347.	UKG 055	10-1-2005	GBP	7.00	31-03-2009	LC	1.40	1.14	0.00	1.50	2.64	107.41	37.70	0.00	4.36
	Support MoP Capacity Bldg for Poverty Reduction					INR	10.00	9.37	0.00	11.79	21.17			0.00	33.86
348.	UKGG064	15-12-2006	GBP	245.00	31-03-2011	LC	27.94	55.90	0.00	0.00	55.90	0.00	22.82	0.00	189.10

	Support to GOI for RCH Prog. Ph-II Grant 2006					INR	200.00	433.82	0.00	0.00	433.82			0.00	1,464.01
349.	UKGG 067	5-7-2007	GBP	95.00	31-03-2012	LC	20.95	26.60	0.00	16.35	42.94	78.01	45.20	0.00	52.06
	National AIDS Control Programme Ph. III (NACP III) Grant 2007					INR	150.00	207.40	0.00	124.73	332.13			0.00	403.02
350.	UKGG 069	9-10-2007	GBP	34.00	30-04-2014	LC	4.89	4.03	0.00	3.22	7.25	65.85	21.31	0.00	26.75
	Support to Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality)					INR	35.00	30.70	0.00	25.83	56.53			0.00	207.14
351.	UKGG072	11-3-2008	GBP	145.00	31-03-2011	LC	17.46	77.20	0.00	50.34	127.54	288.29	87.96	0.00	17.46
	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (U.E.E.P.)					INR	125.00	590.03	0.00	372.44	962.46			0.00	135.55
Government Grants Total						INR	550.00	1,380.38	0.00	562.58	1,942.96			3.79	2,312.02
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	76.83	178.36	0.00	75.01	253.37			0.49	298.63
						INR	550.00	1,380.38	0.00	562.58	1,942.96			3.79	2,312.02
State Total (INR):							550.00	1,380.38	0.00	562.58	1,942.96			3.79	2,312.02
MP (Madhya Pradesh)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
352.	UKGG065	23-4-2007	GBP	3.25	30-06-2010	LC	0.70	0.85	0.26	0.78	1.63	111.92	50.13	0.00	1.62
	Madhya Pradesh Strenthening Performance Management Grant 2007					INR	5.00	6.48	1.96	5.96	12.44			0.00	12.58
353.	UKGG066	8-6-2007	GBP	42.00	30-06-2012	LC	5.59	6.63	0.00	6.91	13.54	123.75	32.24	0.00	28.46
	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project Phase II: Grant 2007					INR	40.00	52.04	0.00	53.99	106.03			0.00	220.91
354.	UKGG070	22-11-2007	GBP	56.00	31-03-2012	LC	6.98	18.50	0.00	8.00	26.50	114.54	47.32	0.00	29.50
	Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007					INR	50.00	138.00	0.00	64.46	202.47			0.00	228.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	95.00	196.52	1.96	124.41	320.93			0.00	462.47
Government Grants															
355.	UKGG060	13-12-2005	GBP	4.00	31-03-2010	LC	1.40	0.42	0.89	1.09	1.52	78.27	37.91	0.00	2.48
	Support for GOMP Power Sector Reform Prog. Ph-2					INR	10.00	3.33	6.90	8.50	11.83			0.00	19.23
356.	UKGG063	10-11-2006	GBP	36.50	31-12-2011	LC	4.19	1.96	0.00	1.89	3.85	45.02	10.54	0.00	32.65
	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog. Gt 2006					INR	30.00	15.14	0.00	13.68	28.83			0.00	252.79
Government Grants Total						INR	40.00	18.47	6.90	22.19	40.65			0.00	272.02
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	18.86	28.36	1.14	18.68	47.03			0.00	94.72
						INR	135.00	214.99	8.86	146.60	361.59			0.00	733.30
State Total (INR):							135.00	214.99	8.86	146.60	361.59			0.00	733.30
OR (Orissa)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
357.	UKGG071	12-12-2007	GBP	47.50	31-03-2012	LC	6.98	12.50	0.00	8.00	20.50	114.54	43.16	0.00	27.00
	Orissa Health Sector Support—Grant 2007					INR	50.00	94.26	0.00	64.37	158.63			0.00	209.57
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	50.00	94.26	0.00	64.37	158.63			0.00	209.57
Government Grants															
358.	UKGG035	18-9-2001	GBP	41.21	31-03-2009	LC	6.98	30.03	0.00	1.32	31.35	18.89	76.07	0.00	9.86
	Orissa District Primary Education Program					INR	50.00	241.60	0.00	10.47	252.07			0.00	76.35
359.	UKGG054	20-9-2004	GBP	29.80	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	26.80	0.00	0.00	28.80		89.93	0.00	3.00
	Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Ph-II-Grant-2004					INR	0.00	215.20	0.00	0.00	215.20			0.00	23.29

Government Grants Total					INR	50.00	456.80	0.00	10.47	467.28			0.00	99.84
GOUK Total			LC		GBP	13.97	69.33	0.00	9.32	78.65			0.00	39.86
					INR	100.00	551.06	0.00	74.84	625.90			0.00	308.41
IFAD (IFAD)														
Back-to-Back Grants														
360. GB585-IN	7-11-2006	GBP	7.54	16-03-2010	LC	1.40	4.94	0.00	1.93	6.87	138.28	91.14	2.88	0.67
Orissa Tribal Development Project					INR	10.00	40.32	0.00	14.14	54.46			22.38	5.18
					USD		9.85	0.00	0.06	9.92	138.28	91.14	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants Total					INR	10.00	40.32	0.00	14.14	54.46			22.38	5.18
IFAD Total			LC		GBP	1.40	4.94	0.00	1.93	6.87			2.88	0.67
			DC		USD		9.85	0.00	0.06	9.92			0.00	
					INR	10.00	40.32	0.00	14.14	54.46			22.38	5.18
State Total (INR):						110.00	591.38	0.00	88.98	680.37			22.38	313.59
OT (Others)														
GOUK (United Kingdom)														
Government Grants														
361. New Grant	1-1-1900	GBP	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Provision for New Link Loan					INR	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total					INR	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
GOUK Total			LC		GBP	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
					INR	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):						10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
WB (West Bengal)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Government Grants															
362.	UKGG036	8-11-2001	GBP	21.20	30-06-2009	LC	4.89	16.37	0.00	1.60	17.97	32.64	84.75	0.05	3.23
	Calcutta Environmental Improvement Pj Grant 2001					INR	35.00	130.82	0.00	11.59	142.41			0.37	25.09
363.	UKGG047	31-12-2003	GBP	89.44	31-03-2011	LC	6.98	44.34	1.17	6.86	51.20	98.22	57.24	0.62	38.24
	Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme					INR	50.00	354.14	9.09	52.89	407.02			4.80	296.83
364.	UKGG057	1-7-2005	GBP	97.50	31-03-2010	LC	6.98	74.00	0.00	13.00	87.00	186.13	89.23	0.00	10.50
	Health System Dev. Initiative—Grant 2005					INR	50.00	588.97	0.00	102.58	691.55			0.00	81.50
365.	UKGG059	18-2-2005	GBP	34.50	31-03-2011	LC	0.70	16.83	0.00	4.53	21.36	648.72	61.92	0.00	13.14
	Strengthening Rural Decent Prog. in West Bengal Ph.-I					INR	5.00	130.18	0.00	34.72	164.89			0.00	101.97
366.	UKGG073	31-3-2008	GBP	21.76	31-03-2011	LC	6.98	5.01	0.00	0.00	5.01	0.00	23.01	0.00	16.75
	West Bengal Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2: Grant 2008					INR	50.00	41.89	0.00	0.00	41.89			0.00	130.04
Government Grants Total						INR	190.00	1,245.99	9.09	201.78	1,447.77			5.17	635.45
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	26.54	156.55	1.17	25.99	182.53			0.87	81.87
						INR	190.00	1,245.99	9.09	201.78	1,447.77			5.17	635.45
State Total (INR):							190.00	1,245.99	9.09	201.78	1,447.77			5.17	635.45
GBP Total		GBP		LC		GBP	145.27	513.76	2.31	132.54	646.31				524.96
CAD															
CN (Central Government)															
GOCA (Canada)															

Government Grants

367.	CAGG 004	11-11-2002	CAD	0.28	31-03-2007	LC	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20		73.36	0.00	0.07
	Strengthening Natural Resource Mgt. and Farmers—Nagaland					INR	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
GOCA Total				LC		CAD	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20			0.00	0.07
						INR	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
CAD Tota		CAD		LC		CAD	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20				0.07

EUR

CN (Central Government)

EEC (EEC)

Government Grants

368.	ECGG 001	24-2-1988	EUR	102.86	31-03-2009	LC	14.50	9.14	0.00	0.00	9.14	0.00	8.88	0.00	93.72
	Cooperative Rural Storage Centres in Bihar					INR	100.00	38.51	0.00	0.00	38.51			0.00	644.35
369.	ECGG 020	12-10-2001	EUR	199.20	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	199.20	0.00	0.00	199.20		100.0	0.00	0.00
	Support Programme for "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan"					INR	0.00	1,094.80	0.00	0.00	1,094.80			0.00	0.00
370.	ECGG-023	26-12-2008	EUR	66.50	25-12-2015	LC	21.75	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	30.08	84.24	46.50
	Sector Policy Support Programme for "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)"					INR	150.00	136.54	0.00	0.00	136.54			579.13	321.87
371.	ECGG 024	26-12-2008	EUR	110.00	25-12-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	110.00
	National Rural Health Mission/Reproductive Child Health (NRHM/RCH ii)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	761.42
Government Grants Total						INR	250.00	1,269.86	0.00	0.00	1,269.86			579.13	1,720.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EEC Total				LC		EUR	36.25	228.34	0.00	0.00	228.34			83.67	250.22
						INR	250.00	1,269.86	0.00	0.00	1,269.86			579.13	1,732.05
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
372.	9170248E	12-12-2006	EUR	3.80	30-06-2008	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.80
	Study and Expert Fund VII					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	26.30
373.	7522869E	15-10-2004	EUR	10.00	30-12-2008	LC	4.35	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Pulses Polio Immunization Programme V					INR	30.00	56.81	0.00	0.00	56.81			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	30.00	56.81	0.00	0.00	56.81			0.00	26.30
Government Loans															
374.	8704801E	11-12-2008	EUR	31.00	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01		3.27	0.00	29.99
	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme X					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.97	6.97			0.00	207.56
375.	4500766E	20-12-2007	EUR	100.00	30-06-2014	LC	14.50	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	60.00
	NABARD XI—Reform of the Rural Cooperative					INR	100.00	251.20	0.00	0.00	251.20			0.00	415.32
376.	9216047E	20-12-2007	EUR	40.00	30-06-2014	LC	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00		30.00	0.00	28.00
	NABARD XI—Reform of the Rural Cooperative Credit Structure					INR	0.00	75.36	0.00	0.00	75.36			0.00	193.82
377.	3006351E	11-12-2008	EUR	12.49	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	12.49
	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme XI					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	86.45
378.	9248452E	11-12-2008	EUR	1.09	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09
	Pulse Immunization Programme XI					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55
379.	290191E	20-12-2007	EUR	42.00	31-12-2010	LC	3.48	39.45	0.00	0.00	39.45	0.00	93.93	0.00	2.55
	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX					INR	24.00	261.11	0.00	0.00	261.11			0.00	17.64

380.	1421147E	1-8-1997	EUR	94.59	31-12-2009	LC	7.25	24.03	0.07	1.92	25.95	26.52	27.44	0.10	68.64
	Modernisation of Signaling System-Kanpur-Delhi					INR	50.00	138.03	34.07	46.11	184.14			0.72	475.11
Government Loans Total						INR	174.00	725.70	34.07	53.08	778.78		0.72	1,403.48	
Non-Government Grants															
381.	7552695E	28-12-2005	EUR	0.50	30-12-2010	LC	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.36	1,244.24	71.12	0.00	0.14
	Renewable Energy Programme PFC-II					INR	0.10	1.12	0.00	1.20	2.32			0.00	1.00
382.	4282967E	20-12-2001	EUR	10.23	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	9.07	0.00	0.80	9.87		96.54	0.00	0.35
	HDFC IV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme Guj.)					INR	0.00	53.98	0.00	5.29	59.27			0.00	2.43
383.	9653760E	20-10-2006	EUR	1.20	31-12-2008	LC	0.52	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	12.45	0.00	1.05
	Financial Cooperation between KFW and India NABARD X-Credit Line for NPS					INR	3.60	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95			0.00	7.22
384.	5505665E	7-12-2006	EUR	1.00	17-12-2013	LC	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14		14.20	0.00	0.86
	Financial Cooperation between the KFW and India SME Financing and Developer					INR	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83			0.00	5.90
385.	9659843E	8-8-2006	EUR	0.50	08-08-2011	LC	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.03	0.26	182.27	51.44	0.00	0.24
	REC Energy Efficiency Program					INR	0.10	1.46	0.00	0.18	1.63			0.00	1.67
386.	310268E	23-12-1994	EUR	13.29	30-06-2009	LC	0.72	10.78	0.00	0.00	10.78	0.00	81.11	0.00	2.51
	NABARD-V Adivasi Programme Gujarat					INR	5.00	52.09	0.00	0.00	52.09			0.00	17.26
387.	303468E	28-12-1993	EUR	5.47	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00	3.08		56.36	0.00	2.39
	Studdy and Expert Fund VI					INR	0.00	15.78	0.00	0.00	15.78			0.00	16.41
388.	8380662E	28-12-2001	EUR	8.69	30-12-2011	LC	1.19	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	14.38	0.00	7.44
	Watershed Development Programme-AP					INR	8.21	7.32	0.00	0.00	7.32			0.00	51.17
389.	4291010E	25-2-2002	EUR	19.94	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	4.24		21.27	0.00	15.70
	Watershed Development Programme Ph. III Maharashtra					INR	0.00	26.38	0.00	0.00	26.38			0.00	107.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
390.	7134357E	8-4-2004	EUR	6.14	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	4.65		75.87	0.00	1.48
	Social Marketing-II					INR	0.00	26.69	0.00	0.00	26.69			0.00	10.18
391.	2323038E	25-9-1998	EUR	15.34	31-12-2008	LC	3.39	13.10	0.00	0.00	13.10	0.00	85.40	0.00	2.24
	HDFC-III (Low Cost Housing)					INR	23.39	59.79	0.00	0.00	59.79			0.00	15.40
392.	7726233E	24-6-2002	EUR	4.09	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.20	1.44		35.08	0.00	2.66
	Sewa Bank Captalisation of Rural Fin. Intermediaries					INR	0.00	7.38	0.00	1.40	8.78			0.00	18.26
393.	3681116E	10-7-2003	EUR	9.20	30-12-2012	LC	1.39	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	4.04	0.00	8.83
	Watershed Development Programme (Rehab. of Watershed)					INR	9.60	2.30	0.00	0.00	2.30			0.00	60.72
394.	5505672E	7-12-2006	EUR	11.00	30-12-2014	LC	0.94	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	2.40	0.00	10.74
	Indo German Watershed Development Programme					INR	6.50	1.61	0.00	0.00	1.61			0.00	73.81
395.	2323023E	24-11-1998	EUR	14.32	30-12-2010	LC	0.00	8.49	0.00	0.00	8.49		59.26	0.00	5.83
	Adivasi Development Programme (NABARD)					INR	0.00	44.78	0.00	0.00	44.78			0.00	40.07
Non-Government Grantrs Total						INR	56.50	302.45	0.00	8.06	310.51			0.00	429.42
Non-Government Loans															
396.	320425E	19-6-1995	EUR	11.33	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	11.31	0.00	0.00	11.31		99.79	0.00	0.02
	PFC Energy Investment Prog.					INR	0.00	27.51	0.00	0.00	27.51			0.00	0.17
397.	6725373E	3-12-2002	EUR	15.34	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	15.34	0.00	0.00	15.34		99.99	0.00	0.00
	HDFC IV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme II)					INR	0.00	79.39	0.00	0.00	79.39			0.00	0.01
398.	4929933E	8-11-2005	EUR	34.50	23-10-2011	LC	0.00	28.40	0.00	4.17	32.57		94.40	0.00	1.93
	Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects					INR	0.00	178.30	0.00	27.75	206.04			0.00	13.29
399.	745190E	8-11-2005	EUR	8.50	23-10-2011	LC	15.95	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	82.31	0.00	1.50
	Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects					INR	110.00	41.21	0.00	0.00	41.21			0.00	10.34
Non-Government Loans Total						INR	110.00	326.41	0.00	27.75	354.16			0.00	23.80

GODE Total			LC		EUR	53.72	244.75	0.07	8.31	253.07		0.10	258.90
					INR	370.50	1,411.37	34.07	88.99	1,500.25		0.72	1,779.92
State Total (INR):						620.50	2,681.22	34.07	88.89	2,770.11		579.85	3,500.21
GU (Gujarat)													
GOFR (France)													
Government Loans													
400. EFGL4005E	2-12-1997	EUR	1.40	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35	96.20	0.00	0.05
Creation of Freshwater Prawn Hatchery-GU and MH					INR	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
Government Loans Total					INR	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
GOFR Total			LC		EUR	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35		0.00	0.05
					INR	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
State Total (INR):						0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
HR (Haryana)													
EEC (EEC)													
Government Grants													
401. ECGG016	19-2-1997	EUR	23.30	30-06-2010	LC	0.00	16.74	0.00	0.00	16.74	71.84	0.00	6.56
ALA/95/15 Haryana Community Forestry Project					INR	0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.11
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.11
EEC Total			LC		EUR	0.00	16.74	0.00	0.00	16.74		0.00	6.56
					INR	0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.11
State Total (INR):						0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.41
KN (Karnataka)													
GODE (Germany)													
Government Grants													
402. 5420301E	26-04-2004	EUR	14.30	30-12-2008	LC	0.00	2.68	0.05	1.37	4.05	28.33	0.00	10.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Upgrading Health Facilities in Karnataka, Ph-199					INR	0.00	16.75	0.38	9.54	26.29			0.00	70.94
403.	1127870E	16-1-1997	EUR	13.80	30-09-2006	LC	0.00	11.66	0.00	0.00	11.66		84.48	0.00	2.14
	DM23M Karnataka Sec. Level Hosp. Dev. Project					INR	0.00	54.65	0.00	0.00	54.65			0.00	14.83
404.	9451864E	16-1-1997	EUR	2.05	31-12-2008	LC	0.22	1.75	0.00	0.30	2.05	137.67	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Upgradation of Sec. Level Health Care Ph. II KN					INR	1.50	10.09	0.00	2.09	12.18			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	1.50	81.49	0.38	11.63	93.13			0.00	85.77
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.22	16.09	0.05	1.67	17.76			0.00	12.39
						INR	1.50	81.49	0.38	11.63	93.13			0.00	85.77
GOFR (Finance)															
Government Loans															
405.	FRGL 4501E	4-2-2003	EUR	4.56	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	4.55		99.71	0.00	0.01
	Digital Mapping information sys. for Bangalore					INR	0.00	25.55	0.00	0.00	25.55			0.00	0.09
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	25.55	0.00	0.00	25.55			0.00	0.09
GOFR Total				LC		EUR	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	4.55			0.00	0.01
						INR	0.00	25.55	0.00	0.00	25.55			0.00	0.09
State Total (INR):							1.50	107.04	0.38	11.63	118.68			0.00	85.27
MH (Maharashtra)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
406.	9840508E	23-7-1996	EUR	10.23	30-06-2008	LC	0.00	9.75	0.00	0.00	9.75		95.39	0.00	0.47
	Basic health Maharashtra					INR	0.00	53.78	0.00	0.00	53.78			0.00	3.27
407.	7649867E	28-12-2000	EUR	1.38	17-04-2009	LC	0.03	0.88	0.00	0.05	0.92	159.86	66.90	0.00	0.46

	Rural Water Supply Maharashtra					INR	0.20	4.81	0.00	0.31	5.12			0.00	3.16
Government Grants Total						INR	0.20	58.60	0.00	0.31	58.90			0.00	6.43
Government Loans															
408.	9361337E	28-12-2000	EUR	22.45	17-04-2009	LC	0.14	3.74	0.00	1.76	5.50	1,215.11	24.51	0.00	16.94
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation-MH					INR	1.00	20.75	0.00	11.85	32.60			0.00	117.28
409.	2382239E	1-6-2000	EUR	23.01	39-06-2011	LC	0.43	10.00	0.00	0.26	10.26	59.27	44.57	0.00	12.75
	Minor Irrig. Prog. Maharashtra Dt. 31-12-98					INR	3.00	54.75	0.00	1.68	56.43			0.00	88.27
Government Loans Total						INR	4.00	75.50	0.00	13.53	89.03			0.00	205.56
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.61	24.37	0.00	2.07	26.44			0.00	30.62
						INR	4.20	134.09	0.00	13.84	147.93			0.00	211.98
State Total (INR):							4.20	134.09	0.00	13.84	147.93			0.00	211.98
MS (Multistates)															
EEC (E.E.C.)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
410.	ECGG022	14-8-2006	EUR	145.50	30-12-2015	LC	14.50	41.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	28.18	0.00	104.50
	Sector Policy Support Programme-State Partnership					INR	100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
EEC Total				LC		EUR	14.50	41.00	0.00	0.00	41.00			0.00	104.50
						INR	100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
State Total (INR):							100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
OR (Orissa)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
411.	4673775E	9-12-2002	EUR	5.11	30-12-2008	LC	0.00	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.38		85.71	0.00	0.73
	Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters Programme II—Orissa					INR	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.00	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.38			0.00	0.73
						INR	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
State Total (INR):							0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
OT (Others)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
412.	New Grant	1-1-1900	EUR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	32.30	000	000	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	32.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Non-Government Grants															
413.	New Grant	1-1-1900	EUR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	000
Non-Government Grants Total						INR	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	000
Non-Government Loans															
414.	New Loan	1-1-1900	EUR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	30.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	209.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Non-Government Loan Total						INR	209.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
GODE Total				LC		EUR	135.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

						INR	251.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							251.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
RJ (Rajasthan)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
415.	1323824E	5-6-1997	EUR	9.20	30-06-2008	LC	0.00	9.19	0.00	0.00	9.19		99.81	0.00	0.02
	Residential Schools Project Rajasthan					INR	0.00	43.69	0.00	0.00	43.69			0.00	0.12
416.	6726404E	9-12-2002	EUR	13.29	30-06-2009	LC	0.29	3.69	0.00	0.29	3.98	99.17	29.91	0.00	9.32
	Residential Schools Project Rajasthan					INR	2.00	21.45	0.00	1.94	23.39			0.00	64.06
417.	6004990E	26-6-2006	EUR	1.00	30-12-2008	LC	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.08	0.99		99.34	0.00	0.01
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan					INR	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.54	5.99			0.00	0.05
418.	320735E	17-6-1995	EUR	20.45	31-12-2006	LC	0.00	20.33	0.00	000	20.33		99.41	0.00	0.12
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan					INR	0.00	93.85	0.00	0.00	93.85			0.00	0.84
419.	7012001E	29-10-2001	EUR	5.11	31-03-2008	LC	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	4.50		88.09	0.00	0.61
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan					INR	0.00	25.30	0.00	0.00	25.30			0.00	4.19
Government Grants Total						INR	2.00	189.73	0.00	2.48	192.21			0.00	69.25
Government Loans															
420.	9151975E	17-6-1994	EUR	3.00	30-12-2008	LC	0.44	1.06	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	35.23	0.00	1.94
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan, Ph. I					INR	3.04	6.22	0.00	0.00	6.22			0.00	13.45
Government Loans Total						INR	3.04	6.22	0.00	0.00	6.22			0.00	13.45
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.73	39.68	0.00	0.37	40.05			0.00	12.02
						INR	5.04	195.95	0.00	2.48	198.44			0.00	83.17
State Total (INR):							5.04	195.95	0.00	2.48	198.44			0.00	83.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tamil Nadu															
GODE (Germany)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
421.	1425319E	9-7-2008	EUR	65.00	31-12-2012	LC	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	2.96	0.75	1.76	64.51
	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu					INR	113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.15	446.57
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.16	446.57
GODE Total				LC		EUR	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49			1.76	64.51
						INR	113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.15	446.57
State Total (INR):							**113.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3.29**	**3.29**			**12.15**	**446.57**
WB (West Bengal)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
422.	2871993E	22-6-1999	EUR	30.68	31-12-2010	LC	1.45	17.71	0.00	1.90	19.60	130.78	63.90	0.00	11.07
	Basic Health Programme WB					INR	10.00	98.01	0.00	2.78	110.78			0.00	76.66
Government Grants Total						INR	10.00	98.01	0.00	12.78	110.78			0.00	76.66
GODE Total				LC		EUR	1.45	17.71	0.00	1.90	19.60			0.00	11.07
						INR	10.00	98.01	0.00	12.78	110.78			0.00	76.66
GOIT (Italy)															
Government Loans															
423.	ITGL019	30-5-2005	EUR	25.82	14-06-2009	LC	2.90	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.08	0.00	25.54
	Water Supply and Solid Waste Mang. in West Bengal					INR	20.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85			0.00	175.62

Government Loans Total					INR	20.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85		0.00	176.82
GOIT Total			LC		EUR	2.90	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28		0.00	25.54
					INR	20.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85		0.00	176.82
State Total (INR):						30.00	90.86	0.00	12.78	112.64		0.00	253.48
EUR Total	EUR		LC		EUR	262.74	639.23	0.12	14.80	654.03			790.73
CHF													
CN (Central Government)													
GOSC (Switzerland)													
Government Grants													
424. SCGGU 02	15-6-1991	CHF	40.00	31-12-2002	LC	0.00	27.77	0.00	0.00	27.77	69.43	0.00	12.23
Swiss Mixed Grant-II					INR	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69		0.00	56.01
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69		0.00	56.01
GOSC Total			LC		CHF	0.00	27.77	0.00	0.00	27.77		0.00	12.23
					INR	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69		0.00	56.01
State Total (INR):						0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69		0.00	56.01
MS (Multistates)													
GOSC (Switzerland)													
Government Grants													
425. SCGG 003	5-11-1997	CHF	12.50	30-11-2008	LC	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.00	2.39	19.09	0.14	10.11
Sei-2000 (Sericulture Project)					INR	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32
GOSC Total			LC		CHF	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.00	2.39		0.14	10.11
					INR	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
State Total (INR):							0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74			0.63	46.32
CHF Total		CHF		LC		CHF	0.00	30.16	0.00	0.00	30.16				22.34
INR															
CN (Central Government)															
WFP (World Food Programme)															
Government Grants															
426.	UNWFPGG 001	15-4-2002	INR	1.41	31-03-2004	LC	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.13		80.00	0.00	0.28
	Data Collection on Food Assistance Programme					INR	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11			0.00	0.03
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11			0.00	0.03
WFP Total				LC		INR	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.13		80.00	0.00	0.28
						INR	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11			0.00	0.03
WHO (World Health Organisation)															
Government Grants															
427.	IND/PHE/02	1-4-2001	INR	0.60	31-12-2003	LC	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15		25.00	0.00	0.45
	Country Level Assessment of Water Supply and Sanitation					INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	0.04
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	0.04
WHO Total				LC		INR	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15			0.00	0.45
						INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	0.04
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13			0.00	0.07
INR Total		INR		LC		INR	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.27				0.73
Grand Total (INR):							33,163.21	83,064.12	564.24	15,008.80	98,072.92			3,426.11	119,679.64

Statement-II

Dated: May 9, 2005

Guidelines for posing, implementation and monitoring of externally aided projects

Department of Economic Affairs receives a large number of project proposals from Central Ministries and State Governments for external assistance. The Government of India feels the need to revise the existing system of posing projects for external assistance for its better management and implementation.

Preparation of the Peliminary Project Report (PPR)

2. All State Governments, Central Ministries/ Departments shall prepare a Preliminary Project Report (PPR) with tentative financial details before they pose a project proposal for external assistance.

3. The PPR should be prepared keeping in view the priorities of the Government of India and the State Government as envisaged in the five year plan document. The development cooperation programmes of bilateral and multilateral funding agencies are aligned with the priorities of Government of India. The PPR should list out the desired development objectives and, as far as possible, quantify the objectives. The PPRs which do not satisfy the minimum requirements for posing the proposal for external assistance would not be accepted or will be returned by DEA for modification/ improvement. The PPR should be accompanied by a project abstract containing essential details in a format. An outline of the format is at Annex 1.

4. PPRs for the State projects should be routed to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) through the Central sectoral ministry. The PPRs of the Central ministries/departments should be sent with the clearance of Planning Commission and conforming to standard extant procedures of Department of Expenditure in this regard. The DEA would then scrutinize the PPR. This will save time and expedite posing of quality of PRs to the external funding agencies as well as eliminate poorly conceived proposals at the threshold.

Projects in the North Eastern Region

5. As the Ministry of Development of North East Region is the nodal Ministry for North East region of the country, proposals for EAPs for this region should be sent to Department of Economic Affairs through the Ministry of Development of North East Region. In case of States of North Eastern Region, clearance of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region would be mandatory in addition to the concurrence of concerned Central sectoral Ministry/ Ministries.

Fulfillment of debt sustainability criteria

6. While recommending projects for external assistance, the concerned Central sectoral Ministry and State Government should ensure that in case a project is from a State which is debt stressed (as notified by Department of Expenditure from time to time), that State should first obtain the concurrence of Department of Expenditure for replacing an agreed source of loan within the agreed debt cap with the proposed externally aided project. The project should be recommended by the Central sectoral Ministry/State Government for external funding to DEA only with due concurrence of Department of Expenditure for accommodating the proposed external loan within the agreed debt cap of the debt stressed state. The Credit Divisions in Department of Economic Affairs should carry out examination of the project proposal with due diligence before posing it for external assistance and convey indicative project outlay/loan amount to Department of Expenditure and the broad terms and conditions of the multilateral or bilateral loan, as prevailing at the time of posing the project for external assistance.

Submission of the detailed Project Report

7. Once the PPR is cleared, the State Government or the concerned Ministry/Department of the Central Government should submit a detailed project proposal (DPR) for external assistance. The detailed project report should adequately reflect the strategic elements of techno-economic (economic viability, social cost benefit, value addition, etc.), ecological (land use, ecological sustainability etc.) socio-cultural (target population and gender matters, participation, social impact etc.) and institutional (institutional and organizational analysis, capacity building, training etc.) dimensions in the project

design in measurable terms. It should be in accordance with the generic structure as suggested in Department of Expenditure's O.M. No. 1(2)-PF-II/03 dated 7th May, 2003 (copy enclosed). An objective oriented project design in a matrix format alongwith work plan, cost and time schedule indicating target/output, cashflow statement etc. should also be a part of DPR. An indicative outline of above matrix is attached for guidance (Annexure II). The proposal of the State government should reach DEA through the Ministry concerned in the Central Government alongwith their appraisal/comments. Proposals of Central sectoral Ministries should have the concurrence of the Planning Commission. DEA would process on the basis of the comments of the Central Sectoral Ministry and Planning Commission.

8. If the project constitutes an additional phase of an ongoing project, the proposal should be sent to Department of Economic Affairs with due approvals the Central sectoral Ministry and Planning Commission, as the case may be, at least six months before the terminal date for the completion of the ongoing project.

9. Detailed project proposal should be submitted with the approval of the competent authority in the State Government. It should also have the approval from environmental angle from Ministry of Environment and Forests, or the State Pollution Control Board, as the case may be, and other statutory and non-statutory clearances.

10. All proposals/schemes for external assistance by the State Governments should have adequate budgetary provisions. Necessary instructions issued in this regard vide D.O. letters no. 5/1/99-FB-II dated 12th May, 1999 and 20th September, 1994 may be referred to (copies enclosed).

11. The consultancy cost in the project could be about 10 to 15 per cent of the project cost but, in any case, should not exceed 20 per cent of the external assistance.

Technical Assistance Projects

12. Where preliminary appraisal, PPR, further studies/analyses (e.g. environmental impact study for sustaining ecology, etc), preparation of bidding d· ·iments/draft agreement (e.g. power purchase agreement, etc.) are proposed to be carried out with the technical assistance of external development partner or its agencies, prior approval of Department of Economic Affairs should be taken.

Other Procedural Requirements

13. Project should be posed to the EFC/PIB, as the case may be, immediately after the appraisal, is completed by the external funding agency and before negotiations are undertaken. It would also be necessary to obtain the approval of the competent authority for the projects. Financial Advisers of the concerned Ministries/Deptts. may initiate timely action for seeking approval of EFC/PIB on a fast track basis and they may also initiate timely action for seeking approval of EFC/PIB for the schemes/project immediately after lapse of four weeks of the circulation of EFC/PIB Memo. Detailed instructions may be seen in the Department of Expenditure's circulars No. 1(6)/PF.II/91(Pt.) dated 28th January, 1993 and No. 1(2)/PF-II/97 dated 28th July, 1997.

14. If the project proposal is to be implemented under a reform programme, or reforms are to be brought in through modifying framework conditions (e.g. introduction/abolition/reduction/exemption of tax/cess, user charges, recovery of O and M cost, providing of incentive/subsidy, rehabilitation schemes, etc.) for creating an enabling environment for implementation of the project, such measures should be completed before the project is sent to Department of Economic Affairs. The project proposal should indicate the role of other organizations (such as NGOs, voluntary oganizations/civil societies) in the project implementation, and their accountability. It should also indicate organizational/institutional set up (ownership) of the project on its completion, for ensuring its sustainability.

15. For all externally aided projects, a project implementation team should be established and it should be held fully responsible for the project execution within the approved time and cost. The team should not have any concurrent responsibility and its continuity during the project implementation period must be ensured, It may also be ensured that appropriate training to the Project team is imparted before the implementation of the Project. The EFC/PIB memo should bring this out

clearly. No project would be considered without such arrangements being clearly established.

16. It is again reiterated that no proposal for external Assistance shall be posed directly by any Central Ministry or State Government to the bilateral or multilateral funding agency. The terms and conditions of the external assistance should not be negotiated with the external funding agencies except through Department of Economic Affairs.

17. All the State Governments/Central Ministries are, therefore, requested to follow the procedure set out above for posing of project proposals for all the externally aided projects.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects

18. All the project authorities shall improve monitoring of the projects by including comprehensive evaluation of the project, both of **performance and impact, in the project design itself**. Evaluation arrangements for the project, whether concurrent, mid-term or post-project should be spelt out in the project proposal. Concurrent evaluation should focus on in-depth reflection at a point considered significant in the project cycle/programme. This could be at the end of a work phase or whenever special circumstances demand or at the closure of the project. Evaluation may be carried out by expert agencies if it is commensurate with the cost and objectives.

19. Some external funding agencies have very thorough mechanisms for concurrent evaluation of their projects. This may be adopted to improve monitoring and concurrent evaluation of project implementation.

20. Project authorities are expected to submit (a) project completion report of the physical-financial parameters and (b) evaluation report on the project objective-achievement parameters after completion of the project.

21. Two or three years after completion of the project, an Impact Assessment Study may also be conducted on selected projects, preferably by reputed neutral institutions or organizations to ascertain the actual achievement and retention of project objectives vis-à-vis the targeted project objectives. Such long-term impact evaluation is expected to help create a shelf of projects with high impact-retention which should be encouraged and replicated and a negative shelf of projects which were poor in attaining stated objectives and, hence, may be improved.

(Vivek Mehrotra)
Joint Secretary

To,

(1) Secretaries of all Central Ministries/Departments

(2) Chief Secretaries of all State Governments

(3) Division chief of all Credit Divisions in DEA

Monitoring of Health Schemes

1413. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to ensure that the benefits of health schemes/programmes to control various diseases including TB reach the desired people;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of irregularities detected by such mechanism during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government has an elaborate monitoring and evaluation system to assess the performance and impact of various health schemes and programmes. In fact the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in 2005 seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care. NRHM lays emphasis on providing accessible, affordable, accountable, effective, reliable, and quality primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population through improved hospital care, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence, creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHA), and effective utilization of resources. The monitoring and evaluation system assists in strengthening the public health delivery system at all levels.

A web based online Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal was launched in 2008 for capturing the progress of the health programmes from the States/ Districts. The Ministry also conducts periodic health surveys like National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) for assessing the impact of the health programmes and generating various health related indicators at various levels.

The National Disease Control Programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) also have a comprehensive monitoring and supervision strategy. The performance reports received from the States/UTs are periodically analysed, followed by field visits and review meetings to ensure efficacy of the services provided. The programmes are also regularly reviewed through the mechanism of Joint Review Mission (JRM) and Common Review Mission (CRM) by involving various stakeholders like funding agencies, development partners, Civil Society Organisations etc. A framework and protocol for Community Monitoring of the health facilities and the services provided was evolved by the Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) and a few States have adopted the same. The Regional Evaluation Teams of the Ministry also evaluate the NRHM programmes on a sample basis by visiting selected Districts, Facilities and by interviewing the health staff and beneficiaries. In addition, the Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, prepares and publish annual estimates on vital mortality and fertility rates at all India and State level though the Sample Registration System. These estimates are used by the Ministry in focussing the health interventions.

The above system of monitoring and evaluation mechanism provides information on the strengths and weaknesses of the various programmes. As Health is a state subject, the information and feedback generated through the monitoring and evaluation system is regularly sent to the State Governments in sensitising them on the effectiveness of various programme interventions, identifying gaps and initiating appropriate actions for fine-tuning the health programmes.

Bank Robberies

1414. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of bank robberies in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount looted so far from the nationalized banks during the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the security in the banks to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As per the information compiled by RBI, the incidents of robberies and the amount involved therein reportcd by banks during the period April 2005 to September 2009 is as under:

Period	No. of incidents	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
April 2005 to March 2006	17	9.29
April 2006 to March 2007	3	12.37
April 2007 to March 2008	19	165.64
April 2008 to March 2009	26	200.24
April 2009 to September 2009	25	166.59

(c) Reserve Bank of India and Indian Banks' Association have taken the following measures to strengthen security arrangements of bank branches:

(i) RBI issues circulars to banks on security arrangements from time to time advising them to be more vigilant, tighten up security arrange-

ments and take preventive action against robberies/dacoities in their branches.

(ii) Indian Banks' Association had circulated guidelines on security arrangements in banks in July 2004 for protection of banks' properties.

(iii) RBI had requested Indian Banks Association (IBA), in November 2008, to review the entire gamut of security management of bank branches encompassing crucial aspects of security management such as access control, visitor's control management, surveillance, alert, strict norms for cash holding limit, escorting cash valuables, accountability for failing to adhere to such norms etc. in consultation with the banks.

IBA has reiterated to banks that emphasis should be given to accord top priority on security as laxity in security measures could not only make banks soft targets for attacks from anti-social/extremist organizations but also de-stabilise the economic progress of the country. Besides, IBA suggested that banks may also consider putting in place an effective crisis/disaster management plan to safeguard the bank's assets and assist agencies like state police, fire brigade etc. to carry out relief operations expeditiously and effectively. Keeping in mind the guidelines/instructions issued from time to time, banks have drawn their own security policies. The monitoring authorities/security officers of banks supervise the security arrangements during their visit to bank/branch premises and ensure that the laid down norms are implemented and lapses, if any are rectified.

(iv) Security measures implemented by banks are reviewed in the State Level Security Committee meetings held periodically by the Regional Directors of RBI in all the States. The meetings are attended by bankers and State Government officials including senior Police officials. The Committee takes stock of the security environment in the State, discusses steps needed to be taken to strengthen security in banks and advise issue of requisite guidelines/instructions to banks.

(v) RBI has advised all the Regional Directors heading the RBI offices, in February 2007 that they should assess the current position regarding providing Closed Circuit TVs in all the branches of banks and also look into the issue of improving security arrangements by introducing affordable modern technology.

Ayurvedic Medicines

1415. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Medicinal and Herbal Plants available in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up manufacturing units for the production of Ayurvedic Medicines in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has also prepared new guidelines to streamline the process of issuing licenses for production of such medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent multi-national companies from getting the patent rights over the traditional Ayurvedic Medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) About 6,000-7,000 plants are estimated to be in use in Indian Systems of Medicines and folk medicines. Out of these, 1,700 medicinal plants, have been documented in traditional medicines. According to a study conducted by the National Medicinal Plants Board through the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Tradition (FRLHT), 960 medicinal plants are in use in trade.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Government has issued directions to the State Licensing Authorities under section 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 to streamline the system for licensing of Patent and Proprietary Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) products under Rule 154 and 154A of the Drug and Cosmetic Rule, 1945. The State Government have been asked to set up an expert committee under the chairpersonship of State Drug Licensing authorities of ASU drugs as per the provisions of Rule 154(II) for advising the State licensing authorities before any patent and Proprietary ASU medicines is licensed for production by one manufacturing unit.

The Department of AYUSH has established the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in collaboration with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), in the Ministry of Science and Technology to prevent the misappropriation of traditional knowledge by multinational companies. Medicinal formulations present in classical texts of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga in Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic, Persian and Tamil languages are being transcribed in patent application format in five international languages namely English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese, for sharing with International Patent Offices including United States Patent Office (USPO) and European Patent Office.

Funding Welfare Scheme with PSUs Surplus

1416. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has ever advised/ directed Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) regarding the utilization of their cash surpluses;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In the year 2005, the Ministry of Finance *inter-alia* advised that all profit making PSEs, which are essentially commercial enterprises, will declare a minimum dividend on equity of 20% or a minimum dividend pay out of 20% of Post-tax profits, whichever is higher, subject to availability of disposable profits. In respect of Oil, Petroleum, Chemical and other infrastructure sectors, this amount would be 30%. Besides, profit making companies with large cash surpluses and without firm plans for reinvestment shall declare special dividends. PSEs having large cash/free reserves and sustainable profitability will issue bonus shares. Companies with high market price of shares will consider stock splits.

(b) As per available information, dividend declared by CPSEs stood at Rs. 22886 crores, Rs. 26819 crores and Rs. 28081 crores for the financial years 2005-06. 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. The PSU wise details may be seen in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Dividend Declared by CPSEs (Cognate Group-wise)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Cognate Group/CPSE	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
	AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES			
1.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	154	103	0
	Sub Total:	**154**	**103**	**0**

1	2	3	4	5
	COAL AND LIGNITE			
2.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	25023	24440	29140
3.	Coal India Ltd.	170542	150000	126327
4.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	100000	55050	50400
5.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	33554	20133	33554
6.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	106300	54659	52039
7.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	82371	49531	38092
8.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	36707	29001	41603
	Sub Total:	**554497**	**382814**	**371155**
	CRUDE OIL			
9.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	684439	663050	641670
10.	Oil India Ltd.	58851	55641	56711
	Sub Total:	**743290**	**718691**	**698381**
	OTHER MINERALS AND METALS			
11.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Mineral (India) Ltd.	151	147	147
12.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1727	1727	1046
13.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	2163	0	12690
14.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	9660	2800	1992
15.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	38659	48323	32216
16.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	65153	46519	36557
17.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	370	700	800
	Sub Total:	**117883**	**100216**	**85448**
	STEEL			
18.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	40	25	114
19.	Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Ltd.	744	480	0
20.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	711	464	241
21.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	130	81	65

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	152825	128042	82608
	Sub Total:	**154450**	**129092**	**83028**
	PETROLEUM (REFINERY AND MARKETING)			
23.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	14462	57847	9039
24.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	9991	6994	5395
25.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	25314	17869	17871
26.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	84565	84565	84565
27.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	10159	61080	10180
28.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	65581	225089	146002
29.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	21035	14023	12270
30.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	14713	18391	13977
	Sub Total:	**245820**	**485858**	**299299**
	FERTILIZERS			
31.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	3260	5283	4074
32.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	5517	5517	5517
	Sub Total:	8777	10800	9591
	CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS			
33.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	43	37	37
34.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	173	0	0
35.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	21	16	16
	Sub Total:	**237**	**53**	**53**
	HEAVY ENGINEERING			
36.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	10	21	5
37.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	74652	59966	35490
	Sub Total:	74662	59987	35495
	MEDIUM AND LIGHT ENGINEERING			
38.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	3371	2115	1276

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	2769	2199	1466
40.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	2300	2300	2300
41.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	16560	14400	11680
42.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	3267	3098	845
43.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	56	45	45
44.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	14	0	0
	Sub Total:	**28337**	**24157**	**17562**
	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			
45.	BEML Ltd.	4998	4409	3674
46.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	0	1668	0
47.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	2477	2477	1238
48.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	1455	815	640
49.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	32700	25000	20050
50.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4789	5039	3051
	Sub Total:	**46419**	**39408**	**28653**
	CONSUMER GOODS			
51.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	155	413	267
52.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	500	1238	908
53.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	1311	1521	1521
54.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	0	5	26
	Sub Total:	**1966**	**3177**	**2722**
	GENERATION			
55.	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corpn. Ltd.	9888	10222	2122
56.	NHPC Ltd.	30000	27800	22300
57.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	7750	6560	6000
58.	NTPC Ltd.	288591	263855	230873
59.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	32355	47123	51437

1	2	3	4	5
60.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	24400	23500	15943
61.	Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.	9750	0	0
	Sub Total:	**402734**	**379060**	**328675**
	TRANSMISSION			
62.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	175	175	14
63.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	50508	36882	30268
	Sub Total:	**50683**	**37057**	**30282**
	TRADING AND MARKETING			
64.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	217	38	14
65.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	2037	1833	1426
66.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	500	500	500
67.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corpn. of India Ltd.	0	0	69
68.	HMT (International) Ltd.	15	72	0
69.	M.M.T.C. Ltd.	4500	2500	2500
70.	M.S.T.C. Ltd.	1848	1188	1096
71.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	22	21	11
72.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	400	400	200
73.	P.E.C. Ltd.	900	600	300
74.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	2850	1800	1500
75.	STCL Ltd.	577	240	60
	Sub Total:	**13866**	**9192**	**7676**
	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES			
76.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	21638	17200	14352
77.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	16898	14298	11698
78.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	4200	4200	4200
79.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	1138	910	2275

1	2	3	4	5
80.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	23996	23996	23996
	Sub Total:	**67870**	**60604**	**56521**
	CONTRACT AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES			
81.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	40	10	10
82.	Ircon International Ltd.	2969	2573	2574
83.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	5597	300	0
84.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	500	0	0
	Sub Total:	9106	2883	2584
	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPENT AND TECH. CONSULTANCY			
85.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	281	104	27
86.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	250	200	200
87.	Educational Consultants (India) Ltd.	100	100	75
88.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	708	708	708
89.	Engineers India Ltd.	6177	5335	4492
90.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	208	208	216
91.	Indian Oil Technologies Ltd.	28	0	0
92.	Mecon Ltd.	100	0	0
93.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	81	57	0
94.	Rites Ltd.	2100	4000	2000
95.	Wapcos Ltd.	310	240	193
	Sub Total:	**10343**	**10952**	**7911**
	TOURIST SERVICES			
96.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	20	20	18
97.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0	1350	0
98.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	415	400	400
	Sub Total:	**435**	**1770**	**418**

1	2	3	4	5
	FINANCIAL SERVICES			
99.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	999	622	337
100.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	16200	12500	4435
101.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	6810	9305	3968
102.	Indian Railwav Finance Corporation Ltd.	10000	16000	15000
103.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	960	700	625
104.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	0	487	390
105.	Power Finance Corporation	40172	25978	36153
106.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	25760	17700	19126
	Sub Total:	**100901**	**83292**	**80034**
	TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES			
107.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	150000	117500	117500
108.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	25200	25200	25200
109.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	500	0	0
	Sub Total:	**175700**	**142700**	**142700**
	Grand Total	2808130	2681866	2288188

Source: PE Survey of 2007-09 Volume I, State-wise by Department of Public Enterprises.

[Translation]

Infrastructural Facilities for Cancer Patients

1417. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing financial assistance to the State Governments for creating and upgrading infrastructural facilities for cancer patients under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP);

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided to the States and utilised by them during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to enhance the assistance during the current Five Year Plan in view of the increasing number of cancer patients in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) This Ministery has evolved

a comprehensive cancer control strategy i.e. National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) since 1975. Under the existing NCCP, the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government by providing financial assistance of Rs. 3.00 crores for upgradation/strengthening of existing Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Rs. 5.00 crores is provided for recognizing new RCCs in the States for creating/ upgrading infrastructural facilities for the cancer patients. Financial assistance up to Rs. 3.00 crore is provided for setting up Radiotherapy Units in Government Medical Collages/Hospitals in the States. The details of funds provided during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise Expenditure under National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) (1-4-2006—till date)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Institution	Name of the Scheme	Year	Amount of Grant-in-aid (In lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Red Cross Society Nellore	Oncology	2007-08	50.00
		Venkteshwara, Thirupati	Oncology	2006-07	300.00
		MNJIO, Hyderabad	RCC	2008-09	300.00
2.	Assam	AMC, Dibrugarh	Oncology	2006-07	218.00
3.	Gujarat	MGIC, Wardha	Oncology	2006-07	200.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	GMC, Srinagar	Oncology	2006-07	114.00
5.	Kerala	Kottayam	Oncology	2007-08	100.00
6.	Maharashtra	RST, Nagpur	Oncology	2008-09	300.00
7.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizwal	Oncology	2007-08	100.00
8.	Nagaland	Naga Hospital, Kohima	Oncology	2008-09	90.00
9.	Punjab	GGSMC, Faridhkot	Oncology	2008-09	300.00
10.	Rajasthan	S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur	Oncology	2008-09	150.00
		RNT, Udaipur	Oncology	2007-08	196.00
11.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital, Agartala	Oncology	2008-09	500.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	JK Cancer Institute, Kanpur	Oncology	2006-07	250.00
		KGMC, Lucknow	Oncology	2006-07	278.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	West Bengal	RG Kar Hospital, Kolkata	Oncology	2007-08	98.00
		MCH, Kolkata	Oncology	2006-07	100.00

Modernisation of Medical Colleges

1418. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for the modernisation of Medical Colleges in various States including Gujarat;

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

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to each medical college for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Proposals were received from various State Governments for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and also under a new centrally sponsored scheme which aims at increasing Postgraduate seats and introducing new Postgraduate courses in various medical colleges. The new scheme is yet to be approved by Planning Commission/CCEA.

Under Phase I of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), it has been decided to upgrade 13 existing Government medical college institutions, each at an outlay of Rs. 120 crore with Rs. 100 crore contributed from Government of India and Rs. 20 crore from the State Governments/Ministry of Human Resource Development in the case of institutions under their administrative control. Insofar as State of Gujarat is concerned, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad is being upgraded under the scheme. Upgradation work started in all the 13 medical college institutions and targeted to complete by the end of 2009-10. In addition, it is also proposed to upgrade 6 more medical college institutions in the second phase of PMSSY, each at an outlay of Rs. 125 crore with Rs.100 crore from Government of India and Rs. 25 crore from State Governments/Ministry of Human Resource Development. Upgradation plans of these medical colleges are being worked out with the State Governments. List of medical college institutions being upgraded in the first phase of PMSSY and proposed to be upgraded in the second phase is enclosed as Statement.

Upgradation plan of the medical colleges under the PMSSY is approved.by Government of India and capital expenditure is incurred on the approved items of work. There is no provision for granting financial assistance to the medical college institutions under the upgradation scheme.

Statement

Upgradation of medical college institutions under PMSSY

1st Phase

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institution
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu
		Government Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Government Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical Collge, Salem
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.
2nd Phase		
1.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical Collge, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Government Medical Collge, Nagpur
4.	Punjab	Government Medical Collge, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical Collge, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

1419. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has found any irregularities in the implementation Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of working women in various parts of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers

envisages the monitoring of creches being run under the scheme through independent Mnitoring Agencies identified in each State. In the last meeting with Monitoring Agencies called by the Ministry of Women and Child Development recently, certain shortcomings were reported in the implementation of the scheme, which are common to creches in many of the states. These shortcomings *inter-alia* include inadequate space; inadequate facilities for ventilation, lighting, drinking water, sleeping facilities and recreation materials; unsafe playing area; enrolment of children of non-working mothers; lesser number of children enrolled; lack of proper linkage with Primary Health Centres and lack of training to the Creche workers, etc.

The implementing agencies are advised from time to time to take necessary action to rectify the deficiencies.

[Translation]

Infrastructure Projects

1420. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fundamental problems being faced in planning, implementation and maintenance of infrastructure projects which need to be addressed immediately; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by the Government to tackle these problems and to make the same corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The fundamental problems being faced in planning, imple-mentation and maintenance of infrastructure projects which need to be addressed are inadequacy of financial resources, institutional fragmentation, poor cost recovery, unsustainable service delivery models, inadequate attention to urban poor, outdated urban management practices and absence of enabling policy framework.

(b) The Government has adopted a multipronged strategy to address these problems including facilitating implementation of urban sector reforms and projects through programmes like the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), pilot scheme on infrastructure development in satellite towns around 7 Mega Cities and 10% lumpsum scheme for North East.

The urban sector reforms aim at empowerment of urban local bodies, improved financial management, environmental sustainability, inclusive development, better land management, and greater citizens participation and transparency. In order to promote greater accountability to citizens, the Government is also facilitating implementation of reforms related to setting up area sabhas and enactment of public disclosure laws which contribute to good governance as well as address corruption.

[English]

Loans to Industries

1421. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in lending to industries by banks due to complicated process of advancement of loan, higher rate of interest on loans in India as compared to other countries and recession in the industrial sector;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Available data on sectoral deployment of bank credit with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) shows that credit to industry increased by 34.6%, 21.6% and 16.5% as on year ended September 2008, March 2009 and September 2009, respectively, as compared to overall bank credit growth of 25.7%, 18.1% and 12.6% respectively, during these periods.

The following factors have contributed to the slow-down in bank credit to the industry:

— overall credit demand from the manufacturing

sector slowed down reflecting a decline in commodity prices and drawdown of inventories;

— corporates were able to access non-bank domestic sources of funds and external financing—which had almost dried up during the crisis—at lower costs;

— unlike in the previous year, oil marketing companies reduced their borrowings from the banking sector as oil prices moderated;

— a significant amount of bank finance has gone to the corporate sector through banks' investment in units of mutual funds.

(c) Since mid-September 2008, the RBI has cut the repo rate by 425 basis points and reverse repo rate by 275 basis points. The CRR was also reduced by 400 basis points of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) of banks. Taking cues from the reduction in the policy rates by the Reserve Bank and early liquidity conditions, all public sector banks, most private sector banks and foreign banks have reduced their lending rates. The reduction in the range of Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) was 125-275 basis points by public sector banks, followed by 100-125 basis points by private sector banks and 125 basis points by five major foreign banks during the period October 2008-November 6, 2009.

[Translation]

Power Generation

1422. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for increasing investement in the power sector and augmenting power generation from various sources in the country in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan is being formulated by the Government for increasing power generation in the backward States in the country including Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of steps/policy initiatives which are expected to increase investment and power generation in the country during 11th Five Year Plan, as given below:

— An enhanced capacity addition programme through successive Five Year Plans. During the 11th Five Year Plan a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set from conventional energy sources.

— Development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under tariff based competitive bidding.

— Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid.

— Development of about 10,000 MW capacity through merchant power plant initiative.

— Development of extensive network of transmission system commensurate with the capacity addition programme. Addition of new inter-regional capacities through development of National Grid.

— Energy Conservation and energy efficiency through Demand Side Management (DSM) and end user initiative.

— Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

— Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

— PFC and REC to ensure that good projects are not hampered due to non availability of funds so that viable projects are not hampered.

— Mega Power Policy, on incentives development of large projects, first announced in 1995 and has been revised from time to time.

(c) and (d) State-wise and sector-wise, details of capacity targeted for commissioning during 11th Plan, including the State of Jharkhand, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Summary of State-wise Sector-wise Capacity Addition Target for 11th Plan—78,700 MW

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Sector	State Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	0	1500	0	1500
2.	Haryana	1500	1800	0	3300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2763	210	1462	4435
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	449	450	0	899
5.	Punjab	0	500	0	500
6.	Rajasthan	690	1790	1080	3560
7.	Uttar Pradesh	980	2000	1600	4580
8.	Uttarakhand	1520	304	330	2154
9.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Northern Region	**7902**	**8554**	**4472**	**20928**
10.	Chhattisgarh	3980	1750	1600	7330
11.	Gujarat	0	2782	2448	5230
12.	Maharashtra	1740	2500	1450	5690
13.	Madhya Pradesh	520	2210	400	3130
14.	Goa	0	0	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Western Region	**6240**	**9242**	**5898**	**21380**
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	3064	909	4973
18.	Karnataka	440	1480	1615	3535
19.	Kerala	0	160	0	160
20.	Tamil Nadu	5000	1252	0	6252

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Southern Region	**6440**	**5956**	**2524**	**14920**
22.	Bihar	4390	0	0	4390
23.	Jharkhand	3050	0	0	3050
24.	Orissa	0	150	600	750
25.	Sikkim	510	0	1299	1809
26.	West Bengal	4242	2720	250	7212
	Sub Total Eastern Region	**12192**	**2870**	**2149**	**17211**
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2600	0	0	2600
28.	Assam	750	37	0	787
29.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	124	0	124
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	750	0	0	750
	Sub total North Eastern Region	**4100**	**161**	**0**	**4261**
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Ilsands	0	0	0	0
35.	Nakshadweep	0	0	0	0
	Total	36874	26783	15043	78700

Non-Functioning of CT Scan Machines

1423. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government hospitals having CT Scan machines;

(b) whether thousands of poor patients are facing difficulty due to the non-functioning of CT scan machines in Government hospitals;

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

(d) the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Central Government Hospitals in Delhi having CT scan Machines are as under:—

(1) S.J. Hospital : 2 (Two)

(2) Dr. R.M.L. Hospital : 3 (Three)

(3) LHMC and Associated Hospitals : 1 (one)

All the above CT scans machines are functional

and are under Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMC). As and when the machine/equipment in non-functional due to any fault or wear and tear, necessary action is taken immediately to make the equipment functional.

Advance Collection of Tax

1424. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Advance Tax, Corporation Tax and Income Tax collected during the last two years month-wise till date;

(b) the reasons for increase in such collections September 2009, if any; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Advance Tax figures are received Quarterly and the Collection from Corporate Income Tax and Personal Income Tax for last two years is as given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Corporate Income Tax	Personal Income Tax	Total
2007-08	132504.58	30329.04	162833.62
2008-09	128348.32	20889.17	149237.49

*The figure for the F.Y. 2008-09 are provisional.

The Provisional Advance Tax Figure up to September 2009 are as given below.

(Rs. in crores)

Major Head	Advance Tax Collected up to Septembr, 2009	Advance Tax Collected up to September, 2008	Growth over previous year
Corporate Income Tax	64,904.4	60,785.7	6.8%
Personal Income Tax	6,534.1	7,214.7	(–)9.4%

(b) and (c) The field formation has been directed to closely monitor the Advance Tax payments of top companies. Letters have also been issued to companies by the field formations so that there is no deferment of Advance Tax. The decline in Advance Tax collection from Personal Income Tax is partially on account of substantial reliefs given to Personal Income Tax payers in the Finance Act, 2009 by virtue of which the basis exemption limit has been hiked by Rs. 10,000 across the board and Rs. 15,000 for Senior Citizens. Apart from that surcharge on income above Rs. 10 lakhs for Personal Income Tax Payers have also been abolished.

Establishment of Primary Health Centres

1425. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for establishment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and sub-centres in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the said criteria to make available the medical facilities in all the villages of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Sub-centres are currently provided on the population norm of 1 per 5000 population in general areas and 1 per 3000 population in hilly, tribal and difficult areas. The PHCs are currently provided on the population norm of 1 per 30,000 population in general areas and 1 per 20,000 population in hilly, tribal and difficult areas.

Under the NRHM, density of health facilities is not tied to the single criteria of population and mixed criteria of case load, distances, accessibility are envisaged for setting up of health facilities.

[English]

Tiger Mosquitos

1426. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been undertaken with a view to stop breeding of tiger mosquitos and to kill them by attraction in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) National Institute of Malaria Research, an institute under Indian Council of Medical Research is working on field evaluation of one attracticide (C-21 developed by Defence Research), (Development Establishment, Gwalior) at Delhi, Bangalore and Kerala for surveillance and control of mosquito vectors (tiger mosquitos, Aedes) dengue and chikengunya.

[Translation]

Bio-Medical Waste Management

1427. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the management of bio-medical waste being discarded from the various hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated to each State for the said scheme, if any; and

(c) the names of the State Governments which have already put in place measures to manage such wastes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) This Ministry was operating a scheme on Hospital Waste Management till the year 2004-05. Under this scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 85.00 lakhs per hospital or Rs. 1.50 crores per State/UT was provided for development of infrastructure for bio-medical hospital wastes disposal in State Government Hospitals. Under this scheme, a total amount of Rs. 24.28 crore has been released to 50 Hospitals/Medical Colleges/ Institutions in 21 States/UTs. The details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Health being a state subject and such information is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Funds released to various States/UTs in Government Hospital under Hospital Waste Management (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of the hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	4	110.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	150.00
3.	Bihar	1	63.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	75.00
5.	NCT of Delhi	4	113.50
6.	Haryana	1	65.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	150.00
8.	Jharkhand	2	150.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	85.00
10.	Kerala	1	85.00
11.	Mizoram	4	260.00
12.	Meghalaya	6	116.20
13.	Maharashtra	3	145.75
14.	Nagaland	2	134.40
15.	Orissa	3	145.75
16.	Puducherry	2	100.00
17.	Rajasthan	3	145.75
18.	Sikkim	5	136.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	85.00
20.	Uttaranchal	1	85.00
21.	West Bengal	2	94.99667
		Total no. of hospitals—50	Total amount released—2495.84667

[English]

Decentralized Health Delivery System

1428. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to address the issue of merging of diverse determinants such as social and gender inequality with the decentralized health delivery system through the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), intersectoral convergence is one of the core strategies. The thrust of the Mission is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter sectoral convergence to ensure simultaneous action on a wide range of determinants of health like water, sanitation, education, nutrition, social and gender equality.

The institutional framework of NRHM comprises representatives of the departments which handle the associated subjects. This ensures synergistic planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes which impact health of citizens.

NRHM also envisages sector wide sharing of resources and skills across various programmes and key roles have been built for the Aanganwadi worker, school teachers and other workers for various programmes under the NRHM. Under the Village Health and Nutrition Day, multi-sectoral awareness activities are undertaken.

National Urban Poor Fund

1429. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set-up a National Urban Poor Fund (NUPF) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind it;

(c) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments from the said fund; and

(d) if so, the financial assistance provided to the State Governments from the said fund during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Guidelines of the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3rd December 2005, envisage the establishment of Basic Services to the urban Poor Fund at the State level. The Guidelines envisage that wherever State Level Nodal Agency releases Central and State funds to the implementing agencies as soft loan or grant-cum-loan, it would ensure that at least 10 per cent of the funds released are recovered and ploughed into a Revolving Fund. This fund would be utilized to meet operation and maintenance expenses of the assets created under the Sub-Mission. At the end of the Mission period, the Revolving Fund may be graduated to State Basic Services to the Urban Poor Fund.

Mandatory reforms given in the Guidelines for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) also provide for the internal earmarking within Urban Local Body (ULB) budgets for basic services to the urban poor. The Government of India has addressed State Governments for earmarking at least 25 per cent of municipal budget for the purpose, eventually leading to the creation of a Basic Services to the Urban Poor Fund at the ULB level.

Union Government has not set up any National Urban Poor Fund.

Population Control

1430. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to provide incentive to such States which have been successful in the population control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Upgradation of service delivery at all the health facilities in the country is main thrust of the Government under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The issue on Population Stabilization have been addressed under NRHM to understand the local issues of respective States and get them properly addressed at appropriate platform.

To encourage Family Planning through responsible and planned parenthood, voluntary and informed choice of Family Planning method best suited to acceptors have been adopted as envisaged in National Population Policy

2000 and further incorporated in the implementation frame work of National Rural Health Mission/RCH-II.

Population stabilization is also one of the objectives of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in April, 2005. It gives a thrust on reduction of infant mortality, maternal mortality and fertility rate with following specific interventions:

(i) **National Family Planning Insurance Scheme** has been started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.

(ii) **Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased** in September, 2007 in family planning i.e. in Vasectomy from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500 and tubectomy from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs. 1500 in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.

(iii) **Specific action points/strategies** have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the up-gradation of Family Planning Services.

(iv) **Promoting acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy** to ensure male participation.

(v) **Promoting IUD 380A** intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.

(vi) **Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year** encouraged through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.

(vii) **Increasing the basket of choice** by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme. The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.

Scholarship for ST Students

1431. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have revised downward the amount of post matric scholarship;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this connection;

(c) whether Government has plans to hike the amount to suit the prevailing economic conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) This Ministry has no information about any state having revised downward the amount of post matric scholarship for ST students which is fixed under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs' Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students. Currently there is no proposal to increase the amount of post matric scholarship for ST students.

[Translation]

National Mental Health Programme

1432. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the States under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP);

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

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for the upgradation of psychiatry wings in he Hospitals/ Medical Colleges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Financial assistance under National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) are provided for upgradation of Medical Colleges, modernization of Government Mental Hospitals, District Mental Health Programme (DMHP), Research and Training Programmes and Manpower Development Schemes of NMHP. The details of assistance provided under each of these components during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III, IV and V respectively.

(c) and (d) The list of proposals received from various States for upgradation of psychiatry wings in Government General Hospitals/Medical Colleges and their status is enclosed Statement VI.

(e) The approval of proposals is dependent on fulfilment of mandatory requirements under the programme.

Statement-I

Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for Upgradation of Medical Colleges

Sl. No.	States	Year	Installment	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	One Time	Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam	42,50,000
2.		2006-07	One Time	SVRRG General Hospital, Tirupati, Chittoor	19,40,000/-
3.		2006-07	One Time	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	8,81,000/-
4.		2006-07	One Time	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	30,00,000/-
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006-07	One Time	General Hospital, Naharlagun	18,00.000/-
6.		2009-10	One Time	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
7.	Assam	2006-07	One Time	Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar	34,00,000/-
8.	Gujarat	2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Kalanala/Bhavnagar	8,10,000/-
9.		2006-07	One Time	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	44,00,000/-
10.		2006-07	One Time	Medical College, Baroda	49,99,000/-
11.		2006-07	One Time	Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot	49,99,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.		2006-07	One Time	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	14,10,000/-
13.		2008-09	One Time	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education and Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
14.		2008-09	One Time	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2006-07	One Time	SKIMS Medical College, Bemina, Srinagar	50,00,000/-
16.	Karnataka	2006-07	One Time	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	34,50,000/-
17.		2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Bellary	48,35,000/-
18.	Karnataka	2006-07	One Time	Mysore Medical College, Mysore	46,25,000/-
19.	Kerala	2007-08	2nd	Government Medical College, Thiruvanathapuram	35,71,575/-
20.		2007-08	2nd	Government Medical College, Thrissur	33,49,500/-
21.		2007-08	2nd	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	29,10,375/-
22.		2006-07	One Time	T.D. Medical College, Alapuzha	30,68,000/-
23.		2007-08	One Time	Government Medical College, Kottayam	45,20,000/-
24.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	One Time	M.G.M. Medical College, Indore	38,00,000/-
25.	Maharashtra	2006-07	One Time	Vasantrao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal	32,95,000/-
26.		2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Kolhapur	32,95,000/-
27.		2006-07	One Time	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur	32,95,000/-
28.		2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.		2006-07	One Time	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
30.		2006-07	One Time	B.J. Medical College, Pune	32,95,000/-
31.		2006-07	One Time	Grant Medical College, Mumbai	32,95,000/-
32.		2006-07	One Time	Miraj Medical Collete, Sangli	32,95,000/-
33.		2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Akola	32,95,000/-
34.	Maharashtra	2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	32,95,000/-
35.		2008-09	One Time	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
36.		2008-09	One Time	Topiwala Nair Medical College, Mumbai	17,05,000/-
37.	Meghalaya	2007-08	One Time	Civil Hospital, Tura	46,38,000/-
38.		2007-08	One Time	Civil Hospital, Jowai	46,38,000/-
39.	Punjab	2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Amritsar	44,00,000/-
40.		2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Patiala	44,00,000/-
41.		2006-07	One Time	GGS Government Medical College, Faridkot	44,00,000/-
42.	Rajasthan	2007-08	One Time	R.T.N. Medical College, Udaipur	47,60,000/-
43.		2008-09	One Time	Government Medical College, Kota	50,00,000/-
44.		2008-09	One Time	S.P. Medical Collee, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
45.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	One Time	Coimbatore Government Medical College Coimbatore	48,00,000/-
46.		2006-07	One Time	K.A.P. Vishwanathan Government Medical College, Tiruchirapalli	48,00,000/-
47.		2006-07	One Time	Thanjavur Medical Collge, Thanjavur	48,00,000/-
48.		2006-07	One Time	Government Medical College, Toothukudi (Tuticorin)	48,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.		2008-09	One Time	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
50.		2008-09	One Time	Government Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
51.		2008-09	One Time	IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
52.	Tripura	2006-07	One Timeß	Agartala Government Medical College and GBP Hospital, Agartala	50,00,000/-
53.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	One Time	K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow	45,00,000/-
54.		2006-07	One Time	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	35,00,000/-
55.		2006-07	One Time	M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi	39,00,000/-
56.		2006-07	One Time	L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut	11,60,000/-
57.		2006-07	One Time	S.N. Medical College, Agra	38,00,000/-
58.		2008-09	One Time	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-
59.	West Bengal	2006-07	One Time	Medical College, Kolkata	42,97,000/-
60.		2006-07	One Time	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	50,00,000/-
61.		2006-07	One Time	Chittaranjan Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-
62.		2006-07	One Time	NRS Medical College, Siliguri	50,00,000/-
63.		2006-07	One Time	R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-

Statement-II

Grant-in-aid provided to Government Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme for their Modernisation

Sl. No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakhapatnam.	3,00,00,000/-
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08	Government Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar.	2,50,00,000/-
3.	Karnataka	2006-07	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad.	3,00,00,000/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Indore	2,99,75,000/-
5.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	2,84,00,000/-
6.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
7.	Nagaland	2007-08	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60,00,000/-
8.	Rajasthan	2007-08	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	3,00,00,000/-
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	3,00,00,000/-

Statement-III

Grant released during last three years and current year for District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	Year	District	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Nalgonda	26,20,000/-
2.		2006-07	Mahaboob Nagar	26,20,000/-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006-07	East Siang	26,20,000/-
4.	Chhattisgarh	2006-07	Raigarh	26,20,000/-
5.		2006-07	Durg	26,20,000/-
6.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	2006-07	Silvassa	26,20,000/-
7.		2008-09	Silvassa	15,04,926/-
8.	Delhi	2006-07	North-West District	26,20,000/-
9.		2006-07	Chattarpur (South Dist.)	42,78,000/-
10.		2007-08	West District	26,20,000/-
11.		2007-08	South West District	26,20,000/-
12.		2007-08	North West Delhi	26,20,000/-
13.	Gujarat	2006-07	Dang	26,20,000/-
14.		2006-07	Porbander	26,20,000/-

Sl. No.	State	Year	District	Amount (in Rs.)
15.		2006-07	Junagarh	26,20,000/-
16.		2006-07	Banaskantha	26,20,000/-
17.		2007-08	Godhara	20,53,261/-
18.	Jharkhand	2007-08	Daltonganj	26,20,000/-
19.		2007-08	Gumla	26,20,000/-
20.	Kerala	2006-07	Wayanad	26,20,000/-
21.		2006-07	Thrissur	6,79,258/-
22.		2008-09	Thrissur	23,37,816/-
23.		2008-09	Thiruvananthapuram	13,50,057/-
24.	Manipur	2007-08	Churachandpur	26,20,000/-
25.		2007-08	Chandel	26,20,000/-
26.		2007-08	Imphal East	7,60,548/-
27.		2007-08	Imphal West	25,41,548/-
28.		2007-08	Thoubal	22,36,000/-
29.	Mizoram	2006-07	Lunglei	26,20,000/-
30.		2007-08	Aizwal	21,00,000/-
31.	Punjab	2006-07	Sangrur	26,20,000/-
32.		2006-07	Hoshiarpur	26,20,000/-
33.	Tamil Nadu	2007-08	Kancheepuram	26,20,000/-
34.		2007-08	Thiruvallur	26,20,000/-
35.		2007-08	Cuddalore	26,20,000/-
36.		2007-08	Perambalur	26,20,000/-
37.		2007-08	Virudhunagar	26,20,000/-
38.		2007-08	Thoruvarur	26,20,000/-
39.		2007-08	Namakkal	26,20,000/-
40.		2007-08	Chennai	26,20,000/-
41.	West Bengal	2006-07	South 24 Parganas	26,20,000/-

Sl. No.	State	Year	District	Amount (in Rs.)
42.		2008-09	Trissur	23,37,816/-
43.		2008-09	Thiruvananthpuram	13,50,057/-
44.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	Raibareli	21,80,000/-
45.		2008-09	Sitapur	21,80,000/-
46.		2008-09	Faizabad	21,80,000/-

Statement-IV

Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme Xth Plan Research and Training Programmes

Sl. No.	States	Year	District	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Assam	2006-07	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur (Central Government Institute)	4,25,000/-
2.	Delhi	2006-07	Government Medical College and Hospital, Sector-32, Chandigarh	3,75,000/-
3.		2006-07	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Central Government Institute)	1,50,000/-
4.		2006-07	G.B. Pant Hospital	3,80,000/-
5.		2006-07	Director (Medical), CRPF, Old SPG Dispensary Pushp Vihar, Saket (Central Government Institute)	2,10,000/-
6.		2006-07	Base Hospital, Delhi Cantt (Central Government Institute)	2,70,000/-
7.		2007-08	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Central Government Institute)	4,11,200/-
8.	Gujarat	2006-07	Vardaan Foundation, Baroda (NGO)	1,50,000/-
9.		2007-08	Vardaan Foundation, Baroda (NGO)	90,000/-
10.		2008-09	Vardaan Foundation, Baroda (NGO)	60,000/-
11.	Karnataka	2006-07	NIMHANS, Bangalore (Central Government Institute)	4,00,000/-
12.		2007-08	NIMHANS, Bangalore (Central Government Institute)	4,10,000/-
13.		2006-07	Richmond Fellowship PG College, Bangalore (NGO)	4,70,800/-
14.		2007-08	Richmond Fellowship PG College, Bangalore (NGO)	2,82,480/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	District	Amount (in Rs.)
15.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Armed Force Medical College, Pune (Central Government Institute)	4,56,800/-
16.		2007-08	Armed Force Medical College, Pune (Central Government Institute)	1,14,200/-
17.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Stanley Medical College, Chennai	1,50,000/-
18.		2006-07	Schizophrenia Research Foundation, Chennai (NGO)	5,02,000/-
19.		2008-09	Schizophrenia Research Foundation, Chennai (NGO)	3,01,200/-

Statement-V

Sanction for the following institutes has been issued under the Manpower Development Schemes of NMHP in the current year (2009-10)

Scheme for Center of Excellence—Scheme A

Sl. No.	Institute	First Installment (Rs. in crore)
1.	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	5.28
2.	Hospital for Menal Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	5.28
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	5.28
4.	Institute of Psychiatry-Kolkata, West Bengal	5.28
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	5.28

Scheme for Manpower Development-Scheme B

Sl. No.	Institute	First Installment (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	32.78
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	47.12
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	173.66
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Ranchi, Jharkhand	121

1	2	3
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	35.16
6.	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	58.6
7.	R.N.T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	58.6

Statement-VI

List of proposals received from various States for the upgradation of psychiatry wings in the Government General Hospitals/Medical Colleges with their current status

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Current Status
1.	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla, Orissa	Proposal recommended for Rs. 50 lacs. Release of grant in process.
2.	Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa, Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Proposal recommended for Rs. 50 lacs. Release of grant in process.
3.	Government Medical College, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh	To submit proposal with details of expenditure estimates.
4.	S.R.T.R. Medical College-Ambajogai, Maharashtra	To submit of PWD estimate for capital work and prescribed undertaking from the State Government
5.	Seth G.S. Medical College, Mumbai, Maharashtra	To submit PWD estimate for capital work prescribed undertaking from the State Government
6.	Bhausahen Hire Government Medical College, Dhule, Maharashtra	To submit PWD estimate for civil work and prescribed undertaking from the State Government
7.	Government Vellore Medical College Hospital, Vellore, Maharashtra	The institute to submit cost estimates of the proposal.
8.	District Hospitals from Manipur—(a) Thoubal, (b) Bishnupur, (c) Ukhrul, (d) Tamenglogn, (e) Senapati, (f) Chandel, (g) Churachandpur	The state government to select one district hospital for upgradation and send the proposal in requisite format alongwith prescribed undertaking.
9.	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh	To submit with prescribed undertaking of the state Government for bearing the upgradation cost over the scheme limit of Rs. 50 lacs.
10.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	To re-submit proposal with a detail of estimate as per PWD rates for civil work.
11.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	To re-submit proposal with a detail of estimate as per PWD rates for civil work.
12.	Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	To re-submit proposal with a detail of estimate as per PWD rates for civil work.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Current Status
13.	J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer, Rajasthan Andhra Pradesh	To re-submit proposal with a detail of estimate as per PWD rates for civil work.
14.	Shilong Civil Hospital, Meghalaya	Not recommended as no psychiatrist is posted in the hospital. To resubmit proposal after a psychiatrist is posted at the hospital
15.	Dist. General Hospital, Chitradurga, Karnataka	Resubmission with details of equipments required. Cost of construction to be brought to reasonable level with details of works to be provided before reconsideration. Prescribed undertakings to be provided in the prescribed formats.
16.	District General Hospital, Tumkur, Karnataka	Resubmission with undertaking of State in prescribed format. The cost of construction to be brought to reasonable level. Number of beds in the proposed facility may be mentioned.
17.	District General Hospital, Raichur, Karnataka	Approved for Rs. 46 lacs subject to clarification with respect to no. of beds in the proposed ward along with undertaking of the state government in the prescribed format.
18.	District General Mc Gann Hospital, Shimoga, Karnataka	Approved for Rs. 6 lacs subject to posting a psychiatrist in the hospital and submission of undertaking from the state government in the prescribed format.
19.	District Hospital, Udupi, Karnataka	Approved for a total of Rs. 3.5 lacs subject to submission of undertaking from the state in the prescribed format
20.	Chigateri District Hospital, Davangere, Karnataka	Approved for a total of Rs. 50 lacs subject to submission of undertaking from the state government in the prescribed format.
21.	Aralaguppe Mallegowda District Hospital, Chikmangalur, Karnataka	Proposal to be returned for redrafting as per existing proforma and filling up vacant post of psychiatrist.
22.	District Hospital, Belgaum, Karnataka	To submit revised proposal in the prescribed format with financial details for reconsideration.
23.	District Hospital, Chamarajanagar, Karnataka	To submit revised proposal in the prescribed format with financial details for reconsideration
24.	District Hospital, Koppal, Karnataka	To submit revised proposal in the prescribed format with financial details for reconsideration
25.	District Hospital, Madikeri, Kodagu, Karnataka	To submit revised proposal in the prescribed format with financial details for reconsideration
26.	Wenlock District Hospital, Mangalore, Karnataka	To submit revised proposal in the prescribed format with financial details for reconsideration

Research on Hydrogen Fuel

1433. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research on hydrogen fuel is being undertaken in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Research and development projects on production, storage and utilisation of hydrogen have been supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) at various universities and institutions in the country. Use of hydrogen as fuel has been demonstrated in two, three and four wheelers and in stoves and stationary engines under these projects. Recently, blending of hydrogen in compressed natural gas and dispensing units have been established under MNRE project at R and D Centre of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) at Faridabad and at IOCL CNG Station, New Delhi for demonstration vehicles.

[English]

Prednisolone for Influenza A H1N1

1434. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steroids like Prednisolone are being used in the country to regulate the immunity in a person who is affected with Influenza A H1N1;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any research/trials have been conducted to prove its efficiency in containing the influenza; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No such research/trials have been conducted in India.

Social Activities of Banks

1435. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks, financial institutions and non-banking financial institutions spend a part of their income on social activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such activities were undertaken by the banks and financial institutions during the natural disaster in the country including Karnataka recent flood;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Rise in Fuel Cost of Power Projects

1436. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in the cost of fuel for the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited power plants in the country;

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

(c) the variation in the cost of fuel noticed during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government fuel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) NTPC Ltd. uses coal, natural gas or naphtha as primary fuel in their power plants.

A major portion of coal is procured at prices notified by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries. During the past three years, the prices were increased twice i.e. in December, 2007 and October, 2009. Coal prices, as notified by CIL, during the last three years and the

current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The hike in price was essential for CIL due to the following reasons:

(i) General increase in price of commodities in the market leading to increase in the cost of input in the production of coal since the previous increase in coal price. Cost of major inputs like steel, diesel and power for coal production had increased by 22.5%, 28.9% and 3% to 11% respectively, during the same period.

(ii) Revision in salary of non-executive through execution of National Coal Wage Agreement-VIII (NCWA VIII) and of executives as per guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises.

(iii) To generate additional resources for fresh investments in new projects to augment coal production to achieve planned production target.

(iv) To make some new coal projects financially viable which in absence of increase in coal price would have become unviable due to rise in cost of inputs including recent wage hike under NCWA-VIII leading to shortfall in coal availability which would have put additional strain on the energy security of the country.

(v) The price of coal in international market both for coking and non-coking coal has increased between 81% to 112% in the corresponding period.

In addition, imported coal has been procured through STC/MMTC at prices discovered in bidding and which have been linked to indices in the recent procurement.

Natutal gas procurement has been at administered prices. However, to overcome the shortage of gas supplies, NTPC Ltd. has procured Spot Re-liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG)/fallback RLNG, the prices of which fluctuate based on market conditions. NTPC has also signed long-term agreements on commitment basis with Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) for supply of RLNG at 2.0 MMSCMD on firm basis and 0.5 MMSCMD on fallback basis for Anta, Auraiya, Dadri and Faridabad upto December, 2019.

Naphtha procurement by NTPC station has been on import parity price basis, wherein the cost of fuel has fluctuated over the last three years.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on commercial utilization of gas under NELP has allocated 4.46 MMSCMD gas to existing NTPC Plants.

The year-wise price variations are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Coal Prices as notified by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during the last three years and the current year

(Rs./MT)

CIL Subsidiary	Grade of coal generally received at NTPC stations	Price applicable from 15-06-2004– 11-12-2007	Price applicable from 12-12-2007– 15-10-2009	Price applicable from 15-10-2009 onwards
1	2	3	4	5
		Price of Run of mine coal in Rs/MT as notified by CIL		
ECL	D (LF)	1,050	1,160	1,330

1	2	3	4	5
Raj mahal	E (NLF)	810	890	1,020
	F (NLF)	690	760	870
	G (NLF)	550	610	700
SECL	E (NLF)	600	660	730
	F (NLF)	470	520	570
	G (NLF)	350	390	430
CCL	C (LF)	1,160	1,280	1,410
	D (LF)	970	1,070	1,180
	E (NLF)	650	720	790
	F (NLF)	520	570	630
	G (NLF)	370	410	450
BCCL	C(NLF)	990	1,090	1,250
	D (NLF)	820	900	1,040
	E (NLF)	650	720	830
	F (NLF)	520	570	660
	G (NLF)	370	410	470
NCL	C (LF)	1,050	1,160	1,280
	D (LF)	890	980	1,080
	E (NLF)	610	670	740
	F (NLF)	480	530	580
	G (NLF)	350	390	430
MCL	E (NLF)	510	560	620
	F (NLF)	400	440	480
	G (NLF)	290	320	350

Note: LF—Long Flame, NLF—Non Long Flame

Statement-II

Price Variation of Gas during the Last Three Years and the Current Year

Administered Price Mechanism (APM) Gas sourced from ONGC and Panna Mukta Tapti (APM Price)

	2006-07	Rs/MMSCM	3,200
	2007-08	Rs/MMSCM	3,200
	2008-09	Rs/MMSCM	3,200
	2009-10	Rs/MMSCM	3,200
Spot RLNG (Delivered price)	Year Ending	Unit	Price range considering the minimum and maximum rates during the period
	2006-07	US$/MMBtu	9.92–12.48
	2007-08	US$/MMBtu	8.77–19.22
	2008-09	US$/MMBtu	9.17–27.22
	2009-10	US$/MMBtu	7.01–9.22
RIL Gas (Delivered price)	2009-10	US$/MMBtu	6.28

Here, 1 MMSCM=39,206 MMBtu

Eye Banks

1437. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding requirement of donated eyes for treatment of blindness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated number of eyes donated during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether a large per cent of eyes collected for transplantation go waste as eye banks in the country are ill equipped to preserve them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the survey 2001-04 conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), there are around 12 million blind persons in the country. However no separate study has been conducted regarding requirement of donated eyes for treatment of blindness in the country.

(b) A statement showing collection of Donated Eyes (state-wise) during the last three years alongwith current year (provisional) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Donated Eyes which could not be transplanted due to poor quality of tissue are used for teaching and research purposes and it does not go waste.

Statement

Donated Eyes Collected

States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10**
Major States				
Andhra Pradesh	3437	5470	3570	1604
Bihar	38	50	60	
Chhattisgarh	108	105	115	78
Goa		0		
Gujarat	6151	7372	6468	3590
Haryana	206	571	950	
Himachal Pradesh		0		
Jammu and Kashmir		0		
Jharkhand	28	38	48	2
Karnataka	2143	2356	3850	640
Kerala	786	2088	1228	661
Madhya Pradesh	312	312	425	
Maharashtra	3989	4982	5885	2665
Orissa	18	92	120	78
Punjab	611	518	528	
Rajasthan	808	1380	1650	
Tamil Nadu	6938	8502	11917	3286
Uttar Pradesh	336	404	434	45
Uttaranchal		4	12	106
West Bengal	1574	1423	1560	366
Sub-Total	**27483**	**35667**	**38820**	**13121**
North Eastern State				
Arunachal Pradesh		0		
Assam	192	261	285	167

States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10**
Manipur		0		
Meghalaya	125	0		
Mizoram		0		
Nagaland		0		18
Sikkim		0		
Tripura	2	2	0	143
Sub-Total	**319**	**263**	**285**	**328**
UTs				
Andaman and Nicobar	2	4	4	
Chandigarh	432	387	510	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
Daman and Diu				
Delhi	1552	1933	1778	453
Lakshadweep				
Pondicherry	297	342	383	86
Sub-Total	**2,283**	**2666**	**2675**	**539**
Grand-Total	30,003	38,596	41,780	27,976

**Provisional

Funds for Power Sector

1438. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report has been prepared by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) regarding the requirements of funds for the power sector in the next eight years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the demand for power is expected to grow at a steady annual rate of 7.5-8 per cent till 2017; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the rising demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Confederation of Indian Industry in association with A.T. Kearney team has prepared a report titled 'Sustaining Growth—Future of Indian Power Sector'. As per the Report, the planned expansion projects in power sector on a broad estimate entail a cumulative investment of Rs. 11,00,000 crore for the next 8-9 years.

(c) According to 17th Electric Power Survey, the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Peak Power demand of the country from 2009-10 to 2016-17 has been projected at 7.51%.

(d) The strategies adopted to meet the requirement are as follows:

(i) An enhanced capacity addition programme through successive Five Year Plans. During the 11th Five Year Plan a capacity addition target of 78700 MW has been set from conventional energy sources. According to the assessment of the Central Electricity Authority the capacity addition for the 12th Plan (20-12-2017) would be in the range of 100,000-105,000 MW for each of the Plan.

(ii) Development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.

(iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan.

(iv) Development of about 10,000 MW capacity through merchant power plant initiative.

(v) Launching of 50000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country.

(vi) Development of extensive network of transmission system commensurate with the capacity addition programme. Addition of new inter-regional capacities through development of National Grid.

(vii) Energy Conservation and energy efficiency through Demand Side Management (DSM) and end user initiative.

(viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

(ix) PFC and REC to ensure that good projects are not hampered due to non-availability of funds so that viable projects are not hampered.

(x) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

Price Rise

1439. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made a study on the mode of marketing and transaction in goods and commodities right from the production with a view to lessening the pressure of inflation on the common man;

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

(c) whether any traders/commercial lobby has suggested setting up of a national level commission in this regard;

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

(e) the other measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation had conducted a Millennium Study on the State of the Indian Farmers in 2004. The study, *inter alia*, observed that there has been significant increase in horizontal and vertical integration of agriculture markets, which improved the process of price, discovery and transmission of price signals from deficit to surplus areas. Strong network of institutional infrastructure has been created to help farmers and improve the marketing system. The price policy has helped in increasing the production of cereals, achieving self sufficiency in staple foodgrains and improving the physical and economic access to staple foodgrains.

[Translation]

Indira Matritva Sahyog Yojana

1440. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Indira Matritva Sahyog Yojana to provide better medical facilities and nourishment to women;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the budget earmarked for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has proposed a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Maternity Benefits—**"Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)"-CMB Scheme** to provide cash to P and L women in response to fulfilling specific conditions. Scheme is under finalisation.

An allocation of Rs. 4,500 crore has been made for the scheme for the remaining part of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Rs. 4 crore has been allocated in the Annual Plan for 2009-10.

[English]

Per Capita Power Consumption

1441. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita power consumption in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the comparative figures of the per capita power consumption in India and other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) State/UT-wise per capita power consumption in India for the year 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The information regarding per capita electricity consumption in India and other developing countries for the year 2007 as available in the publication entitled "Key World Energy Statistics 2009" brought out by International Energy Agency (IEA) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

(Figs. in kWh)

State/UTs	2007-08
1	2
Haryana	1295.58
Himachal Pradesh	966.80
Jammu amd Kashmir	794.54
Punjab	1613.71
Rajasthan	691.98
Uttar Pradesh	345.66
Uttarakhand	855.54
Chandigarh	1556.65
Delhi	1433.36
Northern Region	666.39
Gujarat	1486.31
Madhya Pradesh	623.11
Chhattisgarh	873.57
Maharashtra	1019.91
Goa	2168.77
Daman and Diu	9472.79
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14787.38
Western Region	1029.53
Andhra Pradesh	877.06
Karnataka	843.67
Kerala	444.48
Tamil Nadu	1144.94
Puducherry	2357.28
Lakshadweep	426.86
Southern Region	887.97
Bihar	100.69
Jharkhand	643.05
Orissa	751.54
West Bengal	439.17

1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	514.61
Sikkim	732.22
Eastern Region	388.03
Assam	188.03
Manipur	222.31
Meghalaya	629.19
Nagaland	199.35
Tripura	202.41
Arunachal Pradesh	456.39
Mizoram	353.95
North-Eastern Region	229.16
All India	717.13

Note:- As per UN methodology: Per Capita Consumption equal to Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Population Per Capita Consumption for the year 2008-09 is not available.

Statement-II

Per Capita Consumption (kWh)

Name of the Country	For the Year 2007
Ethopia	40
Nepal	81
Cambodia	93
Myanmar	95
Congo	127
Bangladesh	144
Kenya	152
Angola	190
Ghana	253
Sri Lanka	418
Pakistan	475
India	717
Egypt	1468
Islamic Rep. of Iran	2325

Source: Energy indicators from the publication entitled "Key World Energy Statistic 2009"

[Translation]

Violation of RBI Guidelines

1442. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the action taken or proposed to be taken against the banks which have violated the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines issued from time to time during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There are a number of extant Government of India Acts and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines issued from time to time, which are to be followed by all the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks regulated by RBI and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The guidelines relate to defaulting in the maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio, failing in achieving the mandatory targets of lending to priority/agriculture sector by SCBs, inspection/scrutiny of concerned bank, foreign exchange regulations including Know Your Customer (KYC)/Anti Money Laundering (AML), etc.

In case of violation of any such Act/guideline by the banks, RBI imposes various penalties e.g. monetory penalty including penal interest, criminal action against the Board of Directors, supercession of Board of Directors, etc. depending upon the parameters of such Acts/guidelines. In some cases of minor violations, RBI even issued advisories, letter of displeasures, etc.

[English]

Cancer Research Centres

1443. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Cancer Research Centres in each State of the country including Bihar;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received a proposal/request to set up a Cancer Research Centre at Magadh Medical College, Gaya in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) This Ministry has provided financial assistance for setting up of new and upgradation/strengthening of existing Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in the country for strengthening of infrastructure and Research activities. A list of RCCs is given in the enclosed Statement.

No proposal has been received from State Government of Bihar to set up a Cancer Research Centre at Magadh Medical College, Gaya.

Statement

List of Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs)

Government RCCs

1. M.N.J. Institute of Oncology and regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2. Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam
3. Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar
4. Post Graduate Institute Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
5. Pt. J.L.N Medical College and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
6. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
7. Regional Cancer Centre, Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
8. Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
9. Government Medical College, Jammu, Jammu amd Kashmir
10. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka
11. Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
12. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur
13. Regional Cancer Centre, Civil Hospital, Aizwal, Mizoram
14. Dr. B.R.A. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, AIIMS, New Delhi
15. Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack, Orissa
16. Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry
17. Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Bikaner, Rajasthan
18. Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Research Institute and Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu
19. Civil Hospital, Agartala, Tripura
20. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
21. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, West Bengal

Projects under ICDS Scheme

1444. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects being formulated/ implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of target fixed for projects both physical and financial under ICDS Scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State-wise details of number of projects (cumulative), sanctioned and operational, under the ICDS Scheme during 2006-07 (as on 31-3-2007) to 2009-2010 (as on 30-09-2009) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of targets fixed (physical) on number of operational projects during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year ending	Physical (No. of Projects)	Financial (Rs. crore)	
		ICDS General (Expenditure)	Supplementary Nutrition (Expenditure*)
31-3-2007	6118	2618.36	3102.48
31-3-2008	6284	2988.01	4433.84
31-3-2009	6284	3700.37	4650.09
2009-2010 (as on 30-9-09)	7073	6705.00**	

* including States' share reported by States/UTs.

**Budget Estimates includes ICDS (General), Supplementary Nutrition, KSY, ICDS (Training)

Funds are released on the basis of number of anganwadi centers, ICDS Projects, State Cell and District Cells and pace of expenditure, as per the schematic norms of ICDS Scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Number of ICDS Projects (Comulative)							
		As on 31-3-2007		As on 31-3-2008		As on 31-3-2009		2009-10	
		Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Target	Operational as on 30-9-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All India	**6284**	**5829**	**6284**	**6070**	**7073**	**6120**	**7073**	**6196**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	385	376	385	385	387	385	387	385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85	79	85	85	93	85	93	85
3.	Assam	223	196	223	223	228	223	228	223
4.	Bihar	545	394	545	394	545	394	545	394
5.	Chhattisgarh	163	158	163	158	343	163	343	163
6.	Goa	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7.	Gujarat	260	256	260	260	336	260	336	336
8.	Haryana	137	128	137	137	148	137	148	137
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	72	76	76	76	76	76	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140	129	140	129	140	129	140	129
11.	Jharkhand	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
12.	Karnataka	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
13.	Kerala	163	163	163	163	258	163	258	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	367	347	367	367	453	367	453	367
15.	Maharashtra	451	397	451	416	553	451	553	451
16.	Manipur	38	34	38	38	42	38	42	38
17.	Meghalaya	41	39	41	41	41	41	41	41
18.	Mizoram	23	23	23	23	27	23	27	23
19.	Nagaland	56	54	56	56	59	56	59	56
20.	Orissa	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326
21.	Punjab	148	142	148	148	154	148	154	148
22.	Rajasthan	278	271	278	278	304	278	304	278
23.	Sikkim	11	10	11	11	13	11	13	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	434	434	434	434	434	434
25.	Tripura	54	53	54	54	54	54	54	54
26.	Uttar Pradesh	897	835	897	890	897	897	897	897
27.	Uttaranchal	99	99	99	99	105	99	105	99
28.	West Bengal	416	363	416	411	576	414	576	414
29.	Anadaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31.	Delhi	50	34	50	50	55	50	55	50
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	9	1	9	1
35.	Pondicherry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

River Circuit Tourism

1445. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed River Circuit Tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of budgetary provisions made therefor, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any such project proposals have been received from various State Governments including Orissa;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism including River Circuit Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for project proposals under the scheme of Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The details of projects for development and promotion of tourism including River Circuit Tourism sanctioned to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Orissa during 11th Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Tourism Projects Sanctioned in the Year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (11th Plan)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projeds Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	12982.06
2.	Assam	9	3379.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	7956.54
4.	Bihar	15	4132.72

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2407.91
6.	Goa	3	8624.82
7.	Gujarat	12	2710.24
8.	Haryana	18	4755.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	7608.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78	14170.80
11.	Jharkhand	7	1130.47
12.	Karnataka	17	9067.05
13.	Kerala	22	7393.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	11332.88
15.	Maharashtra	8	5389.49
16.	Manipur	18	5488.18
17.	Meghalaya	11	3341.32
18.	Mizoram	12	2886.15
19.	Nagaland	37	6087.36
20.	Orissa	20	7446.35
21.	Punjab	5	2667.61
22.	Rajasthan	15	8228.39
23.	Sikkim	63	10344.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	7792.99
25.	Tripura	20	2981.28
26.	Uttarakhand	8	6549.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	6713.18
28.	West Bengal	24	8298.97
29.	Andarnan and Nicobar	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	9	1659.86
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88

1	2	3	4
32.	Delhi	13	2863.10
33.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
35.	Puducherry	12	1928.85
	Total	620	189140.95

Review of Policies and Programmes

1446. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has convened the meeting of State Minister's in-charge of women and child development to review programmes and policies related to welfare and development of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the schemes have not been effectively implemented by the States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A conference of State Ministers/State Secretaries in charge of Women and Child Development was held on 28th October, 2009 at New Delhi. The agenda of the conference included the newly lunched Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and the following proposed programmes:—

(i) National Mission for Empowerment of Women

(ii) Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme

(iii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

(c) to (e) The implementation of the existing schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are reviewed from time to time in consultation with State Governments/UTs. Corrective measures are taken wherever required which include *inter alia* revision of financial norms, capacity building through training etc. for effective implementation of schemes.

[Translation]

Tribal Area

1447. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in declaring an area as tribal area;

(b) the details of areas declared so far as tribal area;

(c) whether Giripar area of Himachal Pradesh has already been declared as tribal region; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Constitution of India (Article 244) recognises tribal areas within the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura where provisions of Schedule VI are applicable. Under Para 20 of the Sixth Schedule following are listed as tribal aeas:—

Assam

1. The North Cachar Hills District

2. The Karbi-Anglong District

3. The Bodo land Territorial Areas District.

Meghalaya

1. Khasi Hills District

2. Jaintia Hills District

3. The Garo Hills District.

Tripura

1. Tripura Tribal Areas District

Mizoram

1. The Chakma District

2. The Mara District

3. The Lai District.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Tribe population of entire district Sirmaur (covering also Giripar area) of Himachal Pradesh is 1.3% of the total population as per 2001 Census. The area is, therefore, not eligible to be considered as Tribal Area/Scheduled Area.

[English]

Borrowings by States

1448. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has relaxed Fiscal consolidation targets of the States during the current fiscal to combat economic slow down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government's move has gone in a long way in raising impact of slow down and accelerating growth in the medium term;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which the Government changed its move;

(e) whether under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) Centre provides debt and interest relief to those States which meet their physical deficit targets;

(f) if so, whether assessment of the impact of the Government's decision has been made; and

(g) if so, the details and findings thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (g) The Fiscal Deficit target for States for 2009-10 has been relaxed from 3% to 4% of States' respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), to enable States to borrow upto 4% of their GSDP as projected under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) guidelines, to undertake capital expenditure. The fiscal deficit target was revised in response to the economic slowdown and in the backdrop of limited fiscal space, with the intention of accelerating growth revival in the medium term.

Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommended the DCRF over the period 2005-10. The Scheme has two components—(i) consolidation of central loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted till 31-3-2004 and outstanding as on 31-3-2005, and (ii) provision of interest relief and grant of debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Consolidation of central loans has given interest relief to States. Debt waiver is granted to States based on their fiscal performance, for which an assessment is made annually. Benefits under DCRF helped States by easing debt and interest pressures, and also incentivised States to follow the path of fiscal correction. This has facilitated the states to focus investment on development.

Shortage of Masks for Swine Flu

1449. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of special N-95 and common masks in some parts of the country at a time when the cases of Swine Flu are increasing;

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

(c) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of such masks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There was no report of shortage of N-95 and the Triple layer surgical mask in the Public Health System and the identified private hospitals managing Pandemic Influenza A H1N1.

(c) Guidelines on use of mask were provided to the State Governments and put on the dedicated web page of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (http://www.mohfw-h1n1.nic.in).

States were asked to procure the masks during the preparedness stage. A central stockpile is maintained by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Deterrent stocks of Personal Protective Equipments, N-95 and Triple layer masks were supplied to the State Governments. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. Any State requesting for emergency supply is provided N-95 masks and triple layer masks from the central stock.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are in the process of concluding the Rate Contract for N-95 and Triple Layer Masks for use by the State Governments.

Statement

Details of Supply of Personal Protective Equipments and Masks to the States (As on 16-11-09)

Sl. No.	States	PPE	N-95	Triple Layer Masks
1.	Tamil Nadu	3,000	2,000	38,000
2.	Karnataka	2,200	1,000	33,000
3.	Kerala	5,500	9,500	53,000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	3,000	1,000	30,000
5.	Goa	800	500	8,000
6.	Puducherry	1,000	500	13,000
7.	Maharashtra	11,300	11,000	39,000
8.	Rajasthan	3,000	1,000	30,000
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,500	1,500	31,000
10.	Delhi*	—	—	—
11.	West Bengal	3,500	2,500	39,000
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,000	1,500	40,000
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,500	1,000	16,000
14.	Jharkhand	1,000	500	13,000
15.	Gujarat	2,500	1,500	29,000
16.	Uttarakhand	1,000	500	13,000
17.	Manipur	2,000	2,000	62,000

Sl. No.	States	PPE	N-95	Triple Layer Masks
18.	Mizoram	2,000	600	53,000
19.	Nagaland	1,500	500	53,000
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,500	500	53,000
21.	Meghalaya	1,500	500	53,000
22.	Sikkim	1,500	500	53,000
23.	Assam	1,500	500	53,000
24.	Tripura	1,500	500	53,000
25.	Punjab	2,500	10,500	35,000
26.	Haryana	1,000	500	13,000
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,500	35,000
28.	Bihar	2,500	1,500	33,000
29.	Chhattisgarh	1,000	500	8,000
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	800	500	8,000
31.	Daman and Diu	800	500	8,000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	800	500	8,000
33.	Chandigarh	800	500	8,000
34.	Lakshadweep	800	500	8,000
35.	Orissa	3,000	2,000	40,000

*Delhi procured its own stock.

Co-Operative Banks

1450. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Co-operative Banks functioning in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount of losses suffered/profits made by these banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any irregularities in the working of these banks have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Rerserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on September 30, 2009, 31 State Co-operative Banks (SCBs) and 371 District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) were functioning in the country out of which 1 SCB and 50 DCCBs are in Uttar Pradesh. The working results of Cooperative Banks for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) RBI regulates all rural co-operative banks (State Co-operative Banks and District Central Co-

operative Banks) functioning in the country. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) inspects these banks under the Banking Regulation Act 1949 (as applicable to Co-operative Societies). Some of the common deficiencies observed during inspection of SCB/DCCBs include non-compliance with minimum capital requirements and erosion affecting deposits, improper application of IRAC norms resulting in inflated profit/ reduced losses, shortfall in provisions, etc., poor quality of loan appraisal, persistent operational deficiencies, defective documentation, inadequate financial margins/ high cost of management/adverse working results.

Based on inspection findings, the position of these banks is monitored by RBI constantly on an on-going basis. The actions, as appropriate, are initiated against the weak/errant SCBs/DCCBs under various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in consultation with NABARD from time to time by observing due process. As on date, 11 banks (2 SCBs and 9 DCCBs) have been placed under various directions under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS). The directions differ from bank to bank and included prohibition from accepting fresh deposits, allowing withdrawal of deposits only up to certain limit, prohibiting granting of loans and advances to certain areas, etc.

Statement

Working Results for Cooperatives—All India

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
SCBs	403.46 (26)	32.44 (5)	328.73 (27)	44.16 (4)	270.52 (26)	49.49 (5)
DCCBs $	1119.52 (276)	924.70 (90)	731.92 (271)	780.06 (98)	872.90 (261)	926.31 (108)

Source: NABARD

Remarks: The figures indicated in bracket show the number of SCBs, DCCBs.

$ As per the reported data.

Working Results for Cooperatives—Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
SCBs	31.41	—	31.87	—	32.06	—
DCCBs$	45.37	164.74	23.38	168.97	49.20	186.83
	(24)	(26)	(22)	(28)	(24)	(26)

Source: NABARD

Remarks: The figures indicated in bracket show the number of SCBs, DCCBs.

$ As per the reported data.

[Translation]

Funds for Tribal Welfare

1451. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have sent proposals for the allocation of more funds for the tribal welfare schemes recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Union Government there to State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Receipt of proposals from the State Governments for grant of funds under the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificate and progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular scheme.

No Claim Deposits with LIC

1452. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policy holders of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) who have not been paid the maturity amount of their policy as on date alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of non-claimed deposits lying with LIC for more than three years and manner in which such accounts are settled;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to utilize this non-claimed amount for the welfare of poor or other such proposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that as on 31-10-2009 there are 1,06,648 maturity claims which have not been paid due to non fulfillment of basic requirements, like discharge form, policy bond from policy holder, legal requirements arising out of disputes and in some cases policy holders are not traceable.

(b) LIC has further reported that as on 31-3-2009 only 17 claims are pending for more than three years amounting to Rs. 4,36,263. Review of outstanding claims is made every month by respective offices and the position is also monitored by higher offices every month. LIC also takes help of Agents and Development Officers to follow up with the concerned policyholders.

(c) to (e) LIC has reported that this amount belongs to the policyholders and is a liability in the books of the corporation which will be settled as and when the requirements are complied with. As such, this amount can not be used for any other purpose.

Modernization of Power Plants

1453. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power plants the Government had decided to modernize in the last three years, plant-wise, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the works undertaken in this regard as on date plant-wise;

(c) whether the Government is facing difficulties in the modernization of these plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A total of 36 nos. of thermal units (4791 MW) for life extension (LE), 61 nos. of thermal units (15075 MW) for renovation and modernization (R and M) and 32

numbers of hydro stations (10016 MW) have been identified during the last three years. The details of the identified units and the status of the plants, where work have been completed and those where works are under progress is enclosed (Statement-I for thermal and Statement-II for hydro plants respectively).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, some difficulties are being encountered in execution of work mainly:

(i) Procedural delay in the formulation of schemes and finalisation of orders by SEBs/Utilities.

(ii) Poor response from various agencies to conduct Residual Life Assessment (RLA)/ Condition Assessment (CA) studies. Lack of standardization in results of RLA studies.

(iii) Delay in finalizing detail project reports (DPRs).

(iv) Reluctance on the part of SEBs/Utilities to undertake renovation and modernization since this needs to the units going out of the system temporarily, thereby lowering generation.

(v) The response from bidder for R and M works have been poor and in some cases, single bids were received resulting delay in award of works.

(vi) Delay in supply of material and execution of R and M/LE works as it is considered as a non-priority activity resulting into non-adherence to completion schedule.

(vii) Technical surprises during the time of execution.

(e) The following steps are proposed for timely completion of R and M activities:

(i) The utilities generally prefer to go for direct placement of order for R and M works to the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). This approach has resulted in accumulated work orders with the indigenous manufacturers thereby resulting in delay in supplying of spares/equipment. Now, BHEL the main OEM supplier has taken steps towards augmenting its manufacturing capacity to cater to R and M works besides meeting the requirement of new generation projects. In order to make implementation of R and M schemes more broad based and to ensure the participation of more contracting agencies, the process of competitive bidding is being encouraged.

(ii) In order to make R and M investment more cost effective and self sustaining, the option of integrating the objective of plant efficiency improvement with that of R and M scheme is being proposed where ever it is found techno economically viable. In this regard the financial assistance through bilateral co-operation from Germany, World Bank, JBIC etc. are also being envisaged besides fund availability from Indian agencies such as PFC and REC.

Statement-I

List of the Thermal Units Programmed for LE works

Sl. No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	1	40	Work completed
2.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	2	40	Work completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	6	94	Work completed
4.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	9	200	Work under progress
5.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	10	200	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	11	200	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	12	200	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Obra	13	200	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	5	60	Work completed
10.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	7	110	Work under progress
11.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Parichha	1	110	Work under progress
12.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Parichha	2	110	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Panki	3	105	Work under progress
14.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Panki	4	105	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	1	210	Work under progress
16.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	2	210	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	Anpara	3	210	
18.	Punjab	PSEB	Bathinda	3	110	Work under progress
19.	Punjab	PSEB	Bathinda	4	110	
20.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	1	210	Work under progress
21.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	2	210	
22.	Haryana	HPGCL	Panipat	1	110	Work completed
23.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	1	120	Work Completed
24.	Gujarat	GSECL	Ukai	2	120	Work under progress
25.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	1	120	Work under progress
26.	Gujarat	GSECL	Gandhinagar	2	120	
27.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	1	120	Work under progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	2	120	
29.	Bihar	BSEB	Barauni	6	110	Work under progress
30.	Bihar	BSEB	Barauni	7	110	
31.	Bihar	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	1	110	Work under progress
32.	Bihar	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	2	110	
33.	West Bengal	WBPDCL	Bandel	5	210	Work under progress
34.		NTPC	Anta GT	1	89	Work under progress
35.		NTPC	Anta GT	2	89	
36.		NTPC	Anta GT	3	89	

Total number of Units for Life extension=36

Total Capacity=4791 MW

2.0 List of the thermal units Programmed for R and M works.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Punjab	PSEB	Ropar	1 to 6	6x210	Wrok copmpleted
2.	Delhi	IPGCL	Rajghat	1 and 2	2x67.5	Wrok under progress
3.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koradi	5 to 7	200+2x210	Wrok copmpleted
4.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur	1 to 6	4x210+2x500	Wrok copmpleted
5.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Parli	3 to 5	3x210	Wrok copmpleted
6.	Jharkhand	JSEB	Patratu	9, 10	2x110	Wrok under progress
7.	West Bengal	DPL	Durgapur	6	110	Wrok under progress
8.		NTPC	Unchahar	1 to 2	2x210	Wrok under progress
9.		NTPC	Tanda	1 to 4	4x110	Wrok under progress
10.		NTPC	Rihand	1 and 2	2x500	Wrok under progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.		NTPC	Farakka	1 to 3	3x200	Wrok under progress
12.		NTPC	Singrauli	1 to 7	5x200+3x500	Wrok under progress
13.		NTPC	Korba STPS	1 to 6	3x200+3x500	Wrok under progress
14.		NTPC	Vindhyachal	1 to 6	6x210	Wrok under progress
15.		NTPC	Ramagundem	1 to 6	3x200+3x500	Wrok under progress
16.		DVC	Durgapur	3 and 4	1x130+1x210	Wrok completed

Total number of Units Renovation and Modernization=61

Total Capacity=15075 MW

Statement-II

Programme for the year 2007-08

As per the revised XIth Plan programme, the following 9 schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of about 1969 MW, were programmed for completion during the year 2007-08 to accrue a benefit of 50 MW at an estimated cost of about Rs. 207 crores as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
1.	Jawahar Sagar	RRVUNL	3x33
2.	Rana Pratap Sagar	RRVUNL	4x43
3.	Tanakpur	NHPC	3x31.4
4.	Khodri (Ph. A)	UJVNL	4x30
5.	Chilla (Ph. A)	UJVNL	4x36
6.	Loer Sileru	APGENCO	4x115
7.	Upper Sileru	APGENCO	4x60
8.	Koyna St.-I and II	MSPGCL	4x70+4x80
9.	Mettur Dam	TNEB	4x10

Achievement for the year 2007-08

The following 2 schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of about 134 MW have been completed during the year 2007-08 at an actual cost of Rs. 36.11 crores to accrue a benefit of about 50 MW through Life extension and uprating.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
1.	Tanakpur	NHPC	3x31.4
2.	Mettur Dam	TNEB	4x10

Programme for the year 2008-09

The following 9 schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of about 3009 MW were programmed for completion during the year 2008-09 to accrue a benefit of 655 MW at an estimated cost of about Rs. 266 crores as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
1.	Khodri, Ph. A	UJVNL	4x30
2.	Chilla, Ph. A	UJVNL	4x36
3.	Lower Sileru	APGENCO	4x115
4.	Upper Sileru	APGENCO	4x60
5.	Srisailam RB	APGENCO	7x110
6.	Koyna St.-I and II	MSPGCL	4x70+4x80
7.	Koyna St.-III	MSPGCL	4x80
8.	Lingnamakki	KPCL	2x27.5
9.	Sabarigiri	KSEB	6x50

Achievement for the year 2008-09

The following 3 schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of about 720 MW have been completed during the year 2008-09 at an actual cost of Rs. 108.75 crores. These schemes are for R and M benefits.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
1.	Khodri, Ph. A	UJVNL	4x30
2.	Chilla, Ph. A	UJVNL	4x36
3.	Koyna St. I and II	MSPGCL	4x70+4x80

Programme for the year 2009-10

The following 14 schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of about 5038 MW were programmed for completion during the year 2009-10 to accrue a benefit of 692 MW at an estimated cost of about Rs. 263 crores as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
1.	Dehar, Ph. A	BBMB	6x165

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
2.	Dehar, Ph. B	BBMB	6x165*
3.	Lower Sileru	APGENCO	4x115
4.	Upper Sileru	APGENCO	4x60
5.	Srisailam RB	APGENCO	7x110
6.	Nagjhari U1 to 6	KPCL	3x150+3x135
7.	Sharavathy, Ph. B	KPCL	10x103.5
8.	Supa	KPCL	2x50
9.	Lingnamakki	KPCL	2x27.5
10.	Vaitarna	MSPGCL	1x60
11.	Koyna Dam PH	MSPGCL	2x18
12.	Koyna St.-III	MSPGCL	4x80
13.	Jaldhaka St. I	WBSEB	3x9
14.	Loktak	NHPC	3x30

*Not included in the total

Achievement for the year 2009-10 (As on 31-10-2009)

The following 3 schemes having an aggregate installed capacity of about 426 MW have been completed till date to accrue a benefit of 330 MW. The R and M works on balance 11 schemes are under progress.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Agency	Inst. Cap. (MW)
1.	Dehar Ph. B	BBMB	6x165
2.	Vaitarna	MSPGCL	1x60
3.	Koyna Dam PH	MSPGCL	2x18

[English]

Installation of Airconditioners

1454. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT *be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question* No. 2909 dated July 24, 2009 regarding installation of airconditioners and state:

(a) whether the said information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same.

[Translation]

NGOs in Health Schemes

1455. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of health related schemes in the country including Assam and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the activities and functioning of these NGOs';

(d) if so, the names of the NGOs' in respect of which irregularities were noticed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The NGO Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been providing funds to the NGOs under the Mother NGO Scheme through State Health Societies.

(b) Given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It is being done by the concerned States/UTs/ SHS/Health Departments.

(d) No discrepancy has been reported by the State Governments during the last 3 years.

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

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07 Amount Sanctioned	2007-08 Amount Sanctioned	2008-09 Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	73.60	Nil
2.	Assam	Nil	192.50	Nil
3.	Goa	Nil	50.00	Nil
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	166.55	Nil
5.	Kerala	Nil	639.50	Nil
6.	Meghalaya	Nil	.66	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Orissa	Nil	293.30	Nil
8.	Uttaranchal	Nil	96.10	Nil
	Total	Nil	1512.21	Nil

[English]

Medical Colleges in North Eastern States

1456. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Medical Colleges in North Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) the ratio of doctors against the total population in each of these States;

(c) whether the Medical and Trauma facilities are in a very bad in these States; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the medical facilities in North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) At present, there are 7 (seven) medical colleges in North Eastern States. The list of such medical colleges is given in enclosed Statement-I. The ratio of doctors against the total population in each of North Eastern States is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) To improve the medical facilities in the country including North Eastern States, Medical Council of India Regulations have been reviewed and amended suitably with regard to land requirement, bed strength, teacher-student ratio etc. to facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and also enhance the intake in Post Graduate and Super-speciality courses.

Under the scheme 'Forward Linkages for National Rural Health Mission in North Eastern States", upgradation of Guwahati Medical College (GMC) and establishment of a Super-Speciality Hospital at GMC, Assam have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 88.75 crores. In addition to above, 41 district hospitals in North Eastern States have also been taken up for upgradation. Under the Scheme "Assistance for Capacity Building" financial assistance are provided to State government hospitals for upgradation and strengthening of trauma care facility located on the Golden Quadri-lateral, North-South and East-West corridors of the national highways.

Statement-I

List of Medical Colleges in North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Medical Colleges
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
2.	Assam	(i) Silchar Medical College Silchar
		(ii) Assam Medical College
		(iii) Guwahati Medical College
3.	Manipur	(i) Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
4.	Meghalaya	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Medical Colleges
5.	Mizoram	Nil
6.	Nagaland	Nil
7.	Sikkim	(i) Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences, Gangtok
8.	Tripura	(i) Agartala Government Medical College and Hospital, Agartala
		(ii) Tripura Medical College and Dr. BRAM Teaching Hospital, Agartala

Statement-II

Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and average population served in North Eastern States 2008 (provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Government Allopathic Doctors	Number of Dental Surgeons	Projected Population as on 1-3-2008 (in thousand)	Population served/ Doctor	Population served/Dental Surgeons
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	405	40	1184	2923	29600
2.	Assam	2103	20	27478	13066	1373900
3.	Manipur	653	35	2336	3577	66743
4.	Meghalaya	580	19	2500	4310	131579
5.	Mizoram	380	26	970	2553	37307
6.	Nagaland	314	24	2171	6914	90458
7.	Sikkim	217	28	591	2723	21107
8.	Tripura	728	48	3491	4795	72729

Source: National Health Profile, 2008 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

Corporate Tourism

1457. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to boost Corporate Tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up state-of-art Convention Centres in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance up to Rs. 5.00 crore for construction of convention centre to States/Union Territory Administrations for promotion of Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, Exhibitions (MICE) tourism.

In addition, Convention Centres are also eligible for assistance under the scheme of Large Revenue Generating Projects.

Under the scheme of Marketing Development Assistance (MDA), financial assistance is also provided for bidding in the international conferences so that big conferences could be brought to India.

Loan to Farmers

1458. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the performance of the technical Committees constituted in each district for sanctioning of crop loans by banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper availability of loans to the farmers by the banks in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Government of India, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have taken several steps to ensure the proper availability of loans to farmers by banks in the country, including Andhra Pradesh. A few such measures include according priority sector status to agriculture and stipulating a target of 18 per cent of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) (within the overall target of 40 per cent of ANBC for priority sector lending) for lending to agriculture by domestic scheduled commercial banks; introduction of Special Agricultural Credit Plan (SACP), under which the banks are required to fix self-set targets (a certain percentage higher than previous year's disbursements) and strive to achieve disbursements to that level; introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to address the credit needs of the farmers in a more holistic manner; simplification of procedural aspects of farm credit and thereby encouraging the farmers to approach the institutional sources for credit; introduction of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS 2008) for farmers for easy flow of institutional credit to agriculture, which had become clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers, etc.

As a result, agri-credit targets set for all agencies have been achieved in excess. Agency-wise achievements vis-à-vis annual target for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below.

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Agency	2007-08			2008-09 (Provisional)		
	Target	Achievement	% of achvt.	Target	Achievement	% of achvt.
Comm Banks	1,50,000	181,087.61	120.72	1,95,000	223663.02	114.70
Co-op Banks	52,000	48,258.19	92.80	55,000	36761.99	66.84
RRBs	23,000	25,311.65	110.05	30,000	26724.18	89.08
Total	225,000	254,657.45	113.18	2,80,000	287149.19	102.55

In the Budget Speech for 2009-10, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has set a target of Rs. 325,000 crore for Agricultural Credit by all agencies.

NABARD through its regional offices takes the lead in preparation/revision of scale of finance with the District Level Technical Committees in order to facilitate the

adequate flow of credit for the seasonal agricultural operations.

Cases of Asthma in Children

1459. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of asthma in children are increasing in the country including Delhi due to pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or being taken to control the disease;

(c) whether the Government has conducted a survey in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) According to the National Family Health Survey-II (NFHS) 1998-99 the estimated prevalence of asthma was 2468 per 100,000 persons with 950 cases of asthma in the age group 0-14 years. As per the National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS) 2005-06, the estimated prevalence of Asthma in India was 1696 pet 1,00,000. There is no age specific data for children of 0-14 years given in the survey.

The National Family Health Surveys are conducted periodically, under the stewardship of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, on important aspects of health, health care, nutrition, fertility, mortality and family planning.

Asthma can be controlled through appropriate management to enable people to enjoy good quality of life. Short term medications are used to relieve symptoms, persistent cases require long term medications daily to control asthma. Health facilities in India are equipped to address asthma cases.

Medical Colleges

1460. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints/reports of irregularities/malpractices in giving recognition to medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon to check the recurrence of such irregularities;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend Medical Colleges Regulation Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) Representations have been received in the matter of inspections and recommendations by MCI with regard to grant of permission/recognition of degree. The Central Government, however, takes considered decisions on the recommendations of MCI after obtaining necessary inputs from concerned State Government/Institutions, if required.

There is no proposal to amend the regulations concerning recognizing the degree of a medical college. The existing provisions in the regulations are adequate to regulate the medical education/recognition. Final decision with regard to recognition/de-recognition rests with the Central Government.

[Translation]

Tax Collection

1461. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total amount of Sales Tax/ Income Tax/VAT collected during 2008-09 and 2009-10 till date;

(b) whether Sales Tax/VAT/Income Tax is being evaded by the shopkeepers in Delhi by not issuing the receipts of the sales made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to curb this practice?

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

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

HIV Test for Pregnant Women

1462. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make HIV tests mandatory for the pregnant women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No. The Government does not propose to make HIV tests mandatory for the pregnant women. As per the National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy (2002) no individual should be made to undergo a mandatory HIV test. HIV testing of pregnant women under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is done only after providing pre-test counseling/information and obtaining the informed consent of the concerned pregnant women and the results are kept confidential.

(b) Does not arise.

Accommodation to the Government Employees

1463. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals to increase the accommodation to the Union Government employees in Tamil Nadu and other States are pending before the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal pending to increase the residential accommodation for the Union Government employees in Tamil Nadu. However, the construction of Government accommodation is ongoing process. Details of projects under construction and that under planning are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Projects for Government Accommodation under Construction

Sl. No.	State	Name of Location	Number and Type of Quarters
1.	Delhi	Aliganj	300 nos. Type-II
2.	Delhi	Sunehari Bagh	4 nos. Type-VIII
3.	Delhi	DDU Marg	140 nos. Type-V 104 nos. Type-VI
4.	Delhi	Dev Nagar	400 nos. Type-III
5.	Maharashtra	Kane Nagar, Mumbai	176 Type-IV
6.	Chandigarh	Sector-38 A and B	41 Type-V, 3 Type-VI

Projects under Planning for Government Accommodation

Sl. No.	State	Name of Location	Number and Type of Quarters
1.	Delhi	DDU Marg	99 nos. Type-VII
2.	Delhi	Dev Nagar	820 nos. Type-IV

Sl. No.	State	Name of Location	Number and Type of Quarters
3.	Delhi	Dev Nagar	384 nos. Type-III
4.	Delhi	Sunehari Bagh	12 nos. Type-VIII
5.	Delhi	Motilal Nehru Place	2 nos. Type-VIII
6.	Delhi	Janpath	1 Type-VIII
7.	Delhi	G.R.G. Marg	1 Type-VII
8.	Delhi	Probyn Road	48 nos. Type-V
9.	Delhi	Aliganj	340 nos. Type-IV, 45 Type-V
10.	Delhi	Vasant Vihar	108 Type-V and 32 Type-VI
11.	Delhi	Ghitorni	6 nos. Type-III, 160 Type-IV, 72 Type-V, 4 Type-VI, 5 Type-VII
12.	Karnataka	Jallahalli, Bangalore	90 Type-II, 180 Type-III, 90 Type-IV, 42 Type-V, 8 Type-VI
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	12 Type-II, 18 Type-III, 18 Type-IV, 5 Type-V
14.	Bihar	Digha, Patna	15 Type-I, 30 Type--II, 111 Type-III, 53 Type-IV, 2 Type-IV and 4 Type-VI and above
15.	Orissa	Bhuvneshwar	12 Type-II, 12 Type-III, 12 Type-IV, 2 Type-V
16.	Kerala	Kallai, Calicut	14 Type-II, 14 Type-III, 14 Type-IV, 14 Type-V and 2 Type-VI

Increase in Number of Tax Assessees

1464. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more employees particularly the Government employees have come into the tax net due to the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof in comparison to the last year;

(c) whether the revenue from Income tax has also increased considerably;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of refunds reported during the year; and

(f) the time by which all refunds are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There has been general increase in salary of Government employees on implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission Report. The implementation of the scheme has been made in two stages i.e. in Financial Years 2008-09 and 2009-10. The exact reflection of increase in

salary on tax net is not ascertainable due to the admissible deductions and relief available to the employees. The exact details about the same are neither available nor maintained separately, as the department does not segregate/classify the returns of income of government employees.

(c) and (d) The taxes paid by employees are included under the head Personal Income Tax. Revenue from Personal Income Tax was Rs. 1,23,067 crores in Financial Year 2008-09 as against Rs 1,18,904 crores in Financial Year 2007-08.

(e) Number of returns claiming refund received during current financial year 2009-10 (upto October 2009) is 46.51 lakhs.

(f) The statutory time limit to process returns and issue refund for returns received in financial year 2009-10 is 31-03-2011.

Suggestion of Finance Commission

1465. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has suggested providing assistance to States to increase the number of police personnel in the rural police stations and also extending resources for training of police personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount released, sanctioned and utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Thirteenth Finance Commission is yet to submit its recommendations to tbe Government of India. Its term is upto 31st December, 2009.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Utilisation Certificate for Loan Taken from NCRPB

1466. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed for submitting utilization certificate of loan taken from National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) by Work Executing Agencies responsible for the implementation of any housing or other projects financed by NCRPB;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are certain Work Executing Agencies of Uttar Pradesh State and other States of National Capital Region (NCR) that have taken loan from the NCRPB sometimes back for certain housing and other projects but have not submitted the utilization certificate thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the NCRPB against such Work Executing Agencies to submit the utilization certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The NCRPB has informed that the loans for the projects are sanctioned and released in installments as per the loan drawal request/schedule submitted by the executing agencies/borrowers. After sanction of loan for the project by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group (PSMG) of the Board and completion of loan documentation, the first installment of loan is released in advance to the executing agencies/borrowers.

The second or subsequent installment of loan is released only after receipt of utilization report from the implementing agencies in the form of Progress Report/ Utilisation Certificate.

Further, the loan sanction letter issued by the NCR Planning Board stipulates that the Implementing Agency/ Borrower is required to complete the project with in the stipulated time frame as approved by the PSMG. On completion of a project, agencies are required to submit a completion report.

(d) and (e) NCRPB has released final loan installments, as due and requested by the executing agencies/borrowers, in respect of 46 projects, for which the completion reports are still awaited.

The agencies which have not submitted the completion report are (i) Government of Haryana/agencies for 37 projects; (ii) Government of Uttar Pradesh/agencies for 3 projects; (iii) Patiala development Authority, Patiala in Punjab for 2 projects; (iv) Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. in Rajasthan for 2 projects; and (v) Municipal Corporation of Delhi for 2 projects.

NCRPB has taken up the matter with the implementing agencies, the concerned State Governments at the appropriate levels and also with the PSMG.

[English]

Medical Facilities for SCs and STs

1467. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is extending financial assistance to the State Governments for providing medical facilities to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints/ reports of diversion of such funds for other purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government has operationalised National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with the objective to provide comprehensive public health care facility in the entire country with special focus on the underserved populations in remote, rural areas. The NRHM aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing National Programmes of Health and Family Welfare including RCH-II, Malaria, Blindnes, Iodine deficiency, Filaria, Kala Azar, T.B., Leprosy and Integrated disease Surveillance. Further, it addresses the issue of health in a sector-wide manner addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health. The initiatives under NRHM are benefiting the weaker sections including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) all levels.

The Government has not received any complaint/ reports of diversion of funds under NRHM for any other purpose.

[Translation]

Supply of Electricity/Biogas in Remote Areas

1468. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide electricity and biogas for cooking purpose in the remote areas of the country through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages provided electricity and biogas under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing basic facilities of lighting/electrification of those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is either not feasible or not cost effective and which are not taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti-karan Yojna for electrification through conventional energy. Central Finance Assistance of upto 90% of the project cost is provided under the programme. In addition, a few Village Energy Security Test Projects have been taken up in remote villages and hamlets for providing electricity and cooking energy through renewable energy sources with 90% financial assistance. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management programme of the Ministry, installation of biogas plants are taken up for meeting cooking energy requirement in various villages of the country including remote areas. Central financial assistance of fixed amounts is provided

to install biogas plants in different category of States/ areas.

(c) State-wise details of villages/hamlets covered under Remote Villages Electrification Programme and Village Energy Security Test Projects taken up during the last three years and current year (2009-10) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively, and that for installation of biogas plants is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise coverage of villages/hamlets under 'Remote Village Electrification Programme' during last three years and the current year (2009-10)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (as on 30-9-09)
		Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh					13		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	50		89		1	
3.	Assam	429		1485	169		77	
4.	Chhattisgarh	43		36	74	184		94
5.	Gujarat				36			
6.	Haryana	149	45		149	92		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		27	27	13	68		
8.	Jharkhand	108	234		153	8	9	18
9.	Karnataka			46	16	13	14	
10.	Kerala			49				
11.	Madhya Pradesh	100	30	75	42		89	47
12.	Maharashtra	94	110		55	82	91	
13.	Manipur	14	25	14	40	35	17	
14.	Meghalaya	70			2			
15.	Mizoram		13					
16.	Nagaland	3			3			
17.	Orissa	197			42	91	14	
18.	Rajasthan	73	129		90			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Sikkim		13					
20.	Tamil Nadu			32				
21.	Tripura		205	205	165			
22.	Uttarakhand	119	1	23	76	50		
23.	Uttar Pradesh				65		14	105
24.	West Bengal		135					6
	Total	1410	1017	1992	1279	636	326	270

Statement-II

State-wise villages/hamlets under 'Village Energy Security Test Projects' during last three years and the current year (2009-10)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Assam	1		
2.	Chhattisgarh		9	
3.	Jharkhand			3
4.	Maharashtra	1	5	
5.	Orissa	3	3	
	Total	5	17	3

Statement-III

State-wise of family type biogas plants installed under 'National Biogas and Manure Management Programme' during last three years and the current year (2009-10)

State/UT/Agency	Numbers of Biogas Plants installed			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10* (up to 31-10-2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	18002	10195	12510	262

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	60	100	150	23
Assam	0	2500	6000	3045
Bihar	250	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4446	2095	3118	677
Goa	75	21	34	13
Gujarat	7905	7801	5292	493
Haryana	1068	1034	1297	391
Himachal Pradesh	155	151	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	24	0
Jharkhand	110	186	424	505
Karnataka	3023	2433	4250	486
Kerala	4214	2144	3301	1387
Madhya Pradesh	11222	7042	13331	3930
Maharashtra	12660	15066	12261	3294
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	60	200	154	50
Mizoram	100	100	100	0
Nagaland	200	131	200	195
Orissa	3922	3895	2332	266
Punjab	1789	3000	7470	2296
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	185	172	197	115
Tamil Nadu	727	1223	693	257
Tripura	32	0	159	25
Uttar Pradesh	3636	2856	1119	251
Uttaranchal	351	370	502	49
West Bengal	8500	11000	15000	3849

1	2	3	4	5
KVIC and Others	15053	15125	18000	5238
Total	97,745	88,840	1,07,918	27,114

*Figures are being firmed up.

[English]

Tax Exemption to IT Companies

1469. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount given to the Information Technology (IT) companies in India as Tax exemption during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The Hon'ble Member has sought information pertaining to Tax Exemption to Information Technology (IT) companies for Assessment Years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The exemption granted in a case is determined after the assessment for the relevant year is completed. The assessments in respect of the above assessment years will be finalized over the next three financial years by the concerned assessing officers across the country. The efforts involved in collecting and collating that data will not be commensurate with the ends sought to be achieved by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. However, data about the income claimed exempt by the IT companies in their returns of Income for these Assessment Years available on the Income Tax database which is as under.

Year	Section 10A Exemption Amount (in Rs. crore)	Section 10AA Exemption Amount (in Rs. crore)	Section 10B Exemption Amount (in Rs. crore)
AY 2007-08	26,477	270	2,325
AY 2008-09	30,335	1,487	2,037
AY 2009-10	36,278	4,456	2,276

PFRDA

1470. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Association/Federation were consulted prior to forming Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and inputs/submissions made by them; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Government, on 23rd August, 2003, approved the proposal to implement the Budget announcement of 2003-04 relating to introduction of a new re-structured Defined Contribution Pension System for new entrants to the Central Government Service (except the Armed Forces), in the first stage, replacing the existing Defined Benefit Pension System. Further, an Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Interim PFRDA) was constituted in October 2003 to regulate and develop the pension market. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2005 was introduced in the 14th Lok Sabha to establish a Statutory PFRDA. However the Bill lapsed consequent to the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. Hence, the decision to establish an Interim PFRDA was taken pursuant to the Budget announcement 2003-04.

Relief to Farmers

1471. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide

financial relief to the farmers affected by the recent drought and bad monsoon in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has instructed the banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has issued comprehensive guidelines on relief measures to be extended by banks in areas affected by natural calamities, including floods droughts etc., so that the required relief is provided by the banks without any loss of time to not only existing borrowers but also other eligible borrowers. The relief measures include, *inter alia*, the following:

(i) conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans.

(ii) conversion/rescheduling of loans and the interest accrued thereon for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops;

(iii) fresh crop loans for affected farmers;

(iv) treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues';

(v) non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc;

(vi) relaxed security and margin norms;

(vii) provision of consumption loans to agriculturists whose crops have been damaged; and

(viii) moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring.

All these provisions have been consolidated in the master circular on relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities, issued to scheduled commercial banks by RBI dated July 1, 2009 and are available at www.rbi.org.in.

Tribal Students

1472. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any institution in India to train the good students among the Tribals;

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

(c) whether the Government had any proposal to provide interest free and soft loans for the weaker students, particularly Tribal students;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to increase the education and provide the facilities for the most backward classes of Tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no specific institution only to train good students among the Tribals. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a scheme namely "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas", implemented by the State Governments as well as NGOs, to impart vocational training to ST students to enable them to gair employment or self-employment.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal in this Ministry to provide interest free and soft loans for ST students.

(e) In order to provide education and related facilities to ST students, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of HRD (the line Ministry) through following main schemes:—

(i) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

(ii) Top Class Education for ST Students

(iii) Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys.

(iv) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas

(v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students

(vi) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students

(vii) Upgradation of Merit of ST students

(viii) Grant under Article 275 (1) for Eklavaya Model Residential Schools from class VI to Class XII for ST students

(ix) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts in Low Literacy Pockets for development of literacy among Scheduled Tribe girls.

Loan to Weaver Community

1473. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to weaver community under the priority sector lending norms during the last three years;

(b) whether fresh loans are being given to weaver community under priority sector lending norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that it does not collate data on the amount of loan given to Weaver Community.

However, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has reported that it has directly disbursed Rs. 5.89 lakh to Weaver Community till 30-9-2009, under Micro Enterprises Loan (MEL) Scheme. SIDBI has also extended grant assistance of Rs. 71.66 lakhs to 15 weaving clusters in the North Eastern Region in last 3 years. Further, need based assistance is extended by SIDBI to Weaver Community on the basis of validity of the project under MEL Scheme.

NABARD has informed having given refinance against finance provided by Cooperative Banks to Apex and Primary Weaver Cooperative Societies for financing working capital requirements of weavers as follows:

Year	Maximum Outstanding (Rs. crore)
2006-07	232.29
2007-08	184.78
2008-09	166.66

General Assembly of the World Medical Association

1474. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual meeting of the General Assembly of World Medical Association was held recently at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Broadly the discussions have been held on issues relating to Child Health, Support for Regulated Stem Cell Research, Conflict of Interest and Relations with Commercial Enterprises, Call for more investment in Public Health and Call for Nicaragua to give up total ban on abortion, etc.

[Translation]

Registration of Private Hospitals

1475. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules prescribed for the registration of the private hospitals nursing homes and doctors;

(b) whether the Government is aware that these rules are being flouted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Since "Health" is a state subject, registration of the private hospitals and nursing homes is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Such information, therefore, is not centrally maintained.

Registration of doctors of modern system of medicine is done under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The procedures for registration can be checked

at website www.mciindia.org. As reported by the Directorate General of Health Services, no information regarding flouting of these rules have been reported.

[English]

Transparency in Issue of IPOs

1476. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various insurance companies are planning to launch Initial Public Offering (IPOs) soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made or being made by the Union Government to ensure transparency and informativeness in the process of such IPOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that it has not received any request/ application from insurers to allow them to go for Initial Public Offering (IPO). However, IRDA is in the process of finalizing the 'disclosure' requirements for insurance companies which will be going for IPO from actuarial valuation aspect. Thcse disclosures will be over and above the disclosures prescribed by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

[Translation]

Interest Free Loan to Small and Medium Farmers

1477. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide interest free loan to the small and medium farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, in terms of the Budget Announcement for 2009-10, the Government approved the Interest Subvention Scheme 2009-10 for Short Term Crop Loans to farmers with the following stipulation;

(i) Interest subvention of 2% per annum is applicable to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto Rs. 3,00,000/- per farmer provided the lending institutions lend such loans @ 7% per annum.

(ii) An additional interest subvention @ 1% has been given to those prompt paying farmers who repay their short term crop loans within the period of interest subvention i.e. within one year of disbursement of such loans. This also implies that the prompt paying farmers would now get short term crop loans @ 6% per annum during the year 2009-10. This benefit would not accrue to those farmers who repay after one year of availing such loans.

(iii) Interest subvention is available to farmers from the date of disbursement till the date of repayment, subject to a maximum period of one year.

[English]

CGHS Dispensaries

1478. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani System of dispensaries functioning under the CGHS in each State as on date;

(b) whether some State Governments have urged the Union Government to open more dispensaries/ hospitals in the States;

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

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to open more such dispensaries/hospitals in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) List of dispensaries is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) Request for opening of CGHS dispensaries in Shimla and Gandhinagar were received. Due to resource constraint CGHS is unable to expand to areas presently not covered by it. Serving Central Government employees in areas not covered by CGHS are entitled to avail health facility under CS(MA) Rules, 1944. Central Government employees and Central Government Pensioners residing areas not covered by the CGHS will be covered by the Health Insurance Scheme as and when introduced.

Statement

The Category-wise break up of Sanctioned CGHS Dispensaries as on 31-03-2008

Sl. No.	City	Date of Starting	Allo-pathy	Ayur-vedic	Homeo-pathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Total	Poly-clinic	Labo-ratory	Denta Unit	First Aid Post
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ahmedabad	March-79	5	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	0
2.	Allahabad	1969	7	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	0
3.	Bangaluru	16-2-76	10	2	1	1	0	0	14	1	4	1	0
4.	Bhopal	2-March	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Bhubaneswar	Aug.-88	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	19-03-02	1	0	0	C	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Chennai	25-05-75	14	1	1	0	2	0	18	2	4	1	0
8.	Dehradun	5-July	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Guwahati	1996	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
10.	Hyderabad	Feb.-76	13	2	2	2	0	0	19	2	1	0	2
11.	Jabalpur	Oct.-91	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
12.	Jaipur	June-78	5	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	4	1	0
13.	Kanpur	1972	9	1	2	0	0	0	12	1	3	1	0
14.	Kolkata	Aug.-72	18	1	2	1	0	0	22	1	5	1	0
15.	Lucknow	1979	6	1	1	1	0	0	9	1	2	1	0
16.	Meerut	19-07-1977	6	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	1	0
17.	Mumbai	8-11-1973	28	2	3	0	0	0	33	2	4	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Nagpur	Oct-83	10	2	1	0	0	0	13	1	1	1	0
19.	Patna	5-May	5	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	1
20.	Pune	July-78	7	1	2	0	0	0	10	1	2	1	0
21.	Ranchi	1972	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
22.	Shillong	17-06-2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
23.	Trivendrum	1996	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
24.	Delhi	1954	87	15	14	5	1	2	124	4	34	5	5
25.	Jammu	June, 2008	1						1				
	Total		248	35	37	11	3	2	336	18	72	19	8

Foreign Tourists

1479. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the economic slowdown the Foreign Tourist arrivals has registered a sharp rise; and

(b) if so, the details of foreign exchange earnings and the number of tourists who visited country during 2009-10 so far alongwith nationalities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The estimated number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-October 2009 is 4.02 million, which is 7% less than the FTAs during the corresponding period of 2008. This decline may be due to various reasons including global slowdown, H1N1 pandemic, etc. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India during January-October 2009 are estimated at US$ 8699 million. Nationality-wise details of FTAs during January-October 2009 are not available.

[Translation]

Cases of Heart Diseases

1480. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) or any other agency/organisation on the rise of heart diseases in the country;

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

(c) the number of people suffering from heart diseases in the rural and urban areas of the country separately, State/UT-wise and those who die and are rendered physically incapacitated due to heart strokes during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the funds allocated to the States and spent by them during the above period to reduce the risks of heart diseases, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to control heart diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Indian Council of

Medical Research had conducted prevalence studies on coronary heart diseases at Delhi and Vellore during 1990. The age adjusted prevalence rates in urban parts of Delhi and Vellore ranged from 6.5 to 9%, whereas it was 3 to 5% in rural areas. Multiple epidemiological studies performed in India shows increasing trend in urban and as well as rural population. As per the study on 'Assessment of Burden of Non-Communicable Disease' carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) was estimated to have increased from 18.6 million in 1998 to 22.37 millions in 2004 whereas the number of deaths are projected to have increased from 2.56 lakh to 5.54 lakh. The study did not make a state-wise assessment.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The Government has launched pilot phase of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Strokes (NPDCS) on 4th January, 2008.

[English]

Migration of Doctors and Nurses

1481. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to

(a) whether a large number of doctors and nurses are migrating from the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating measures to check the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Such data are not maintained in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty

1482. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*, LALAN SINGH:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a treaty regarding the double taxation avoidance was singned between India and Switzerland in 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the points on which the two countries have agreed to cooperate thereunder;

(d) whether as per the conditions of the said treaty information regarding secret Swiss Bank accounts of Indians can be sought through the legal procedures only on a special request;

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

(f) whether the Government has made request to get the information about the secret bank accounts under the said treaty; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and result obtained thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) India entered into a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with the Government of Swiss Confederation, which was notified in Official Gazette on April 21, 1995 and amended through notification dated February 7, 2001. The agreement seeks to avoid double taxation of income with respect to taxes on income by allocating taxing rights between the two countries and by providing methods for elimination of double taxation. Under the DTAA. India and Swiss Confederation have also agreed to cooperate through Mutual Agreement Procedure and for Exchange of Information.

(d) to (g) Efforts have been made by India, from time to time, to seek details of bank deposits in Swiss Banks of Indian residents under the DTAA between India and Swiss Fofederation. However, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration has expressed its inability to exchange the information regarding bank deposits of Indian residents as the information was not necessary for the application of DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation but was required only for the enforcement of Indian internal laws. They replied that such information was not at their disposal under Swiss laws in the normal course of tax administration.

[English]

Loans to Tribals

1483. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have fixed any target for the disbursement of loans to the tribal people of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with outstanding loans to tribals, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that said target is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) form one of the constituents of the Weaker Section under Priority Sector. As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Lending to Priority Sector, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are required to lend at least 10% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to the Weaker Sections.

The RBI does not collate data separately on credit facility provided to STs. However, State-wise details of loans outstanding of PSBs to SC/ST as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, latest available, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to ensure that a fair percentage of bank loans is disbursed to SC/ST, the RBI has advised the banks on the following:

— To help the poor illiterate borrowers in filling up the forms and completing the other formalities;

— Not to insist on deposits while considering loan applications under Government sponsored poverty alleviation/self employment scheme;

— To contact illiterate borrowers and explain to them the salient features of the schemes;

— To provide all necessary institutional support to the National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation;

— The rejection of applications should be done at higher level and reasons for rejections should be clearly indicated on the application form;

— To set up training institute in the lines of Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) jointly with the State Government (Sensitization programmes are being conducted by banks to train the SC/ST beneficiaries).

Statement

Public Sector Banks' advances under priority sector as on last reporting Friday of 2008

(Amount Rs. in Thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Loans to SC/ST beneficiaries	
		Number of accounts	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4
	NORTH EASTERN REGION	261226	9249612

1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	190610	4597855
2.	Meghalaya	15808	1291710
3.	Mizoram	5419	847523
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	6431	395096
5.	Nagaland	5246	830403
6.	Manipur	8484	600273
7.	Tripura	29228	686752
	EASTERN REGION	1611630	47545998
8.	Bihar	402962	10742968
9.	Jharkhand	274972	7716661
10.	West Bengal	495242	16120339
11.	Orissa	424930	12137534
12.	Sikkim	10890	744609
13.	Andaman and Nicobar	2634	83887
	CENTRAL REGION	1860101	80188455
14.	Uttar Pradesh	965420	37053441
15.	Uttarakhand	124765	5517393
16.	Madhya Pradesh	574003	29666265
17.	Chhattisgarh	195913	7951356
	NORTHERN REGION	858542	55743700
18.	Delhi	11839	3235723
19.	Punjab	191405	13281453
20.	Haryana	114150	5449621
21.	Chandigarh	7965	696721
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	25368	956027
23.	Himachal Pradesh	107316	7961538
24.	Rajasthan	400499	24162617

1	2	3	4
	WESTERN REGION	659002	47921590
25.	Gujarat	306558	16241964
26.	Maharashtra	349738	31506260
27.	Daman and Diu	34	2128
28.	Goa	1937	140012
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	735	31226
	SOUTHERN REGION	2539481	93609563
30	Andhra Pradesh	975749	25448607
31.	Karnataka	437089	23538061
32.	Lakshadweep	3400	206127
33.	Tamil Nadu	814377	32021223
34.	Kerala	304737	12212507
35.	Pondicherry	4129	183038
	All India	7789982	334258918

Source: RBI

Monitoring Cell for Welfare of Women and Children

1484. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any monitoring cell to monitor/assess the functioning of different Nodal Agencies, Commissions, Boards, Corporations NGOs engaged in the Welfare of Women and Children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of criteria by which the performances of these bodies are being monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) There is no separate monitoring cell to monitor/assess the functioning of organizations engaged in the welfare of women and children. As these organizations function under various statutory provisions and differ in their specific functions, monitoring/assessment of their functions is also done at different levels and by different criteria through various bodies including their governing bodies, State Governments, as also by periodic reviews in this Ministry.

Cases of Pneumonia in Children

1485. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 400,000 children below five years die every year in the country due to pneumonia as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the deaths of children due to pneumonia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As per the joint report 'Pneumonia the forgotten killer' 2006 by UNICEF and WHO, the number of pneumonia deaths for under five children reported for India were 4,10,000.

In order to address mortality due to pneumonia, Government of India is implementing the following interventions under its Child Health Programme:—

(i) Early Detection and Appropriate Management of Acute Respiratory Infections (including pneumonia), under which cases of Acute Respiratory Infections are detected and managed appropriately through administration of antibiotic or through referral to nearest health facility.

(ii) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), a child survival strategy, which aims to train the baseline workers in the management of main causes of morbidity and mortality amongest children including pneurmonia, in a holistic manner at community as well as the health facility level throughout the country.

As a part of the community initiative of the IMNCI strategy home visits are made by trained health workers to screen and detect illness early and to manage illness appropriately through treatment or referral.

Families are counseled on early recognition of danger signs in a sick new born and child so that families recognize the symptoms early and seek early treatment at facilities and thus avoid delay.

Degree Courses in Infectious Diseases

1486. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large per cent of deaths in the countly are caused by infectious diseases;

(b) if so, whether there is shortage of doctors in the country who have specialization in treating the patients suffering from the infectious diseases;

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

(d) whether Medical Colleges in the country offer a degree course in infectious diseases;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. According to the Registrar General of India's Report on Causes of Death, approximately 34% of total deaths occur on account of infectious diseases.

(b) and (c) The treatment of infectious diseases does not require specialization. The Medical Graduates (MBBS Doctors) are qualified to treat infectious diseases.

(d) No.

(e) As mentioned in reply to (b) and (c) above, the Medical Graduates (MBBS Doctors) are funy qualified to treat infectious diseases.

(f) The medical doctors posted in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals are given training/orientation from time to time to update their knowledge and skills for the treatment of infectious diseases like TB, Malaria, etc.

[Translation]

Supply of Drinking Water in Delhi

1487. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government was drawn any contingency plan to tide-over the shortage of drinking water in Delhi, especially in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms/criteria for supply of drinking water in the National Capial Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(d) the estimated demand and actual supply of drinking water in NCT of Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the extent and reasons for shortage of water in the different areas of NCT of Delhi; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to augment the supply of drinking water in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (f) The Government of National Capial Territory of Delhi (GNCTD)/Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed as follows:

(1) The criteria/norms adopted for drinking water supply are (a) for slum/rural resettlement colonies @ 135 Liters Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) and (b) for urban area @ 225 LPCD.

(2) The estimated demand and actual supply of drinking water in NCT of Delhi in each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Figures in million Gallons Per Day (MGD)

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
850	700	950	740	950	800	950 approx.	820

(3) The extent of shortfall is approx. 130 MGD of the total requirement and the reason for shortfall is the rapid growth of city and the consequent increase in population, and also due to the constraints in getting additional raw water from the neighbouring states.

(4) Various short-term and long-term measures have been taken to enhance the water availability in Delhi. These include construction of independent lined canal from Munak to Haiderpur, construction of recycling plants, water treatment plants, underground reservoirs/ booster pumping stations, improving trans-mission network, compulsory rainwater harvesting, development of additional tube-wells in the National Capital Region, additional allocation from surplus Ravi-Beas Water, construction of upstream storage projects etc. DJB has also taken up work of construction of Water Treatment Plant at Commonwealth Games Village Complex and work is scheduled for completion by January, 2010.

[English]

Review of Performance of States under JNNURM

1488. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government warned the States that have not implemented projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) satisfactorily will not be given financial aid in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has reviewed the performance of States in regard to the utilization of funds under JNNURM; and

(d) if so, the names of the States that have not utilized funds so far and the action the Government proposed to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The 7 years' Mission allocation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of JNNURM for the Mission cities is Rs. 25,500.00 crore. In addition, the Planning Commission vide its O.M. dated 24-12-2008 made additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore for million plus cities and capital cities and Rs. 50 crore for the remaining cities. Out of these an amount of Rs. 24546.77 crore has been committed. So far the State of Goa/city of Panaji is yet to avail of any funds. Some States such as Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, West Bengal have significant balance on their account to be utilized.

To persuade the States/Cities to proactive, various steps are taken such as:—

(i) Review meetings are held from time to time with the States/Cities. These are also followed by monthly D.O. letters by Secretary (UD) to the respective Chief Secretaries. Also Annual Review meetings with the respective Principal Secretaries/Secretary (UD) of the State Government are held. Last meeting was held on 19-8-2009.

(ii) The States/Cities have been provided with the facility of Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which the States/Cities can avail of to enhance their capacities.

(iii) The States/Cities have also been provided with the facility of reimbursement of cost of preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to minimize their financial burden.

Over Invoicing in Imports of Pen-G First Crystals

1489. Dr. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints about the cases of over invoicing in case of imports of Pen-G first crystals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No complaints have been received by the Government about the cases of over-invoicing in case of imports of Pen-G crystals.

(b) Nil in view of reply at (a) above.

[Translation]

Interests of Small Investors

1490. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:

Dr. MONAZIR HASSAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small investors have pulled out a large amount of money from the Indian share market during the year 2009;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the small investors in the share market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Stock Exchanges maintain data of transactions for various categories of Investors namely Foreign Institutional Investors (FII), Domestic Financial Institutions (DFI), Mutual Funds (MF), Broker's proprietary trades, other clients (which includes retail investors) etc. As per the trade data of the National Stock Exchange (NSE) during the period January 1, 2009 to October 31, 2009, net

investments made by individuals and High Networth Individuals (HNIs) stood at Rs. (–)14,117.98 crore, whereas, in case of BSE the data for the corresponding period under the client category is Rs (–)12,202.33 crore.

(b) Investment decision is, *inter-alia*, an outcome of perception of investors about the sector, the economy and the company. Investors are, however, not required to specify reasons for such decisions.

(c) Under the provisions of the securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992, it is the duty of the SEBI to protect the interest of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market. In discharge of its statutory duty under the SEBI Act, 1992, the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Depositories Act, 1996 SEBI has framed various regulations/guidelines for the protection of the investors in securities market. SEBI adopts a multi pronged approach to investor protection that focuses on quick investor grievance redressal, educating investors to enable them to take informed investment decisions, taking deterrent enforcement actions against errant entities, compensating investors for defaults and identifying systemic causes of investor grievances and rectifying them.

[English]

Polio Cases

1491. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polio cases reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the polio eradication campaign and pulse polio programme in view of surfacing of the new polio cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the Eleventh Plan period for the eradication of polio; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure judicious utilisation of funds and to prevent the recurrence of polio cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) State/Union Territory-wise details of polio cases during the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) India Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on Polio Eradication, a body constituted by the Government of India which comprises of national and international experts in the field of epidemiology, public health and virology meets biannually to review the programme.

The Government of India has been following the recommendations of the IEAG.

Details of the funds sanctioned during the Eleventh Plan period for the eradication of polio is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d)

— Polio vaccination rounds are conducted as per the advice of India Expert Advisory Group.

— Two National Immunization Days (NIDs) are conducted every year for which children upto the age of 5 years are vaccinated.

— Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) are conducted almost 5 to 7 times in UP, Bihar and other areas to cover high risk/migratory population.

— Mop Up rounds are conducted in and around the area where a polio case is detected.

— To immunize the population on the move, children at bus stands, market places, major congregation points, railway stations and moving trains are vaccinated.

— Newborn tracking is done to vaccinate them during the polio campaigns.

— Special plan has been chalked out to vaccinate children in high risk areas of Kosi Riverine Belt.

Statement-I

Number of Polio cases by State, 2006-2009

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	Uttar Pradesh	548	341	305	503
2.	Bihar	61	503	233	107
3.	Delhi	7	2	5	4
4.	Punjab	8	1	1	2
5.	Uttarakhand	13	6	1	1
6.	Haryana	19	6	2	1
7.	Rajasthan	1	3	2	1
8.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
10.	Maharashtra	5	2	2	
11.	West Bengal	1	2	2	
12.	Orissa	0	1	2	
13.	Andhra Pradesh	0	5	1	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1	
15.	Assam	2	0	1	
16.	Gujarat	4	1	0	
17.	Karnataka	0	1	0	
18.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	
21.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	
22.	Kerala	0	0	0	
23.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	
25.	Goa	0	0	0	

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2006	2007	2008	2009
26.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	
27.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	
30.	Manipur	0	0	0	
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	
34.	Sikkim	0	0	0	
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	
	Total	676	874	559	624

*Status for the current year is as on 20th November, 2009

Statement-II

Details of Funds Sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08—2011-2012)

(Rupees in crore)

Years	Sl. No.	Items	Amount Sanctioned
2007-08	1.	Oral Polio Vaccine	663.10
	2.	Operational Cost	678.30
		Total	**1341.40**
2008-09	1.	Oral Polio Vaccine	503.62
	2.	Operational Cost	564.81
		Total	**1068.43**
2009-2010	1.	Oral Polio Caccine	751.46
	2.	Operational Cost	666.54
		Total	**1418.00(A)**

Note: (A) Proposed RE budget for 2009-10.

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

1492. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of power generated from the renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and source-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance power generation from these sources to meet the future energy requirements in the county;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise details of grid interactive power generation capacity set up from different renewable energy sources during the last 3 years, i.e., 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and current year 2009-10 (up to 31-10-2009), are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A capacity addition of 12,300 MW grid-interactive renewable power is targeted during the 11th Plan. Further capacity addition of around 57,500 MW is envisaged during the 12th and 13th Plans, leading to a total capacity of around 80,000 MW by the end of the 13th plan period (comprising 43,500 wind power, 8,900 MW small hydro power, 7,400 MW bio power and 20,000 MW solar power as envisaged by 2020 under the National Solar Mission approved recently), which would correspond to a share of about 9% in the then likely electricity-mix from all sources.

(d) The Government is promoting deployment of the renewable energy power projects through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives and other policy/regulatory measures. These include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently. Most recently, the Government has approved a National Solar Mission that is expected to enable large-scale capital investment in solar energy applications.

Statement

State-wise details of grid interactive power generation installed capacity set-up from different renewable energy sources during the last 3 years, i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and current year 2009-10 (as on 31-10-2009)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Wind Power (MW)	Small hydro Power (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Waste for Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.80	2.02	78.00		13.16
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh		22.65			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam		25.00			
4.	Bihar		4.20			
5.	Chhattisgarh		8.05	148.40		
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	1357.10				
8.	Haryana		6.00			
9.	Himachal Pradesh		108.84			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		19.59			
11.	Jharkhand					
12.	Karnataka	827.95	258.82	103.70	2.00	
13.	Kerala	25.00	49.25			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	171.90	30.00			
15.	Maharashtra	1001.98	3.75	182.50		4.75
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya		0.32			
18.	Mizoram		9.71			
19.	Nagaland		8.00			
20.	Orissa		57.00			
21.	Punjab		1.35	20.00		8.25
22.	Rajasthan	489.75		16.00		
23.	Sikkim		8.51			
24.	Tamil Nadu	1665.15	12.35	222.70		2.50
25.	Tripura					
26.	Uttar Pradesh			358.00		2
27.	Uttranchal		57.47			
28.	West Bengal		0.10	16.00	1.10	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandigarh					
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					
32.	Daman and Diu					
33.	Delhi					
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Pondicherry					
36.	Others					
	Total	5539.63	692.97	1145.30	3.10	30.66

MW=Megawatt

Increase in CGHS Beneficiaries Subscription

1493. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the CGHS subscription;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes some improvement in the functioning of the CGHS dispensaries;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of CGHS dispensaries; and

(d) if not, step taken to ensure adequate supply of all medicines, etc., in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) Improvement in the functioning of CGHS dispensaries is a continuous process, however, a statement of recent improvement is enclosed as Statement

Statement

The performance of the CGHS is regularly reviewed by the Government. The Committee of Secretaries has also been regularly reviewing the functioning of the CGHS since December 2008 and has been giving directions to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for making it beneficiary friendly. Some of the recent initiatives are listed below:

(1) **Computerisation:** To keep pace with the modern times, a massive computerisation work has been taken up under CGHS in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre. Computerisation of the CGHS win result in lesser waiting period for beneficiaries at the dispensaries; on-line placement of indents on local chemists; availability of patient profiles; availability of medicines/drugs usage pattern, which will enable the CGHS to prepare a realistic list of formulary drugs; reduction in use of paper; removal of jurisdictional restriction (as regards the dispensary) for the beneficiaries, etc.

(2) **Introduction of Plastic cards:** As part of the computerisation process, it has been decided to issue plastic cards individually to each beneficiary of the CGHS. This will enable beneficiaries to avail CGHS facility in any city should they happen to be in that city either on official work or on leave. Inter-city treatment win be possible after all cities are computerised and networked.

(3) **Accreditation of labs with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL):** With a view to providing better quality treatment to CGHS beneficiaries, it was decided that only those private hospitals and diagnostic centres would be empanelled under the CGHS, as have been cleared by the Quality Council of India after it carried out inspection of the facilities available at these hospitals and diagnostic centres. It has also been decided that all the laboratories on the panel of CGHS have to get certificate issued by the NABL under the Quality Council of India.

(4) **Holding of Claims Adalats:** Complaints were received in the CGHS and in the Ministry that old cases of reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by pensioners were pending for settlement for long time. It was decided that claims adalats be held in each Zonal office of CGHS, Delhi, under the chairmanship the Additional Directors of the respective zones. Claims adalats were held annually, in each zone (East, Centred, South and North Zones) in Delhi, during 2007 and 2008 and over 95% of the claims were settled in those adalats.

(5) **Local Advisory Committees:** Local Advisory Committee meetings are held in each CGHS dispensary on second Saturday of the month, which is attended by Area Welfare Officer appointed by the Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel and Training, representatives from pensioners' association, local chemist to resolve problems at dispensary level.

(6) **Decentralisation and delegation of powers:** Ministries/Departments have been delegated powers to handle all cases of reimbursement claims if no relaxation of rules was involved. Earlier they had powers to handle requests upto Rupees two lakhs and beyond that amount, the cases were referred to CGHS.

(7) **Rate contract for purchase of drugs:** It has been decided to run a pilot project under which dispensaries in Delhi will be permitted to place indents directly on the manufacturers on rate contract basis. If the proposal proves to be a success, then it may be extended to cover the entire CGHS. The benefit of this arrangement is that dispensaries/CGHS do not have to carry huge inventory of medicines and indents can be placed on a monthly basis depending on the need.

[Translation]

Cancer Hospitals

1494. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government hospitals for the treatment of cancer in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such hospitals in view of the increasing number of cancer patients in the country;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has also received any proposals/suggestions from the State Governments including Bihar in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) The State-wise distribution of Oncology wings supported under NCCP in India is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP), is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for new RCCs, strengthening existing RCCs and development of Oncology Wings in Government Hospitals and Medical Colleges.

Proposals from State Government of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have been received for recognition of additional Regional Cancer Centres. They are being processed in consultation with the respective State Governments.

Statement

State-wise list of Oncology Wing

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Oncology Wing
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	4
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chandigarh	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	3
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Karnataka	5
14.	Kerala	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5
16.	Maharashtra	2
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Orissa	3
22.	Puducherry	1
23.	Punjab	3
24.	Rajasthan	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	8
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5
29.	West Bengal	8

Pending Water Supply Projects

1495. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects from States relating to water supply particularly in backward areas are pending with the Union Government for approval;

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

(c) the time by the which the pending proposal in this regard are likely to be cleared and funds to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 11 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) relating to water supply from various states under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are under appraisal with the technical agencies. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) All the proposals which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines of JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Project cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Water Supply	Preservation of Water Bodies in Ahmedabad City	131.96
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply to Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) from River Godavari-Godavari drinking Water Supply Scheme Phase-I	3375.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Distribution Network in Seringampally	406.17
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Water Supply Scheme for Rajendranagar	306.29
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Water Supply	Transmission Pipelines from Ghanpur MBR to existing distribution service reservoirs of HMWS and SB in GHMC area under MAKHSS project (GDWSP Phase-I)	350.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water Supply of Jammu	535.34
7.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Water Supply	Extension and Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Ludhiana	48.00
8.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply	Providing Water Supply Scheme to balance area at Amritsar (Phase-II)	30.69
9.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Water Supply	DPR-Upgradation and modernization of Raw Water mains and Water Treatment Plant for greater Gangtok water Supply System	78.27
10.	Maharashtra	Nasik	Water Supply	Water Supply project package-II for Nasik Municipal Corporation	230.00
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply	Development and Management of Water Supply and sewerage System at Sector V under NDITA-Phase-III Construction of UGR	7.87

Issue of ST Certificate

1496. Dr. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have stipulated a uniform procedure to issue Scheduled Tribe (STs) certificates in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State-wise details of the procedure being followed in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring about uniformity in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. From time to time, guidelines have been issued by the Government of India uniformly to all the State Governments/Union Territories with whom the issuance/verification of Scheduled Tribe certificate rests, regarding procedure to be adopted for issuance of Scheduled Tribe certificate. Following the decision of the Apex Court in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil and Ors Vs. State of Maharashtra and Ors, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has again circulated in June, 2004, the instructions of the Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of social status certificates, their scrutiny and their approvals to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

[English]

Legal Cell for Spurious Drugs

1497. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate intelligence cum legal cell in the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to check the menace of spurious drugs in the country and to reward people who provide information in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement a common code of ethics for the pharmaceutical industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Government has announced a reward scheme for whistle blowers in the fight against the menace of spurious drugs, cosmetics and medical devices. The eligibility of the informer and the quantum of cash reward would be examined by a committee headed by the Director General of Health Services. However, there is no proposal to set up a separate intelligence cum legal cell in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to check the menace of spurious drugs in the country. The details of the policy are available at the website www.cdsco.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that there were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggest that these are some unethical marketing practices being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, that Department felt the need to take up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharrna Associations/Industry, that Department has been able to persuade most of the associations to have some Code of ethics. It may further be stated that the manufacture and sale of drugs, is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, made thereunder. Under the said Act no person shall manufacture for sale or distribution or sell or stock or exhibit or offer for sale, distribute any drug except under and in accordance with the conditions of the licences issued for such purposes.

Targets under NRHM

1498. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all major development indicators like immunisation, antenatal care, family planning in the health sector have shown negative growth in the year 2008-09;

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

(c) the details of the targets fixed and achievement made under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for immunisation, antenatal care and providing access to family planning methods for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The major development indicators like immunization, antenatal care, family planning have shown positive improvement over the years. The comparative performance on the key parameters during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is as follows:

Parameter	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till September, 2009)
Antenatal care	22414991	26153523	12603835
Family Planning	5019000	5291000	698911 (till August 2009)

(Source:- HMIS Report, MoHFW)

Parameter	DLHS-II (2002-04)	DLHS-II (2007-08)
Full Immunization	45.9%	54.1%

Under the NRHM, the thrust is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels. The NRHM seeks to converge with other sectoral programmes like drinking water, education, sanitation, environment, local self government etc. to ensure a holistic approach towards healthcare. As such, the time line targets under NRHM relate mainly to the systemic reforms undertaken in the health sector.

The states have taken several steps to improve the coverage of immunization including strengthening of cold chain, mandatory use of auto disabled syringes, setting up alternate vaccine delivery systems etc. Similarly several steps have been taken to improve the antenatal coverage including strengthening of the outreach activities at Sub Centres, monthly Health and Nutrition days at the Aanganwadi centres, use of untied funds to ensure availability of basic equipments and furniture at Sub Centres, enhanced IEC/BCC efforts to generate awareness etc. Several steps have been undertaken to improve the family planning performance. These include establishing the loss of wages compensation packages, family welfare linked insurance scheme, ensuring availability of fixed day services, additional trainings in IUCD, NSV and lap sterlisations. The availability of the bouquet of family planning services at all levels has expanded the choice for the users and improved compliance. The close involvement of ASHAs and additional ANMs at Sub Centres under NRHM have greatly improved the performance of the health system towards delivery of the basic maternal and child health services and family planning services.

One-Child Policy

1499. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expected level of population of the country by 2020;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enforce 'one-child per-family' policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the concrete steps taken or are being taken by the Government to check population growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the assessment made by the Technical Group on Population Projection, National commission on Population, the expected level of population of the country by 2020 as on 1st March would be 1,326,155 thousands.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to propagate one-child norm in the country. On the other hand, India

follows a developmental approach emphasizing on strengthening the services and meeting the unmet needs.

The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice. The success of Family Welfare Programme in some states like Kerala, Goa and Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh etc. has shown that coercion is not required for achieving population stabilisation.

(d) Population stabilization is also one of the objectives of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in April, 2005. It gives a thrust on reduction of infant mortality, maternal mortality and fertility rate.

The following steps are also taken to stabilize population:—

(i) **National Family Planning Insurance Scheme** has been started since, November, 2005, to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.

(ii) **Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased** in September, 2007 in family planning i.e. in Vasectomy from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1500 and tubectomy from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs. 1500 in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.

(iii) **Specific action points/strategies** have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the up-gradation of Family Planning Services.

(iv) **Promoting acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy** to ensure male participation.

(v) **Promoting IUD 380A** intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.

(vi) **Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year** encouraged through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.

(vii) **Increasing the basket of choice** by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme. The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.

Cases of New Variety of Fever

1500. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports of new variety of fever affecting people in various parts of the country including Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has issued advisories against the self-treatment of fever of flu in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Pandemic Influenza A H1N1, fever caused by a new variant of the flu virus, has affected people in various parts of the Country including Tamil Nadu. State-wise details of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths are enclosed as Statement-I.

Government of India assisted the States to contain and mitigate the Pandemic. A comprehensive plan, planning checklist, guidelines and standard operating procedures were provided to the State Governments.

Entry screening of passengers is continuing at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints. 28 Thermal Scanners have been installed at major international airports.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated

Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty two laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million capsules have been given to the States/ UTs. Restricted sale of Oseltamivir is allowed through retail outlets having license to sell Schedule X drug. Deterrent stock of personal protective equipments and masks have also been provided to the State Governments. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the higher risk group. Funds have been provided to the States/ UTs for training of district level rapid response teams. Indian Medical Association has been provided funds to train private practitioners in the States.

A task force in the I and B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information has been widely published to alley fear and avoid panic. All relevant information is also availahle on the website: http://mohfw-hlnl.nic.in. The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials have been translated to 14 languages and provided to the State Governments.

(c) and (d) Government of India has issued guidelines for categorization of patients. Mild cases have been advised home care. Advising provided to the State Government is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Consolidated Status of Influenza A H1N1
(As on 25th November, 2009)

Sl. No.	State	Lab confirmed cases reported during the day	Lab confirmed cases cumulative	Death of Lab confirmed cases during the day	Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	68	4237	0	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	773	0	50
3.	Karnataka	13	1607	0	120
4.	Tamil Nadu	21	1798	0	7
5.	Maharashtra	14	3919	0	220
6.	Kerala	12	1278	0	25
7.	Punjab	0	52	0	2
8.	Haryana	40	1110	0	8
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	110	0	0
10.	Goa	0	56	0	5
11.	West Bengal	0	128	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Uttarakhand	0	81	0	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	0	1
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	51	0	0
15.	Gujarat	2	272	0	46
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	8	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	4	0	1
19.	Assam	0	45	0	0
20.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	42	919	1	38
22.	Bihar	0	7	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20	588	0	3
24.	Puducherry	1	67	0	6
25.	Chhattisgarh	0	17	0	1
26.	Madhya Pradesh	0	8	0	1
27.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0
28.	Orissa	1	25	1	3
29.	Nagaland	0	2	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	25	0	0
	Total	234	17196	2	560

Note: 1. On 24th November 2009, 54419 passengers have been screened at 22 Airports with 83 counters manned by 225 doctors and 172 paramedics. Total passengers screened till date is 9129100.

2. Till date, samples from 84600 persons have been tested for Influenza A H1N1 in Government Laboratories and a few private Laboratories across the country and 17196 (20.3%) of them have been found positive

3. Of the 234 cases reported during the day eleven cases are having foreign travel history and all others are Indigenous cases.

4. Two deaths, one each from Rajasthan and Orissa have been reported during the day.

For more information including trend analysis kindly visit the website at: www.mohfw-hini.nic.in

Statement-II

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1)

Guidelines on categorization of Influenza A H1N1 cases during screening for home isolation, testing treatment, and hospitalization (Revised on 01-10-09)

In order to prevent and contain outbreak of Influenza-A H1N1 virus for screening, testing and isolation following guidelines are to be followed:

At first all individuals seeking consultations for flu like symptoms should be screened at healthcare facilities both Government and private or examined by a doctor and these will be categorized as under:

Category-A

— Patients with mild fever plus cough/sore throat with or without body ache, headache, diarrhoea and vomiting will be categorized as Category-A. They do not require Oseltarnivir and should be treated for the symptoms mentioned above. The patients should be monitored for their progress and reassessed at 24 to 48 hours by the doctor.

— **No testing of the patient for H1N1 is required.**

— Patients should confine themselves at home and avoid mixing up with public and high risk members in the family.

Category-B

(i) In addition to all the signs and symptoms mentioned under Category-A, if the patient has high grade fever and severe sore throat, may require home isolation and Oseltamivir;

(ii) In addition to all the signs and symptoms mentioned under Category-A, individuals having one or more of the following high risk conditions shall be treated with Oseltamivir;

— Children with mild illness but with predisposing risk factors;

— Pregnant women;

— Persons aged 65 years or older;

— Patients with lung diseases, heart disease, liver disease, kidney disease, blood disorders, diabetes, neurological disorders, cancer and HIV/AIDS;

— Patients on long term cortisone therapy.

- No tests for H1N1 is required for Category-B (i) and (ii).
- All patients of Category-B (i) and (ii) should confine themselves at home and avoid mixing with public and high risk members in the family.

Category-C

In addition to the above signs and symptoms of Category-A and B, if the patient has one or more of the following:

— Breathlessness, chest pain, drowsiness, fall in blood pressure, sputum mixed with blood, bluish discolouration of nails;

— Children with influenza like illness who had a severe disease as manifested by the red flag signs (Somnolence, high and persistent fever, inability to feed well, convulsions, shortness of breath, difficulty in breathing, etc).

— Worsening of underlying chronic conditions.

All these patients mentioned above in Category-C require testing, immediate hospitalization and treatment.

MoU with Cyprus on Solar Energy

1501. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Cyprus for cooperation in the field of solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said agreement; and

(c) the manner in which both the countries will be benefited after the implementation of said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Import of Stone Chips

1502. Dr. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stone chips are being imported from Nepal via Birgunj-Raxaul (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the three years along with names of companies; and

(c) the duty levied on such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam. Stone chips are being imported from Nepal via Birgunj-Raxaul (Bihar).

(b) and (c) The details thereof for the three years along with names of companies and the duty levied on such imports are given in the enclosed Statement. The Basic Customs Duty on the Stone Chips is exempt under Notification 40/2002 Customs dated 12-04-2002 as amended; the additional duty levied under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 is NIL and the additional duty of Customs levied under sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 is exempt under Notification 78/06 Customs dated 16-08-06, as amended.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Importer M/s	Quantity of Stone Chips imported (in Cubic Meters)				Value of Stone Chips Imported (In Rupees)				Details of the duty Paid** (in rupees)
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto October)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto October)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Chandrayan Enterprises, Raxaul	11076	10738	3560	—	2754949	2675920	906500	—	90347
2.	Indo-Nepal Enterprises, Raxaul	29339	115619	174351	83008	7112558	23622263	43993357	22699720	248352
3.	Jagdamba Khaad Beej Bhandar, Laxmipur, Raxaul	11576	40248	188454	52598	2912740	10157480	17513953	15522814	104713
4.	Madhucon Projects Ltd., Hyderabad (Site-Chakla)	11491	26972	5532	—	3097122	6524682	758057	—	84047
5.	Mukesh Kumar, Raxaul	320	1020	40	—	77428	246859	10613	—	1813

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Perfect Enterprises Raxaul	—	—	7340	74414	—	--	1883994	22551324	
7.	Perfect International, Laxmipur, Raxaul	164270	226948	20390	840	37540196	53622924	5205105	212792	1129451
8.	Progressive Construction Ltd., Hyderabad (Site-Chakla)	1721	11484	—	—	1063247	2408790	—	—	32831
9.	Annapurna Galla Bhandar, Raxaul	—	90	146732	127306	—	22781	38487745	36258973	—
10.	Ganga Yamuna, Motihari	—	331	11472	5620	—	78922	2727894	1639584	—
11.	Gupta Overseas, Raxaul	—	1622	3324	2060	—	387127	872887	494464	—
12.	P.P. Paragon Power Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata	—	40	—	—	—	10256	—	—	—
13.	Prakash Traders, Raxaul	—	1926	28852	16468	—	470034	7237105	4152831	—
14.	R.K. Singh, Sitalpur, Chakia	—	13272	22054	6100	—	2408790	5576800	1636084	—
15.	Ram Pravesh Raj Estate, Sri Nagar, Siwan/ Bettiah	—	156004	4050	—	—	32119639	1114649	—	—
16.	Shankar Enterprises, Raxaul	—	21702	8826	—	—	5325970	2821654	—	—
17.	Shiv Shakti Enterprises, Raxaul	—	25988	91263	50535	—	6540998	17497831	14255896	
18.	Sri Net and Shandilya Construction Pvt. Ltd., Motihari	—	89093	24342	55302	—	11504231	6502664	16642182	—
19.	Baibhav Construction Pvt. Ltd. Gopalganj	—	22548	1288	—	—	5637529	314964	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Chanakya Technology Pvt. Ltd., Gorakhpur	—	—	3908	—	—	—	938789	—	—
21.	Janta Enterprises, Raxaul	—	—	460	7040	—	—	118681	2040444	—
22.	Narayani Nirman, Bettiah	—	—	45372	1520	—	—	10197998	394228	—
23.	Pawan Kumar and Shyam Kishore, Bettiah	—	—	16030	—	—	—	125737	—	—
24.	Ridhi Sidhi Traders Raxaul	—	—	25940	10460	—	—	6455246	2602520	—
25.	Rudra Sri Overseas, Raxaul	—	—	11652	6760	—	—	3289757	1895480	—
26.	Upkar Traders, Raxaul	—	—	4080	1872	—	—	1141352	514818	—
27.	V.K. Enterprises, Raxaul	—	—	380	5470	—	—	97567	1584759	—
28.	Aman Traders, Raxaul	—	—	—	7060	—	—	—	2317440	—
29.	Hanuman Impex, Raxaul	—	—	—	3292	—	—	—	870336	—
30.	Jain Infra Projects Ltd., Bettiah	—	—	—	60968	—	—	—	17690281	—
31.	Kumar Traders, Raxaul	—	—	—	2180	—	—	—	612711	—
32.	Rajesh Kumar Garg, Motihari	—	—	—	33440	—	—	—	9447751	—

**The duty paid is for the financial year 2006-07 only. The duty paid is the additional duty of Customs levied under Sub-section (5) of Section 3 of Customs Tariff Act, 1985 till the goods were exempted vide Notification 78/06 Customs dated 16-08-06 as amended.

[English]

World Bank Projects

1503. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are provided by the World Bank for projects in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam. The World Bank provides Grants for Projects in India. Such grants are given to projects of the Government and outside the Government.

(b) A consolidated list of Grants accessed through Government since 1-4-2006 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Grants from World Bank, accessed through Government since 1st April 2006 up to 11th Nov. 2009

Project	Approved Amount (US$)	Signing Date
1	2	3
Karnataka-Improving Education Governance	498,964	11-Nov-09
Policy and Institutional Reform for Mainstreaming and Upscaling SLEM in India	981,412	10-Aug-09
Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project	565,000	29-Oct-08
Strengthening Internal Audit and Revamping of the Accounts Training Schools of the Government of Madhya Pradesh	250,000	19-Sep-08
Improving Rural Electricity Services Through Renewable Based Distributed Generation and Supply	200,000	27-Aug-08
Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement	440,000	9-Jul-08
INDIA: Advice for developing implementation framework for Strategic Alliance Partner Model for power transmission system development in Maharashtra	200,000	16-Jun-08
INDIA: Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy and Options for Railways	75,000	30-May-08
Study on Business Plan for Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited (PMPML)	75,000	16-May-08
Visakhapatnam-Kakinada Coastal Growth Corridor Project—Preparation of an Infrastructure Development and Public Private Partnership (PPP) Strategy	75,000	15-May-08
Technical Advisory Support to Maharashtra State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) for Post-Franchise Contract Management	150,000	13-May-08
Preparation of Business Plan for Maharashtra Urban Infrastructure Development Company (MUIDCL)	75,000	15-Apr-08
National Rural Employment Guarantee Evaluation	1,476,801	24-Jan-08
INDIA: Legal, Policy and Institutional Support for Facilitating PPP Projects in Bihar	74,950	16-Jan-08
National Innovation Project	400,000	8-Jan-08

1	2	3
Strengthening Alternative Dispute Resolution in India	480,000	11-Oct-07
Institutions, Processes and Capacity Review to facilitate Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	107,800	12-Sep-07
DFID Rajasthan PFM and Proc Capac. Bldg.	440,000	21-Aug-07
Sustainable Urban Transport (GEF)	350,000	24-Jul-07
Gas Recovery and Reuse from Closure of Three Delhi Landfills (Carbon Finance)	489,000	17-Jul-07
Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	1,722,574	12-Jul-07
Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Loan 1	480,000	6-Jul-07
Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation	1,000,000	6-Jul-07
Orissa Community Tank Management Project	395,000	4-Jul-07
Poverty and Infrastructure Mapping	52,134	3-May-07
Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric	1,000,000	24-Apr-07
Tsunami Disaster Recovery in India	2,500,000	24-Apr-07
Formulation of Business Plan and Public-Private Partnerships Strategy for Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd. (MSETCL)	172,500	19-Mar-07
Guidance for Empanelment of Advisors for Developing and Implementing Public-Private Partnerhip (PPP) Program	40,000	2-Mar-07
Developing Institutions to Promote Regulatory Capacity Building (CUTS)	60,000	21-Feb-07
Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	680,000	8-Feb-07
TA for Urban Transport Planning	450,000	22-Jan-07
International Conference on Meeting India's Infrastructure Needs with Public-Private Partnerships: International Experience and Perspective [Feb 5-6, 2007]	67,000	4-Jan-07
Bihar Capacity Building TA	250,000	12-Dec-06
Assessment of Alternate Models for Capturing Land Value Appreciation from Transport Infrastructure Projects	75,000	15-Nov-06
Financing Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure through Support to the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	930,490	27-Oct-06
Technical Assistance for Infrastructure PPPs	450,000	23-Sep-06
Andhra Pradesh Financial Management Strengthening	430,000	5-Sep-06

1	2	3
DFID Bihar Flood Management	557,800	25-Aug-06
River Basin Hydropower Development Optimization Study	324,900	23-Aug-Q6
Grant for Capacity Building of the Finance Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh	167,000	2-Aug-06
Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project—"JEEViKA"	535,000	6-Jul-06
Biomass for Sustainable Development	998,700	12-May-06
Developing GUDC as Carbon Intermediary	100,000	25-Jul-08
AP Drought Initiative	961,977	19-Mar-07
Capacity Building for Department of Power in West Bengal	750,000	20-Mar-07
GEF—Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	6,300,000	26-Aug-09
OTF—Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	1,000,000	26-Aug-09
GEF—National Agricultural Innovation Project—Additional Financing	7,340,000	26-Aug-09
GEF—Uttarakhan Decentralized Watershed Project—Additional Financing	7,490,000	26-Aug-09

Investments in Solar Power

1504. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the percentage of area in the country where electricity generated from solar energy is being supplied, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any short/long term strategy to increase investments in solar energy sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the per unit cost of electricity generated through solar energy is more than other sources of the energy; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the high per unit cost of solar power and to ensure availability of solar equipments at cheaper rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Government has approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights by 2022. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target, for the first phase of the Mission; to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area, including roof-mounted solar systems, are also proposed

in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13. At present three plants of megawatt size have been installed in Karnataka (2 MW) and West Bengal (1 MW).

(d) and (e) At present the cost of generation of electricity from solar energy is high in comparison to other sources. Through Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission the Ministry aims at reducing the cost of solar electricity to make it competitive to the tariff of conventional grid power by 2022.

In addition, the Ministry is supporting research and development to reduce cost, improve efficiency and overall performance of solar energy systems and also for development of new materials and devices.

The Ministry has taken several other steps to increase utilization of solar energy in the country. which include (i) expanded programmes to encourage utilization of solar energy systems through subsidy or soft loans, (ii) incentive to manufacturers, commercial users and power project developers, (iii) support to Akshaya Urja shops to provide additional channels for supply and after-sales servicing of solar energy systems, and (iv) support for capacity building and for creation of awareness through print and electronic media.

Public Health Spending

1505. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks very low in the world in the matter of public health spending;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plans to increase the allocation for the public health spending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Ranking of the countries in the world based on public health spending is not available in the published statistical documents of international organizations like World Health Statistics, 2009, the public health spending as percentage of GDP has been estimated to be 0.9% in the year 2006 as compared to average of countries in the South East Asia region of around 1.1% and global average of around 5%.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims to raise public health spending to at least 2% of GDP during the Plan period. To support the public health system in the States, Government of India had launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005. The Mission has an outlay of Rs. 90,558 crore during the 11th Plan period. The allocation for a number of other programmes has also been enhanced substantially in the first two years of the Plan. As per the 'National Health Accounts India 2004-05 with provisional estimates from 2005-06 to 2008-09', the public expenditure on health as share of GDP has increased from 0.98% in 2006-07 to 1.10% in the year 2008-09.

Opening of Zonal Office of CPWD in Kerala

1506. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken so far to open the proposed Zonal office of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in Kerala; and

(b) the details of major ongoing construction works of the Department of the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) At present, there is no proposal to open a Zonal office of CPWD in Kerala.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of major works in progress in Kerala

(Cost in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Location	Estimated
1	2	3	4
1.	C/o 0.50 Dormitory for Boys and 0.25 Dormitory for Girls and 2 Nos. Type III qtrs. At JNV.	Kottayam	117.49
2.	C/o JNV, Phase A. School Bldg., Dormitory, K and Dining, Principal Qtrs.-1 No, Type III Qtrs. 8 Nos, Ty-II Qtrs. 4 Nos. and Type-I Qtrs. 4 Nos.	Wayanad	828.28
3.	C/o 0.50 Unit Boys dormitory and 0.25 Unit Girls dormitory at JNV, Badagara.	Calicut	137.40
4.	C/o JNV, Phase B.	Wayanad	402.96
5.	C/o New Office building for MMD.	Cochin	622.48
6.	C/o new Club building for Merchant Navy Personnel, Willington Island.	Cochin	415.67
7.	Renovation and widening of road for NH 47 to CUSAT Admn. Office for CUSAT.	Cochin	218.15
8.	C/o New Tuna processing plant at IFP Campus, Ernakulam.	Cochin	226.30
9.	C/o Doppler Weather Radar building, at Rameswaram village IMD Quarters compound, Palluruthy.	Kochi	401.81
10.	C/o Additonal floor for College of Pharmaceutical Science for MGU, Thalappady.	Kottayam	289.17
11.	C/o Yathri Nivas/Wayside Amenities, Devikulam Idukki Dist.	Munnar	112.64
12.	C/o 11 Nos. IWT for National Waterways No. 3 (Kerala). SH; Container Terminal i/c IEI.	Kollam	479.52
13.	C/o Main Block for Cochin University College of Engg., Pulinkunnu.	Alleppey	555.49
14.	C/o Standard Modern Fitness Centre for SAI, Punnamada.	Alleppey	153.18
15.	Providing Synthetic Athletic Track at LNCPE.	TVM	300.00
16.	C/o 100 Bedded Boys Hostel II adjacent to the present Boys Hostel, LNCPE.	TVM	419.58
17.	C/o 100 Bedded Girls Hostel II adjacent to the present Girls Hostel, LNCPE.	TVM	423.33

1	2	3	4
18.	C/o 100 bedded hostel for SAI.	TVM	835.00
19.	C/o Standard Modern Fitness Centre for SAI at LNCPE, Kariavattom.	TVM	150.27
20.	C/o showroom cum office building for Coir Fed at Alleppey, Phase-I, Ground floor including development.	Alleppey	464.00
21.	C/o Addl. Office Bldg. for IT Dept. at Kowdiar.	TVM	425.98
22.	C/o Addl. Bldg. i/c Multipurpose Hall, Addl. Class Room, Lab etc., for IHMCT at Kovalam.	TVM	297.00
23.	C/o Scholar Hostel at RRL (CSIR), Papanamade.	TVM	308.90
24.	C/o Office building for NATPAC at Aakulam.	TVM	547.67
25.	C/o competency training centre (GF) for University of Kerala at Kariavattom.	TVM	150.32
26.	C/o New guest house for academic staff college University of Kerala.	TVM	117.67
27.	C/o 100 Nos. Qtrs. for NIT. (30 Nos. Professors Qtrs., 20 Nos. Asst. Professors Qtrs., 20 Nos. Lecturers Qtrs., 10 Nos. Supporting Officers and 20 Nos. Administrative Staff).	Calicut	3005.65
28.	C/o Building for Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Phase-4.	Kozhikode	5608.38
29.	C/o School Bldg for KV.	Kalpeta	590.97
30.	C/o Womens Hostel in Government Arts and Science College.	Kozhikode	197.70
31.	C/o Seminar Complex for KU.	Manga-ttupa-ramba	262.62
32.	C/o Vertical extension of ladies hostel for Kannur University.	Manga-ttupa-ramba	142.17
33.	C/o Fort wall, spectators gallery and saluting base for parade ground, RTCIII, CRPF	Peringom	196.02
34.	C/o 192 Nos. Type II family quarters for GC.	Pallipuram	1148.65

Medical Tourism Service Providers

1507. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide financial assistance to Medical Tourism Service Providers (MTSP) in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to promote Medical Tourism in the country,

Government has extended the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to include Medical Tourism in its purview in February, 2009. The Scheme provides for financial assistance to Medical Tourism Service Providers and Medical Tourism Facilitators for promotion of Medical Tourism in overseas market.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of Doctors

1508. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of doctors to be filled by MBBS or equivalent degree holders are presently lying vacant in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with country's growing needs for professional manpower in the health sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per available records, there are 4068 and 4708 vacancies of doctors at Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres respectively.

(c) Medical Council of India Regulations have been reviewed and amended suitably with regard to land requirement, teacher-student ratio etc. which will facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and also enhance the intake in Post Graduate Courses and Super-Specialities.

Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations have been amended to provide:

(i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and

(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Besides, other regulations have also been rationalized.

[English]

Co-operative Farm Loan Waiver Scheme

1509. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to provide financial assistance for Co-operative Farm Loan Waiver Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the status thereon; and

(c) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government of Tamil Nadu had requested for reimbursement for an amount of Rs. 3187.40 crore waived by the State Government under the Debt Waiver Scheme 2006, implemented in Tamil Nadu. The matter was examined and it was found that the compensation requested by the Government of Tamil Nadu did not fall within the scope of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS) of Government of India.

Public-Private Partnership Model for Housing

1510. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to synergize efforts of

the Government and private sector for the mass social housing on a wide scale;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to evolve innovative, transparent and hassle free Public-Private Partnership models to impart impetus in tackling the housing requirement of urban India;

(c) if so, whether any study has been conducted by the Government/National Real Estate Development Council in this regard;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether a National Conference on Public-Private Partnership in Housing was organized recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 seeks promoting various types of public-private partnerships of the government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc.—for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. However, 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to follow up on the initiatives propounded in the Policy.

Further, the newly launched Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership of the Ministry aims at operationalising this strategy. Central Government assistance under this scheme is available for provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/ overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines including electricity transformers, parks and playgrounds and other amenities.

(c) and (d) As informed by National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO), the Council has conducted a study through Knight Frank (India) Private Limited. NAREDCO has circulated the report to States. The Ministry is in favour of Public-Private Partnership and supports such initiatives, particularly, for catering to the needs of urban poor.

(e) and (f) A National Conference on 'Public Private Partnership in Housing' was organized by National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) on the 9th October, 2009. The Council has reported that the outcome of the Conference have been summarized and circulated to various States.

[Translation]

Educational Centres for Tribal Women

1511. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to Non-Governmental Organisations and voluntary organisations which are running educational centres for tribal women in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of such educational centres given recognition during the last three years and the number of proposals lying pending in this regard; and

(c) the time by which approval for recognition is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a gender specific scheme namely 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' (earlier known as scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas) exclusively for Scheduled Tribe girls. The details of financial assistance provided to Non-Governmental Organisations and voluntary organisations which are running these educational complexes for tribal girls in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) This Ministry does not deal with recognition of educational centres.

(c) Does not arise

Statement

State-wise funds released to Non-Governmental Organisations and Voluntary Organisations under the scheme of 'Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas' during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad, A.P. (41-Educational Complexes in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahoobnagar, Ranga Reddy	9850305	138097195	18918110
2.	Chaitanaya Educational and Rural Development, Dist. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	0	2652000	699000
3.	Navodya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Action, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	0	2672000	0
4.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H. No. 11-10-635, Burahanpuram, Andhra Pradesh	308469	0	867000
5.	Social Integration and Rural Development Society, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	1900134	0	0
6.	Vennela Educational and Rural Development Society, Hyderabad	757192	0	0
	Total	**12816100**	**143421195**	**190984110**
Arunachal Pradesh				
7.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (H.Qrt.)	0	0	375000
	Total	**0**	**0**	**375000**
Chhattisgarh				
8.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Service, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	1585800	1606000	3913218
	Total	**1585800**	**1606000**	**3913218**

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat				
9.	Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institute Society (GSITDREIS), Birsa Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar	0	0	38708400
10.	Lok Niketan, At/PO-Ratanpur, Taluk-Palanpur, Distt.-Banaskantha, Pin-385001, Gujarat	2005733	0	1352200
11.	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/PO-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist.-Banaskantha, Gujarat	1124685	0	508000
	Total	**3130418**	**0**	**40568600**
Jharkhand				
12.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	300000	450000	0
13.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0	0	375000
	Total	**300000**	**450000**	**375000**
Karnataka				
14.	Karnataka Residential Educational Society, Karnataka (5-Educational Complexes in Gurugunta, Huskurmala, Kakkera Hathikuni and Sagara District)	0	18016000	0
	Total	**0**	**18016000**	**0**
Madhya Pradesh				
15.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, Madhya Pradesh (2-Educational Complexes)	2820000	0	8184086
16.	Amay Gramin Utthan Samiti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Distt.-Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	212500
17.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	4193000	0	4536700
18.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Distt.-Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	750000
19.	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpma Bhavan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	14889200
20.	Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	527957	0	2892100

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	2793000	3472830
22.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	1090000	1080000	2548400
23.	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, Madhya Pradesh	459000	450000	0
24.	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban and Rural Development, At-Amar Nikunj, Arjun Nagar, Sidhi, District-Sidhi, Pin-486661, Madhya Pradesh	1814000	2520200	0
25.	Seva Bharati, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	263872	0	0
26.	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mai Ki Bagia, Amarkantak, District Anupur Pin 484886, Madhya Pradesh	1181607	569867	2039693
27.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (H.Qrs.)	1095000	0	0
28.	Gramin Seva Kendra, AT/PO-Mandinathu, Tehsil-Ranapur, District Jhabua, Pin-457993, Madhya Pradesh	549000	689000	0
	Total	**13993436**	**8102067**	**39525509**
Maharashtra				
29.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	1238000	0	0
30.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	1537200	1392200	0
	Total	**2775200**	**1392200**	**0**
Orissa				
31.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2825466	1428000	3428718
32.	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Chandanbad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Pin-764001, Orissa	1413000	1440000	2853444
33.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT-Brahaman-pad, Distt.-Kandhamal, Orissa	0	0	3063000
34.	Kasturba Gnadhi National Memorial Trust, At-Utkal Branch, PO-Satyabhamapur, Dist. Cuttack, Pin-754200, Orissa	379886	0	459963
35.	Koraput Development Foundation, AT-Lingraj Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2014470	1440000	3136700
36.	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO-Jeypore, Vill. Sundergarh, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2814200	1423000	3076700

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Orissa	1456300	975000	2446200
38.	NYSADRI, At-Santhasara, PO-Santhapur, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2570743	1179000	2706110
39.	Orissa Model Tribal Education Society, Bhubneswar, Orissa	0	0	82527800
40.	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotipur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Orissa	0	0	4876400
41.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Dist. Rayagada Orissa	882452	430706	1336320
42.	Seva Samaj, Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	1350000	678000	0
43.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1752536	950800	2279990
44.	Social Welfare and Rural Development (SWARD), PO-Bainsia, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	3137000	1401000	0
45.	Society for Nature Education and Health (SNEH), A-30, HIG, Baramunda Housing Board Colony, Baramuda, Bhubaneswar-751003, Orissa	2472000	1484000	0
46.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angtul, Orissa	2837826	1428000	3094700
47.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1204000	1243000	3064904
48.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District-Koraput, Orissa.	1989000	424963	1015037
49.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (H. Qrs.)	900000	0	0
	Total	**29998879**	**15925469**	**119365986**
Rajasthan				
50.	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Swai Madhopur	2595800	0	1247257
51.	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkai, PO-Dungla, Pin-312402, Dist. Chittor, Rajasthan	0	740269	0
52.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	966000	0	0
53.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan	2293000	2544000	0
54.	Rajasthan Balkalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalaria), Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	2813400	1634000	3645320
	Total	**8668200**	**4918269**	**4892577**

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal				
55.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal	5862100	3668800	0
	Total	**5862100**	**3668800**	**0**

[English]

Diversification of Foreign Exchange Holdings

1512. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has plans to diversify its foreign exchange holdings;

(b) if so, the areas the Government would be focussing while diversifying the foreign exchange asset base;

(c) whether foreign exchange holding in Euro is mooted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The main objectives of the Reserve Bank of India's reserve management policy are preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimising risk and volatility of returns, and maintaining liquidity. In line with the above objectives, India's foreign currency assets are held in multi-currency and multi-asset portfolio. The reserves are invested in deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in debt instruments of sovereign/sovereign guaranteed and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity. The Foreign Currency Assets are held in different international currencies including Euro.

As part of foreign exchange reserves management operation, the Reserve Bank of India has recently concluded the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the IMF's limited gold sales programme.

Survey of NIMR on Malaria

1513. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) has conducted surveys in the malaria affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof alongwith the programmes which are being implemented to control the disease and the achievements made thereunder;

(c) whether NIMR has proposed new strategies to control the disease effectively;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an enhanced malaria control programme has also been launched to curb the incidence of malaria in various States including Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) has conducted household and health facility survey during 2006 in Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Urban town Chennai and in 2008 in the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The salient findings are as follows:

1. Malaria was the cause of fever in more than one third of the fever cases and P falciparum was the predominant parasite (more than 90% of malaria cases).

2. The fever prevalence varied between 0.5%-2.6%. The highest prevalence of fever and malaria was in Assam while the lowest prevalence was in Chennai.

3. Availability of the first line drugs i.e. Chloroquine was good in the rural areas, even at peripheral facilities such as sub-centres.

4. The results of the household survey show that coverage of vector control is still low for all methods in all areas surveyed. Biological control methods, such as use of larvivorous fish, is also low in all the areas surveyed.

5. The health facility survey shows that health education and community mobilization activities were low.

(c) and (d) Based on the multi centric field evaluation undertaken by NIMR, Long lasting nets have recently been introduced in the National Programme and the National Drug Policy for malaria control has also been updated in 2008.

(e) and (f) Yes. Under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, World Bank supported "National Vector Borne Disease Control Support Project" has been operationalised since March 2009 in two phases in 93 districts of eight States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra for a period of 5 years.

With Global fund support the "Intensified Malaria Control Project" is on in 106 districts of 10 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal for 5 years since July 2005. The State of Uttar Pradesh is not included in enhanced support due to low-endemicity of malaria in the State.

Community Participation Fund

1514. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Community Participation Fund (CPF) initiated by the Union Government for solid waste management in the States particularly in Vadodara city has become defunct due to absence of coordination and awareness in urban local bodies;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has analysed the other reasons for non-performance of this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government for optimum performance and usage of CPF to improve solid waste management in various States particularly in urban areas of Vadodara city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The Community Participation Fund (CPF) was established under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with the objective to create capacities in the communities to effectively engage and contribute in improving their living environment. The CPF is not meant for any particular sector and it can be used for various sectors including solid waste management. The key principle of CPF is to elicit participation of the community by way of contribution to the extent of 10% of project cost. Projects costing up to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs can be taken up under CPF. These projects may include—group water distribution project for slum managed by a users' group, creche for children of working mothers, multipurpose community centres, building/ rebuilding a local vegetable market, creation of hawking zone infrastructure, community-based information systems and services, community initiatives in sectors such as municipal solid waste at the primary level and safe drinking water facility at the locality level.

While JNNURM was launched in December, 2005, the CPF was set up under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of JNNURM only in June 2007. Till now, 133 project proposals have been received of which 43 projects, including five solid waste management projects, have been approved for implementation in the cities of Madurai, Mysore, Bangalore, Faridabad, Guwahati, Kolkata, Kanpur and Bhopal. The city of Vadodara has so far not submitted any proposal under CPF.

The Government has taken various steps to popularise the scheme among the Urban Local Bodies/ communities, including issuing toolkit setting out the detailed guidelines, making the Toolkit available on the website and publishing advertisements in the national newspapers.

The total amount available under the CPF is Rs. 100 crores only for the Mission period upto 2012.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal and Gas

1515. Dr. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of power generation of 78,700 MW during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is unlikely to be achieved due to shortage of coal and gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the supply of coal and gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) According to latest assessment of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), against a capacity addition target of 78700 MW, a capacity of 62,374 MW including 18859 MW already commissioned is likely with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan. The projects are getting delayed in the 11th Plan not because of shortage of coal and gas alone, There are other reasons, such as, delay in placement of orders, delay and non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoP), contractual disputes, shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning, shortage of nuclear fuel etc.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to increase supply of coal and gas to power stations in the country include:

— The Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee, headed by Secretary (Co-ordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat, reviews the coal production and supply to thermal power stations in the country every month.

— A Sub-group of the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee headed by the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Coal, consisting of the representatives from the Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Railways and Coal India Ltd., every week reviews and resolves the problems of coal supply to thermal power stations having coal stocks below 7 days requirement.

— Ministry of Coal has been persuaded to enhance the production of coal in the country.

— Power utilities have been advised to import coal to meet the shortfall in indigenous coal supply.

— New integrated pit-head power and coal mining projects have been envisaged for implementation. Matters for expediting the environmental/forest clearances to coal mining projects taken up with Ministry of Environment and Forests.

— Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting dated 27-10-2009 has allocated bulk of the additional gas from KG basin to Power Sector. This includes 12.29 MMSCMD gas on firm basis and 12 MMSCMD on fall back basis to existing power projects including projects likely to be commissioned during 2009-10. Apart from above 10 MMSCMD gas has been earmarked for allocation to captive power plants on fall back basis and additional 0.875 MMSCMD gas has been earmarked for allocation to four power plants of A.P. on firm basis subjected to verification by MoP.

— Apart from augmenting production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells and increasing availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas block for exploration and

production activities under New Exploration Licensing Polley (NELP), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is also encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipeline projects.

Stem Cell Research and Therapy

1516. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued in respect of Stem Cell Research and therefor in the country;

(b) whether Stem Cell Research Therapy and are being carried out in the Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the country;

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

(d) whether the facility of molecular diagnostic is available in the Government hospitals in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the hospitals where such facility is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Indian Council of Medical Research in collaboration with Department of Bio-Technology has formulated guidelines for Stem Cell Research Therapy. The salient features of these guidelines are as under:

(i) Two tier mechanism for review and monitoring of research and therapy in the field of human stem cells, one at the national level and an other at institutional level.

(ii) Compulsory registration of all institutions and investigators with NAC-SCRT through IC-SCRT.

(iii) Prior approval of NAC-SCRT or IC-SCRT, as applicable, for conducting any research in human stem cell.

(iv) All new human stem cell lines shall be created with the prior approval of NAC-SCRT or IC-SCRT, as the case may be.

(v) All established human stem cell lines from any source, imported or created in India should be registered with IC-SCRT and NAC-SCRT.

(vi) Permission for import/procurement from other Indian laboratories shall be obtained from IC-SCRT.

(vii) All clinical trials with any stem cells shall have prior approval of IC-SCRT, institutional Ethics Committee and Drug Controller General of India for marketable product; and shall be registered with the NAC-SCRT, international collaborations shall also have prior approval of NAC-SCRT and funding agency as per its procedure for Health Ministry's Screening Committee.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PPF Accounts

1517. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to put Public Provident Fund (PPF) accounts of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on Line;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As of now there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to put Public Provident Fund (PPF) accounts of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on Line.

[English]

Investment-Infrastructure

1518. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the public as well as private investment in infrastructure as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2009-10 till date;

(b) whether such public investment infrastructure compare favorably with other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the same period and if not the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase public investment in infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) For sustaining a growth rate of 9% in GDP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, investment in physical infrastructure has been projected at Rs. 2,056,150 crore (at constant 2006-07 prices) over the five year period from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is underway and based on provisional data supplied by the subject Divisions and/or Ministries, the total investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP was 7.15% in the terminal year of the Tenth Plan 2006-07 and 7.45% and 8.40% in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan viz. 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively;

(b) and (c) The public investment in infrastructure would depend on several factors including the stage of development and infrastructure requirements of the country, model of procurement of the infrastructure and investment capacity of the public and private sectors. Further, comparative data on public investment in other countries is not maintained to enable the comparison;

(d) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to promote the development of infrastructure in general and private participation in particular. Some of these initiatives are as below:

(i) The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure has been constituted on July 6, 2009. The objective of the Committee is to consider and take decisions in respect of all infrastructural related proposals costing more than Rs. 150 crore; to consider and decide measures namely, fiscal, financial, institutional and legal required to enhance investment in the infrastructure sector, to lay down annual parameters and targets for performance for all infrastructure sectors; and to review the progress of all infrastructure projects;

(ii) The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Appraisal Committee has been constituted for stream-lining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for PPP projects;

(iii) The Scheme for support to Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure has been notified to enhance the financial viability of infrastructure projects;

(iv) The India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. has been set up for providing long term loans for financing infrastructure projects.

Literacy among Tribal

1519. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether literacy rate among tribals has been showing a downward trend in the country including Jharkhand State during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the trend of growth rate of literacy among tribals during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes formulated/implemented by the Government for imparting formal and technical education to tribal communities in the country, State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under this during each of the last three years for implementing the schemes for imparting formal education;

(e) whether the Government has received proposals from State Government for providing financial assistance for the implementation of these schemes; and

(f) the details of such proposal disposed and

pending as on date indicating the reasons for pendency of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In order to provide education and related facilities to ST students, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of HRD (the line Ministry) though some schemes. The State-wise releases of funds under these schemes may please be seen in the Annual Report and on the web site of the Ministry (www.tribal.nic.in). The budget allocation and expenditure under these schemes during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Proposals are received from States/UTs and NGOs to provide financial assistance under the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The proposals received from States/UTs which are complete in every respect according to the requirements of the schemes, are processed for financial assistance.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	188.28	255.033	161.44	199.99	193.00	225.86
2.	Top Class Education for ST students	Scheme was launched in 2007-08		10.00	1.04	10.00	1.21
3.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	31.00	28.11	34.50	37.00	61.00	65.00
4.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	16.00	15.50	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	15.90	15.90	26.00	26.00	29.00	31.03
6.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	0.40	0.043	1.00	0.13	2.00	0.0117
7.	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.38	2.00	0.73
8.	Grant under Article (1) for Eklavaya Model Residential Schools from Class VI to Class XII for ST students	400.00	400.00	400.00	390.28	416.00	339.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts in Low Literacy Pockets for development of literacy among Scheduled Tribe girls	32.00	7.91	19.75	19.75	60.00	40.00

Note: Allocation shown as BE does not include funds from North Eastern Pool.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women

1520. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch the National Mission for Empowerment of Women;

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

(c) the details of funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) whether the Commission will manage all the schemes for the empowerment of women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the mechanism to monitor their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Government proposes to launch a National Mission for Empowerment of Women to achieve convergence among women centric programmes of various Ministries of the Central Governments, State Governments and Panchayati Raj institutions. A token sum of Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked for this scheme for the financial year 2009-10. It is proposed that the Mission will primarily oversee implementation of women centric programmes of the participating Ministries/Departments. The participants Ministries/Departments will continue to be responsible for the implementation of their schemes. The exact contours of the Mission have yet not been finalized.

Home Loan

1521. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised and Foreign Banks increase the rate of interest on home loan on floating rate automatically when it is revised upwards automatically but not reduce if it is revised down towards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in some guidelines/law for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh w.e.f. October, 1994. The rates of interest on advances are determined by the banks themselves subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. While determining the BPLR, banks are guided by actual cost of funds, operating expenses, margin to cover regulating requirements of provisioning etc. Further, banks have the freedom to offer all categories of loans on fixed or floating rates subject to conformity of their Asset-Liability Management (ALM) guidelines.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a Working Group to review the Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) and suggest an

appropriate loan pricing system. The Working Group has submitted its report in October, 2009. The main recommendations of the Working Group, include replacing the existing overall sub-Base Rate lending at 15% of administered lending rate for loans upto Rs. 2 lakh, introducing greater transparency on loan pricing and scrupulous follow up of Banking codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) Codes for fair treatment to customers of banks. The RBI has placed the report of the Working Group on its website for public comments.

Rural Health Care Schemes

1522. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural health care schemes are not being implemented effectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding doctors not discharging their duties properly in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. There has been significant improvement in health care delivery system in rural areas in all the states since the implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and public health facilities and the associated health human resources are under administrative control of respective State/UT Governments. Complaints of failure to discharge the duties by doctors at PHCs are processed by Health Directorate in the respective states.

Supply of Natural Gas

1523. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated the bulk of the additional natural gas from the Krishna-Godavari (K.G.) D-6 fields to the power sector;

(b) if so, the details of gas provided to the power sector on a firm basis and also on a temporary basis;

(c) whether any of the captive power plants In Andhra Pradesh has been provided gas under the said arrangement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on commercial, utilization of gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has decided to allocate 31.165 million metric standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) on firm basis and 12 mmscmd on fallback basis from KG 0-6 to power sector. Further, EGoM has also allocated 10 mmscmd on fallback basis to captive power plants.

(c) and (d) As regards allocation to captive power plants, the details of these plants and gas supply to these has to be decided. As of now, no allocation has been made from KG 0-6 for captive power plants.

Debit/Credit Card Frauds

1524. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of Debit/Credit Card frauds have been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the losses incurred to the banks as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As per the information compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the incidents of debit/credit card frauds during the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto September 2009) are as under:

(Amount rupees in lakhs)

Year	2006		2007		2008		2009 (upto September 2009)	
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
Total	17581	3191.11	17447	4110.22	17114	4743.40	16627	5250.66

While the number of incidents of debit/credit card frauds have shown a decreasing trend, there is increase in the amount involved in the frauds.

(c) RBI as a part of its supervisory process has taken the following measures to check frauds in Credit Card segment:

(i) RBI has issued guidelines to banks on credit card operations which are available on the website of RBI (http:/www.rbi.org.in). The banks were advised to set up internal contrcl systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know Your Customer' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc.

(ii) The modus operandi adopted by certain criminal elements for perpetrating frauds in credit cards, reported by a bank, was brought to the notice of all commercial banks by RBI in its circular dated July 1, 2005 so as to enable them to exercise due caution while issuing credit cards to new customers.

(iii) RBI had issued a circular to all commercial banks in June, 2006, advising them to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The measures include educating customers through hoardings, advertisements, handouts and also posting cautionary messages in the website of card issuing banks.

(iv) Indian Banks' Association had issued "Fair Practice Code for credit card operations" in March 2005.

Power Generation from Bagasse

1525. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated through the sugarcane bagasse co-generation projects in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of power estimated to be generated thereby in the country, State-wise in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any assessment of the cost of the power generated through this source has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government for the generation of power from this source; and

(f) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total surplus power generation capacity of 1240 MW has been installed in the country based on sugarcane bagasse cogeneration projects during the last three years and the current year viz. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. State-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) A target of adding 1200 MW from bagasse cogeneration project has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan period. Though state-wise targets has not been fixed, these projects will be set up in sugar producing states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The cost of power generation from bagasse based cogeneration project is in the range of Rs. 3.0 to Rs. 3.50/unit depending upon technical, financial and operating parameters.

(e) and (f) The Ministry is already implementing a scheme for promotion of surplus power generation through bagasse cogeneration in the sugar mills for supply to the grid. The scheme provides for Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy depending upon boiler configuration of projects in cooperative, public and private sector sugar mills. Besides, fiscal incentives are provided such as accelerated depreciation, excise duty exemption, concessional custom duty on equipment and components required for initial setting up of cogeneration projects, ten years tax holiday on income generated from sugarcane bagasse cogeneration projects, soft loan from Sugar Development Fund, loan from indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation and other financial institutions. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from sugarcane bagasse cogeneration projects in the potential states. Promotional incentives are also available for organizing business/interaction meets and training programme for sugar mill engineers etc.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity of Bagasse Co-generation Project set up in country during the last three years and the current year viz. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.00
2.	Haryana	2.00
3.	Karnataka	247.00
4.	Maharashtra	122.00
5.	Punjab	24.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	234.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	464.00
	Total	1240.00

Current Account Deficit

1526. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing continuous current accounts deficits;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Current Account Deficit as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has been in the range of 0.4 per cent to 2.6 per cent during 2004-05 to 2008-09. This was on account of higher trade deficit, which was partly offset by the surplus on invisibles. Steps are taken from time to time relating to trade and remittances from Indians residing abroad, which facilitate in containment of the Current Account Deficit within the sustainable limits.

Biometric ATMs

1527. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Nationalized Banks have set up biometric Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) to facilitate the customers residing in the rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with its features;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend this facility throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Some of the nationalized banks have set up biometric Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) to facilitate the customers residing in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country.

In order to ensure the convenience to use such ATMs by rural population appropriate guidance through audio and display system is provided.

The sailent features of biometric ATM facility are an under:

— Identity of a cardholder on a Biometric ATM is done through validation of finger scans of the cardholder instead of Personal Identification Number (PIN) as is done in normal ATM transaction. This makes it possible for our illiterate or barely literate population to become part of the banking user community.

— The Biometric ATMs machine comes with a biometric enabled scanner, allowing finger print based authentication. When a customer inserts (or swipes) his card in a biometric enabled ATM, he is prompted to set his finger in the fingerprint scanner. The transaction alongwith customer's biometric finger scan is verified at a biometric application server installed at Bank's data Centre.

Banks are planning to extend this facility of Biometric ATMs at various locations across the country based upon availability of requisite infrastructure.

Projects under JNNURM

1528. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20 per cent of the cost of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM) projects is being generated through Public-Private Sector partnership, especially in the setting up of metro rail services in various cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Cities in Central National Capital Region Policy Zone

1529. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister ot URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the cities recognized as 'Metro City' in Regional Plan-2021 of National Capital Region have been included in Central National Capital Region (CNCR) Policy Zone in Regional Plan-2021 by the National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB);

(b) if so, the parameters/criteria applied by NCRPB for inclusion of cities into CNCR Policy Zone;

(c) whether any city identified as Regional Centre in Regional Plan-2021 has also been included in CNCR Policy Zone by the NCRPB;

(d) whether Meerut city, which has also been recognized as Metro City in proposed settlement pattern-2021 has been kept outside the CNCR Policy Zone; and

(e) if so, the reasons for inclusion of a Regional Centre into CNCR Policy Zone and keeping a Metro City namely Meerut outside the CNCR Policy Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to 'a' above.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Regional Centre Bahadurgarh, which is contiguous to Delhi, falls within the CNCR Policy Zone.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Bahadurgarh falls within the CNCR Policy Zone which is around the Core of the National Capital Region i.e. Delhi, while Meerut, which is located about 65 km from Delhi, is not contiguous to Delhi.

Central Electricity Authority

1530. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up the Central Electricity Authority to conduct annual assessment of all the State power Public Sector Units to ensure adherence to the environmental norms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Central Pollution Control Board and respective State Pollution Control Boards are ensuring adherence to the environmental norms of all the Power Stations in the country.

The Central Electricity Authority has been actively engaged in the collecting and compiling of environmental data of existing thermal power stations in the country. The matter regarding values exceeding the prescribed norms is being constantly pursued with the power station authorities to comply with the prescribed norms.

Awareness about Rights of Tribals

1531. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any system is in place to spread awareness about the constitutional and democratic rights to the tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and activities undertaken/there under during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The various schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and concerned Administrative Ministries for the welfare of tribals, emanate from the Constitutional mandate. Awareness about various schemes, under implementation, is spread through Annual Reports, Citizen's Charter, website of the Ministry, publication of pamphlets giving scheme-wise details, meetings and Conferences held from time to time, periodic release of advertisements and information provided to people's representatives in the Parliament. In addition, the Ministry also encourages various organizations to hold Seminars/Workshops for spreading awareness on rights and safeguards of tribals. A list of organizations sponsored to hold workshops on rights to tribals during the last three years is given in the enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of organisations sponsored by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to hold workshops/seminars during the last three years on issues relating to rights to the Tribals

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation
1.	All Indian Tribal Students Union
2.	Sathi All for Partnerships
3.	Uday Bharathi Vidays Sansthe, S. Devaganahali, Sidlaghata
4.	Jai Prakash University
5.	Gokhale Institute or Politics and Economics
6.	Gouramari Palli Mangal Club
7.	Sakti Sikha
8.	Centre for Social Welfare
9.	Elwin Gabesana Parishad
10.	City Education Society
11.	Mahakuma Kustha Nibarani Samity
12.	Jeevana Human Service Organization
13.	Niviraj Education and Welfare Society
14.	Noble Social and Educational society

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation
15.	Kheda Jilla Mahila and Balvikas Sangh
16.	Sri Pandit Ramdas Tripathi Sanskrit Vidyapeeth
17.	The Western Women Development Association
18.	Shivbai Kachru Ahire Sevabhavi Sansta
19.	Smurna Evangelical Gospel Ministries
20.	The Principal, Yadava College
21.	Birbbumir Grameen Unnayan Society

Tax on Petrol/Diesel

1532. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate or the central taxes levied on petrol and diesel;

(b) the total amount collected by the Central Government as tax revenue from the petrol and diesel during each or the last three years and the current year till date; and

(c) the reasons for increase/decrease in the revenue generation in this regard and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Taxes levied and collected by the Central Government are the central excise duty on manufactured goods and customs duty on imported goods. Presently petrol and diesel attract a basic customs duty of 2.5% ad valorem.

Central Excise duty rates are as under:

Product	Excise duty (per litre)
Unbranded Petrol	Rs. 13.35
Branded Petrol	Rs. 14.50
Unbranded Diesel	Rs. 3.60
Branded Diesel	Rs. 4.75

The excise duty includes additional excise duty and special additional excise duty. In addition, an 'Education Cess on excisable goods' of 2%, and 'Secondary and higher Education Cess on excisable goods' of 1% on the aggregate of duties of excise is charged on these goods.

(b) Central excise duty collected on these goods for the last three years and in the current year up to September, 2009 is as follows:

(in Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to Sept. 2009)
Petrol	18303	20106	21075	12015
Diesel	25060	24153	21824	10664

Since these products are predominantly manufactured In India, the customs revenue from their imports is not significant.

(c) Central excise revenue collection depends on the demand, percentage of demand met from the domestic production and the applicable rate of duty. The rates of excise duty on these products were reduced during 2008-09 to contain inflation.

Surrender/Diversion of Funds by CPWD

1533. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The budgetary anocation lapsed/surrendered by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether surrender/diversion of funds has adversely affected upgradation of the Government quarters;

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

(d) the details of the CPWD projects that are still pending alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen the monitoring mechanism of the projects implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Illegal Trade in Bio-Medical Waste

1534. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale illegal trade in bio-medical waste:

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

(c) the effects on the health of the people; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. The hospital waste, in addition to the posing risk to the patients and personnel who handle these wastes, is also a threat to the public health and environment. In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, while disposing of their waste materials, strict adherence to the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 is maintained.

Based upon the Bio-Medical (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management were prepared and circulated to States and Union Territories by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in March, 2002, to enable hospitals to implement the Bio-Medical (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 by developing comprehensive plans for segregation, collection, treatment, transportation and disposal of the hospital waste.

WB Support to Infrastructural Projects

1535. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed an agreement with the World Bank (WB) to support infrastructure projects and also fund India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited;

(b) if so, the details and terms and conditions thereof;

(c) the details of projects identified to utilize the aforesaid World Bank loan;

(d) whether reports about the difficulties being faced by banks with the project have been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon?

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

(b) All the loans will attract interest rate of London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus variable spread.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d).

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount (in US$ million)	Date of signing	Purpose of Loan
1.	Indian Infrastructure Company Limited	1195	13-10-2009	To facilitate private participation in infrastructure through the provision of long term financing and to stimulate the development of a long term debt financing market for infrastructure in India.
2.	Power Girid Corporation of India Limited	1000	13-10-2009	To strengthen the transmission system in order to increase reliable power exchange between the regions and States of India.
3.	Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)—Additional Financing	400	05-06-2009	Project support the Government of India's program to improve SME access to finance (including term finance) and business development services, thereby fostering SME growth competitiveness and Employment creation.

[Translation]

Cases of Maternal Deaths

1536. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of maternal deaths while delivering babies are very high in the country;

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

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check maternal deaths in the country and to monitor the health of women and new born children during.the initial critical hours?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) given by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) from the Sample Registration System (SRS) through periodic surveys, the MMR for India has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births in the years 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births in the years 2004-06. State-wise detail of MMR is given in the enclosed Statement. As per the survey report titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors" published in the year 2006 by the Registrar General of India, the leading causes of maternal mortality are "hemorrhage—38%", "sepsis—11%", "abortion—8%", "obstructed labour—5%", "hypertensive disorders—5%" and "other conditions—34%".

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. Under this programme the steps taken by the Government to reduce maternal mortality are:

(i) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with

a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women.

(ii) Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centres for round the clock (24X7) services.

(iii) Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.

(iv) Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.

(v) Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centres.

(vi) Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women.

(vii) Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres.

(viii) Monitoring of the programme implementation including care of mother and new-born during the process of birth and thereafter is being done through a Health Management Information System.

Statement

Maternal Mortality Ratio India and State-wise (Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-'03, 2004-'06)

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3
India Total*	301	254
Assam	290	480
Bihar/Jharkhand	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	379	335
Orissa	358	303
Rajasthan	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213
Kerala	110	95
Tamil Nadu	134	111
Gujarat	172	160
Haryana	162	186
Maharashtra	149	130
Punjab	178	192
West Bengal	194	141
*Others	235	206

*Includes Others

[English]

Working Group on BPLR

1537. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had set up a Working Group on Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) to review the BPLR structure for different borrowers in the country;

(b) whether the said Working Group has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a Working Group to review the Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) and suggest an appropriate loan pricing system. The Working Group submitted its report in October, 2009.

(c) The main recommendations of the Working Group include replacing the existing BPLR system with Base Rate, restricting overall sub-Base Rate lending at 15% of incremental lending, deregulating administered lending rate for loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs, introducing greater transparency on loan pricing and scrupulous follow up of Banking codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) Codes for fair treatment to customers of banks.

(d) The RBI has placed the report of the Working Group on its website for public comments and no final guidelines have been issued in this regard.

[Translation]

Debt Waiver Scheme

1538. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers possessing two hectares of land have not been able to reap the benefit of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008;

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

(c) whether the Public Sector Banks have also not been able to meet the expectation of farmers in the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the agriculture loan outstanding against the farmers as on date, State-wise and public sector bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) In Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS), all agricultural loans of marginal farmers (having land upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectares), that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008, were waived off. In respect of other farmers, there was a one time settlement (OTS) scheme providing a rebate of 25 per cent against payment of the balance of 75 per cent.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have so far waived loans amounting to Rs. 17686.56 crores in approx. 77.13 lakh accounts under ADWDRS as per preliminary claims submitted by them to Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(e) The PSB-wise Statement of agricultural loans outstanding as on March, 2009 as reported by RBI is given in the enclosed Statement. State-wise details in this regard are not available with RBI.

Statement

Bank-wise Agricultural Advance

Name of the Bank	In Lakhs No. of A/Cs	In Rs. crore Balance O/s
1	2	3
State Bank of India	70.18	69279.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4.81	4827.56
State Bank of Hyderabad	9.16	6647.64

1	2	3
State Bank of Indore	2.92	3343.40
State Bank of Mysore	3.76	3838.86
State Bank of Patiala	3.21	5040.00
State Bank of Travancore	10.29	2813.36
Total 'A'	**104.32**	**95789.82**
Allahabad Bank	10.43	9588.00
Andhra Bank	13.09	6833.84
Bank of Baroda	11.77	16964.20
Bank of India	11.55	16301.00
Bank of Maharashtra	3.42	5143.99
Canara Bank	26.50	20144.00
Central Bank of India	11.68	13639.04
Corporation Bank	1.96	5292.20
Dena Bank	2.33	3850.73
Indian Bank	15.99	7597.93
Indian Overseas Bank	15.98	10817.03
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3.90	8564.81
Punjab National Bank	19.51	23806.42
Punjab and Sind Bank	1.33	2969.20
Syndicate Bank	11.94	10795.71
Union Bank of India	12.54	13233.20
United Bank of India	5.61	3869.00
UCO Bank	6.55	10207.00
Vijaya Bank	3.03	4513.18
Total 'B'	**189.11**	**194110.48**
Total ('A+B')	293.44	289900.30
IDBI Bank Ltd.	**0.24**	**8311.00**
Total	293.68	298211.30

[English]

Pension Schemes in Banks

1539. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to offer a "second pension option" keeping in view the interests of employees of the various banks including State Bank of India (SBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a New Pension Scheme (NPS) is also being introduced in the banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the move has encountered opposition from certain quarters thereto; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) The matter is under discussion between the Indian Bank's Association and United Forum of Bank Unions, which represents 9 Associations/Unions of Officers/Workmen employees of Public Sector Banks, as part of the ongoing wage negotiations on Bipartite settlement. Employees of State Bank of India (SBI), however, are already covered under the SBI Pension Scheme.

Utilisation of Funds under Family Welfare Programme

1540. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have not utilised the funds provided to them under the Family Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds provided and that remained un-utilised, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No.

(c) A statement showing the funds provided and remaining unutilized under the Family Welfare Programmes under National Rural Health Mission during the Financial Years 2006-07 to 2008-09 is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The funds remaining unutilized at the end of a Financial Year are revalidated and adjusted while releasing the funds for the next Financial Year. The utilization of funds is monitored through a quarterly Financial Monitoring Report (FMR) received from the States/UTs, which are reviewed and underutilization, identified, if any, is communicated to them for taking appropriate measures to improve their performance. In addition, the programme performance reviews are also undertaken by Common Review Missions, Joint Review Missions and also through statutory audit of the State/ District Health Societies to suggest suitable measures.

Statement

Funds Released, Expenditure and Unutilized under Family Welfare Programme under the National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07			2007-08		
		Release	Exp.	Unutilized	Release	Exp.	Unutilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.83	8.20	1.63	13.02	9.14	3.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	382.40	412.72	–30.32	606.50	510.48	96.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.79	30.79	19.00	44.50	48.11	–3.61
4.	Assam	346.96	207.35	139.61	602.15	566.64	35.51
5.	Bihar	358.23	252.25	105.98	341.55	445.22	–103.67
6.	Chandigarh	4.56	3.23	1.32	6.44	4.32	2.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	149.27	186.64	–37.37	190.74	206.21	–15.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.71	1.67	1.04	2.36	2.87	–0.51
9.	Daman amd Diu	3.48	1.84	1.64	1.98	2.45	–0.47
10.	Delhi	35.76	37.01	–1.25	53.50	63.17	–9.67
11.	Goa	3.22	4.17	–0.94	5.05	7.01	–1.96
12.	Gujarat	254.61	223.48	31.13	390.70	308.72	81.97
13.	Haryana	113.02	76.57	36.44	108.95	109.30	–0.34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	71.06	55.60	15.46	51.38	55.45	–4.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.67	50.06	–0.39	158.67	77.15	81.51
16.	Jharkhand	158.35	92.29	66.05	157.95	123.21	34.74
17.	Karnataka	252.29	190.19	62.10	296.97	266.82	30.15
18.	Kerala	151.99	37.47	114.52	293.85	201.64	92.21
19.	Lakshadweep	1.73	0.90	0.83	1.07	0.65	0.42
20.	Madhya Pradesh	411.00	340.25	70.75	616.65	654.75	–38.10
21.	Maharashtra	296.76	228.92	67.84	668.26	515.54	152.73
22.	Manipur	37.26	19.75	17.51	49.27	42.88	6.39
23.	Meghalaya	35.71	18.87	16.84	42.85	34.74	8.10
24.	Mizoram	50.31	28.54	21.77	32.67	56.40	–23.73
25.	Nagaland	41.19	36.23	4.96	44.75	44.32	0.43
26.	Orissa	220.13	198.30	21.84	386.87	303.68	83.19
27.	Puducherry	5.65	8.69	–3.05	4.60	7.22	–2.62
28.	Punjab	138.51	85.33	53.18	105.77	114.38	–8.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan .	409.85	295.98	113.87	657.07	555.73	101.34
30.	Sikkim	24.01	9.87	14.13	34.27	13.57	20.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	332.75	316.81	15.94	546.37	396.82	149.54
32.	Tripura	39.13	27.69	11.44	78.92	38.85	40.07
33.	Uttar Pradesh	879.79	734.30	145.50	1245.09	1056.65	188.44
34.	Uttarakhand	43.32	48.36	–5.04	89.05	79.21	9.84
35.	West Bengal	376.01	253.41	122.60	511.33	356.77	154.56
	Others	17.05	0.00	17.05	17.23	0.00	17.23
	Grand Total	5757.35	4523.71	1233.64	8458.37	7280.08	1178.29

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			Total		
		Release	Exp.	Unutilized	Release	Exp.	Unutilized
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.39	13.69	1.70	38.23	31.02	7.22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	608.77	727.36	–118.60	1597.67	1650.56	–52.89
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.54	55.78	–20.24	129.82	134.68	–4.86
4.	Assam	587.60	754.05	–166.45	1536.71	1528.04	8.67
5.	Bihar	145.56	656.38	89.19	1445.35	1353.85	91.50
6.	Chandigarh	5.18	6.80	–1.62	16.18	14.36	1.83
7.	Chhattisgarh	243.00	153.51	89.49	583.01	546.36	36.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.31	3.80	–0.49	8.37	8.34	0.04
9.	Daman amd Diu	2.76	2.55	0.21	8.22	6.85	1.37
10.	Delhi	77.50	43.84	33.66	166.76	144.02	22.75
11.	Goa	14.01	9.13	4.88	22.29	20.31	1.98
12.	Gujarat	333.28	538.92	–205.64	978.59	1071.13	–92.54
13.	Haryana	146.93	231.02	–84.09	368.90	416.89	–47.99

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	62.15	97.50	–35.35	184.60	208.55	–23.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.05	105.31	–32.26	281.39	232.52	48.87
16.	Jharkhand	240.39	365.45	–125.06	556.69	580.95	–24.26
17.	Karnataka	427.78	422.08	5.71	977.04	879.08	97.96
18.	Kerala	219.00	390.63	–171.63	664.83	629.73	35.10
19.	Lakshadweep	1.15	1.79	–0.65	3.94	3.34	0.60
20.	Madhya Pradesh	706.96	674.42	32.54	1734.62	1669.42	65.20
21.	Maharashtra	580.86	903.97	–323.11	1545.89	1648.43	–102.54
22.	Manipur	55.40	58.47	–3.07	141.93	121.10	20.83
23.	Meghalaya	41.93	46.16	–4.22	120.49	99.77	20.72
24.	Mizoram	37.35	54.60	–17.25	120.33	139.54	–19.21
25.	Nagaland	54.72	56.18	–1.47	140.65	136.73	3.92
26.	Orissa	376.09	315.84	60.25	983.09	817.81	165.28
27.	Puducherry	5.10	7.25	–2.16	15.34	23.16	–7.82
28.	Punjab	183.44	177.67	5.77	427.72	377.38	50.34
29.	Rajasthan	772.19	894.82	–122.63	1839.11	1746.54	92.58
30.	Sikkim	19.55	50.06	–30.51	77.83	73.51	4.32
31.	Tamil Nadu	491.90	601.82	–109.91	1371.02	1315.45	55.58
32.	Tripura	76.18	70.73	5.46	194.23	137.27	56.97
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1395.26	1375.21	20.04	3520.14	3166.16	353.98
34.	Uttarakhand	93.31	122.91	–29.60	225.68	250.48	–24.80
35.	West Bengal	517.40	422.50	94.90	1404.74	1032.67	72.06
	Others	2.56	0.00	2.56	36.84	0.00	36.84
	Grand Total	9252.55	10412.20	–1159.65	23468.27	22215.99	1252.28

[Translation]

Tax Holidays

1541. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
Dr. MONAZIR HASSAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been announcing tax holidays from time to time with a view to giving impetus to the industrial and business growth in the last few years;

(b) if so, the tax rebates announced during the years 2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009;

(c) the extent of decrease in revenue of the Government as a result of announcement of tax holidays during each of the above said years; and

(d) the benefits which accrued to the industries through such tax holidays, sector-wise?

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

(b) The Government has notified Central Excise duty exemption for the North East Region (including Sikkim) based on North East Industrial Investment Promotion and Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 with effect from 25-4-2007.

— This exemption is available for new units in the region provided they commence commercial production on or after 1st day of April, 2007 but not later than 31st day of March, 2017.

— It is also available to the Industrial units existing before the first day of April, 2007 but which have undertaken substantial expansion by way of increase by not less than 25% in the value of fixed capital investment in plant and machinery for the purposes of expansion of capacity/modernization and diversification and have commenced commercial production from such expanded capacity on or after the 1st day of April, 2007 but not later than 31st day of March, 2017.

Tax rebates announced by the Government in Budget 2006-07 to 2008-09 relating to direct taxes are highlighted in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The extent of estimated decrease in revenue of the Government as a result of tax rebates during last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indirect Taxes	7000	8073	10327
Direct Taxes	5460	8762	9317

(d) No such information is maintained by this Ministry.

Statement

Tax rebates announced by the Government in Budget 2006-07 to 2008-09 relating to Direct Taxes are as under:

1. Tax rebates announced in Budget 2006-07:

(i) Budget 2006-07 amended sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (iv) of sub-section (4) of section 80IA to extend the time limit from 31-3-2006 to 31-3-2010 for deduction available to undertakings which start generation, or transmission or distribution by laying a network of new transmission or distribution lines or undertaking substantial renovation and modernisation of the existing network of transmission or distribution lines. This amendment has taken effect from 1st April, 2007 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2007-2008 and subsequent years.

(ii) The above Budget amended clause (iii) of sub-section (4) of section 80IA to extend the time limit from 31-3-2006 to 31-3-2009 for deductions in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings or enterprises engaged in develops, developing and operating or maintaining and operating an industrial park or special economic zone notified by the Central Government in accordance with the scheme framed and notified by it. This amendment has taken effect from 1st April, 2007 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2007-2008 and subsequent years.

2. Tax rebates announced in Budget 2007-08:

(i) A new clause (vi) in the said sub-section (4) of section 80-IA was inserted in the above budget so as to provide that any undertaking carrying on the business of laying and operating cross-country natural gas distribution network, including gas pipelines and storage facilities being an integral part of the network,

shall be eligible for deduction under the said section if it fulfils the conditions specified in the given clause.

(ii) Budget 2007-08 inserted a new section 80-ID in Income Tax Act to provide for 100% deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of hotels and convention centres in specified areas of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad for five consecutive assessment years beginning from the initial assessment year. This amendment has taken effect from 1st April, 2008 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2008-2009 and subsequent years.

(iii) The terminal date for setting up of industrial undertakings and commencement of eligible business in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was extended in the above Budget by five more years, i.e., from 31-3-2007 to 31-3-2012 as per the provisions of section 80-IB(4). This amendment has taken effect from 1st April, 2008 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2008-2009 and subsequent years.

3. Tax rebates announced in Budget 2008-09:

(i) A new sub-section (11C) was inserted in Section 80-IB to grant a five year tax holiday to hospitals located in any place outside the urban agglomerations especially in tier-2 and tier-3 towns; this window will be open for the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013.

(ii) Five year holiday from income tax was granted to two, three or four star hotels established in specified districts having UNESCO-declared 'World Heritage Sites'; the hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013.

Interest of Loan

1542. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Per Capita loan burden in the country as on date;

(b) the year-wise amount spent by the Government as interest on loan during the last three years and the current year as on date; and

(c) the measures taken by the Govenmlent to lessen the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per the latest data available the per capita loan burden in the country which includes external debt, internal debt and other liabilities including National Small Savings Fund and State Provident Funds etc., of the Union Government is Rs. 28,541 as on 31st March 2009.

(b) The year-wise amount spent by the Government as interest on loan (external debt, internal debt and other liabilities) during the last three years and the current year up to the end of September 2009 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Interest Payment
2006-2007	1,50,272
2007-2008	1,71,030
2008-2009 (Provisional Actual)	1,90,485
2009-2010 (upto September 2009)	86,669

(cl The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude *inter alia*, including recourse to lower cost borrowings, phased introduction of active consolidation of debt, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have a more prudent management of government debt.

[English]

Development of Cities

1543. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds were made available to various cities, including Vadodara, for fast track development, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under the scheme, during the last two years and the current year, city-wise;

(c) whether any reforms measures and policy initiatives have been undertaken to prevent migration, especially of tribals, to cities the like Vadodara; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No allocation of fund is made city-wise. The 7 years' allocation for the State of Gujarat is Rs. 2078.81 crore for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). In 2008-09, additional allocation was provided to an Mission Cities including those of Gujarat. Under the above provision, an additional amount of Rs. 100 crore for all Million Plus Cities and State Capitals and Rs. 50.00 crore for other cities was allocated under UIG of JNNURM.

(b) Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and ACA released during the last two years and the current year city-wise is available at JNNURM website:-http.www.jnnurm.nic.in.

(c) No such reform measures and policy initiatives are stipulated under UIG of JNNURM.

(d) Does not arise.

Global Hunger Index for 2009

1544. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks 65th on the Global Hunger Index for 2009 in regard to under nourishment, child malnutrition and child mortality;

(b) if so, the gist of the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The 2009 Global Hunger Index (GHI) report ranks 84 developing and transitional countries using three equally-weighted indicators and combines them into one score and as per the Report India ranks 65th. The key findings of the report is available on the website: www.ifpro.cgiar.org.

(c) The Government is seized of the problem and has initiated a number of schemes/programmes. A list of schemes being implemented by various Ministries is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Schemes/Programmes Implemented by Various Ministries

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is addressing the problem of malnutrition among children below 6 years through the ICDS in all States/UTs. The scheme, *inter-alia*, provides a component of Supplementary Nutrition. The Government has since increased the cost of Supplementary Nutrition as well as nutritional norms for different categories of beneficiaries as follows:

Category	Revised Rates (per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
		Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1	2	3	4
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 4.00	500	12-15

	1	2	3	4
(ii)	Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	Rs. 600	800	20-25
(iii)	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	600	18-20

Besides the above, various other Ministries are implementing a number of schemes aimed at improving the nutritional status of children details of which are given as below:

(i) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(ii) To promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, the National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country. Increased emphasis is given to:

(a) Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.

(b) Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.

(c) Implementing the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.

(iii) Nutrition and Health Education: Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is engaged in advocacy, trainings and generating awareness on important nutrition issues among different level of functionaries and the masses.

(iv) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Elementary Education and Literacy;

(v) Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has schemes for prevention of micronutrient malnutrition as below:

— Iron and Folic acid supplementation for children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.

— Vitamin-A supplementation for children upto 5 years.

— National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme.

(vi) Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna and Annapurna Scheme by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.

(vii) Other measures include

— Improving agricultural and horticulture produce.

— Improving the purchasing power of the people though various income generating scheme.

[Translation]

Public Partnership

1545. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those listed companies of the country as on date which have less than 25% public partnership;

(b) whether Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) propose to take any step for assuring the minimum 25% public participation for the listed companies of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per

current provision, certain listed companies are exempted from any mandatory public shareholding requirement while some are required to maintain public shareholding at a minimum of 10% and the remaining listed companies are required to maintain the minimum level of public shareholding at 25%. As per information provided by SEBI 219 listed companies have less than 25% public shareholding (details given in Statement-I, II and III). Companies listed in Statement-I are exempt from mandatory shareholding requirement. Companies listed in Statement-II and III are required mandatorily to maintain 10% and 25% public shareholding respectively.

(b) and (c) In order to have a vibrant secondary market, the Finance Minister had proposed in the Budget 2009-10 to increase the minimum threshold level of public shareholding to 25% in respect of all listed companies. To operationalise this the following decisions have been taken:

(i) Public holding shall mean non-promoter holding where promoter would include all entities directly or indirectly associated with the company before it goes public.

(ii) The minimum threshold level of public holding will be 25% for all listed companies, including public sector enterprises.

(iii) Addition to the pubic holding, till the threshold level of minimum 25% is reached, will be at least 5% per year.

(iv) The requirement for continuous listing will be the same as the conditions for initial listing.

(v) In case of temporary sliding below the threshold level of 25% of public holding, as and when it is reached, the company will have to regain the threshold limit within a specified period of time.

Statement-I

Companies which have less than 25% public shareholding but are exempted from mandatory minimum public shareholding requirements; as on September 30, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public Shareholding (%)
1	2	3
1.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	5.58
2.	Assam Petrochemicals Ltd.	11.8
3.	Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.	23.74
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	23.23
5.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	24.14
6.	Central Bank of India	19.8
7.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited	21.44
8.	Engineers India Ltd.	9.6
9.	Fairfield Atlas Ltd.	16.09
10.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1.89

1	2	3
11.	Global Boards Ltd.	5.12
12.	Gujarat State Financial Corporation	16.05
13.	Gujarat Themis Blosyn Ltd.	22.77
14.	Haryana Financial Corporation Ltd.	0.71
15.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	0.41
16.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	9.41
17.	Hindustan Wires Ltd.	10.82
18.	HMT Ltd.	1.12
19.	India Foils Limited	10.56
20.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	7.89
21.	Indian Bank	20
22.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	21.08
23.	Innovative Foods Ltd.	6.99
24.	Ircon International Ltd.	0.27
25.	ITI Ltd.	7.02
26.	JCT Electronics Limited	16.85
27.	Lords Chloro Alkali Ltd.	17.65
28.	Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Ltd.	0.88
29.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	11.43
30.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	14.73
31.	Marathon Nextgen Realty Ltd.	10.86
32.	Millennium Beer Industries Ltd.	11.05
33.	MMTC Ltd.	0.67
34.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12.85
35.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	2.36
36.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	10.5

1	2	3
37.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	6.44
38.	NHPC Limited	13.64
39.	NMDC Ltd.	1.62
40.	NTPC Limited	10.50
41.	Oil India Limited	21.57
42.	Panchmahal Steel Ltd.	14.22
43.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	10.22
44.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	13.64
45.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.	15.86
46.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	7.5
47.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	18.18
48.	Scooters India Ltd.	4.62
49.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	19.88
50.	Shree Karthik Papers Ltd.	19.72
51.	State Bank of Mysore	7.67
52.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	8.98
53.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	14.17
54.	Steelco Gujarat Ltd.	21.74
55.	Surat Textile Mills Ltd.	17.99
56.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited	22.28
57.	Vippy Industries Ltd.	4.3

Source: BSE and NSE

Statement-II

Companies which are required to maintain minimum level of public shareholding at 10% but for whom public shareholding is below 25%; as on September 30, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
1.	3M India Ltd.	24

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
2.	Ackruti City Limited	17.51
3.	Akruti City Ltd.	17.51
4.	Alfa Laval (India) Ltd.	11.23
5.	Allcargo Global Logistics Ltd.	22.27
6.	AstraZeneca Pharma India Ltd.	10
7.	Atlas Copco India Ltd.	16.23
8.	BGR Energy Systems Ltd.	18.69
9.	Blue Dart Express Ltd.	18.97
10.	BOC India Ltd.	10.52
11.	Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd.	14.97
12.	DLF Ltd.	21.35
13.	Emami Ltd.	24.33
14.	Essar Shipping Ports and Logistics Ltd.	16.29
15.	Future Capital Holdings Ltd.	24.91
16.	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd.	23.76
17.	Gillette India Ltd.	11.27
18.	Godrej Industries Ltd.	20.9
19.	Gokaldas Exports Ltd.	11.73
20.	Hinduja Foundries Ltd.	21.42
21.	Honeywell Automation India Ltd.	18.76
22.	IVR Prime Urban Developers Ltd.	22.99
23.	Jet Airways India Ltd.	20
24.	Kennametal India Ltd.	11.84
25.	Mahindra Holidays Resort India Ltd.	16.91
26.	Miven Machine Tools Ltd.	13.83
27.	Mundra Port and Special Economic Zone Ltd.	18.96

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
28.	NHPC Limited	13.64
29.	Nirma Ltd.	22.83
30.	Oil India Limited	21.57
31.	Omaxe Ltd.	10.86
32.	Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd.	19.45
33.	Parsvnath Developers Ltd.	19.67
34.	Plethico Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12.99
35.	Puravankara Projects Ltd.	10.04
36.	Reliance Power Ltd.	15.22
37.	Sharp India Ltd.	20
38.	Sulzer India Ltd.	19.97
39.	Sun TV Network Ltd.	23
40.	Sundaram Clayton Ltd.	20
41.	Tata Communications Ltd.	17.41
42.	Tata Teleservices Maharashtra Ltd.	22.28
43.	Tech Mahindra Ltd.	16.86
44.	Thomas Cook India Ltd.	22.69
45.	Timken India Ltd.	19.98
46.	Transformers and Rectifiers India Ltd.	23.18
47.	Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd.	21.93
48.	UTV Software Communications Ltd.	16.75
49.	Videocon Industries Ltd.	23.55
50.	Wheeels India Ltd.	14.30
51.	Wipro Ltd.	19

Source: BSE and NSE

Statement-III

Companies which are required to maintain minimum level of public shareholding at 25% and are non-compliant with such minimum public shareholding requirements; as on September 30, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
1.	Aditya Birla Money Limited	24.00
2.	Aeonian Investments Company Ltd.	13.04
3.	Akar Tools Ltd.	18.43
4.	Apollo Sindhoori Capital Investments Ltd.	24
5.	Aroni Commercials Ltd.	10.9
6.	Aunde Faze Three Ltd.	14.37
7.	Automotive Stampings and Assemblies Ltd.	18.64
8.	Batiboi Ltd.	18.27
9.	Bentley Commercial Enterprises Ltd.	2.25
10.	Best Eastern Hotels Ltd.	10.4
11.	Bombay Paints Ltd.	7.78
12.	Brady and Morris Engineering Company Ltd.	11.86
13.	Cambridge Solutions Ltd.	23.94
14.	Century Plyboards India Ltd.	13.91
15.	Classic Electricals Ltd.	5.7
16.	Dhanprayog Investments Company Ltd.	14.29
17.	Dhanuka Agritech Ltd.	10.09
18.	EL CID Investements Ltd.	20.38
19.	Elantas Beck India Ltd.	11.45
20.	English Indian Clays Ltd.	20.09
21.	Falcon Tyres Ltd.	13.57
22.	Fem Care Pharma Ltd.	7.85
23.	FICS Consultancy Services Ltd.	6
24.	Fomento Resorts and Hotels Ltd.	4.57

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
25.	Foseco India Ltd.	13.52
26.	Fresenius Kabi Oncology Ltd.	10
27.	Gandhidham Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd.	1.18
28.	Gini Silk Mills Ltd.	11.06
29.	GMM Pfaudler Ltd.	24.38
30.	Gold Rock Investements Ltd.	11.18
31.	Gulshan Chemfill Ltd.	14.6
32.	Hella India Lighting Ltd.	18.15
33.	Hinduja Foundries Limited	21.42
34.	HSBC Invest Direct (India) Limited	6.89
35.	IL and FS Investment Ltd.	6.89
36.	Indag Rubber Ltd.	19.41
37.	INEOS ABS (India) Limited	16.67
38.	India Cements Capital Ltd.	14.32
39.	India Foils Ltd.	10.56
40.	Indo Asian Finance Ltd.	17.49
41.	INEOS ABS (India) Ltd.	16.67
42.	Informed Technologies India Ltd.	23.67
43.	IO System Ltd.	3.55
44.	Jagatjit Industries Ltd.	17.1
45.	JCT Electronics Ltd.	16.85
46.	Jolly Board Ltd.	10.11
47.	Kampani Consultants Ltd.	4.27
48.	Kanohar Electricals Ltd.	3.33
49.	Kanumanek Trading Company Ltd.	2.29
50.	Kartik Investments Trust Ltd.	10.02

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
51.	Kasat Paper and Pulp Ltd.	5.36
52.	Keerthi Industries Ltd.	18.14
53.	Khoday india Ltd.	10.46
54.	Kovalam Investment and Trading Company Ltd.	2.3
55.	Kwality Dairy India Ltd.	16.3
56.	Leena Consultancy Ltd.	12.96
57.	Magico Exports and Consultants Ltd.	2.67
58.	Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.	18.3
59.	Mansoon Trading Company Ltd.	20.89
60.	Mapro Industries Ltd.	18.49
61.	Meenakshi Steel Industries Ltd.	24.7
62.	Metal Coatings India Ltd.	24.15
63.	Modern India Ltd.	13.85
64.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	13.88
65.	Monnet Sugar Ltd.	23.4
66.	Multifarious Trading and Agencies Ltd.	0
67.	Nagarjuna Agrichem Ltd.	21.71
68.	Nidhi Polyester Ltd.	0.25
69.	Neelkanth Engineering Ltd.	21.85
70.	Nitta Gelatin India Ltd.	19.49
71.	Novartis India Ltd.	23.58
72.	Ocean Agro India Ltd.	13.61
73.	Parshwanath Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	17.61
74.	Pentokey Organy India Ltd.	16.85
75.	Piramal Glass Ltd.	23.21
76.	Pranavaditya Spinning Mills Ltd.	6.16

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
77.	Pushpsons Industries Ltd.	17.5
78.	Ramsarup Industries Ltd.	16.57
79.	Pushpsons Industries Ltd.	22.12
80.	REIL Electricals India Ltd.	1.81
81.	Remi Metals Gujarat Ltd.	14.92
82.	Rollatainers Ltd.	13.92
83.	Sah Petroleums Ltd.	13.11
84.	Sahyadri Industries Ltd.	14.9
85.	Saint Gobain Sekurit India Ltd.	14.23
86.	Shantivijay Jewels Ltd.	6.9
87.	Sheraton Properties and Finance Ltd.	3.13
88.	Shikhar Leasing and Trading Ltd.	9.33
89.	Siel Financial Services Ltd.	6.44
90.	Speedage Commercials Ltd.	2.77
91.	Spice Communications Ltd.	1.1
92.	Suashish Diamonds Ltd.	10.57
93.	Subway Finance and Investment Company Ltd.	17.9
94.	Suniti Commercials Ltd.	21.76
95.	Surabhi Chemicals and Investments Ltd.	16.41
96.	Swan Mills Ltd.	19.08
97.	Taparia Tools Ltd.	19.51
98.	Tea Time Ltd.	18.58
99.	Thacker and Company Ltd.	10.99
100.	Titan Trading and Agencies Ltd.	3.11
101.	Twin Roses Trades and Agencies Ltd.	0
102.	UMS Technologies Ltd.	5.15

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Public shareholding (%)
103.	UP Hotels Ltd.	11.61
104.	Vanasthali Textile Industries Ltd.	22.23
105.	Varun Mercantile Ltd.	0
106.	Venlon Enterprises Ltd.	24.42
107.	Vishnu Chemicals Ltd.	24.78
108.	Wallfort Financial Services Ltd.	23.54
109.	Warren Tea Ltd.	16.49
110.	Wendt India Ltd.	20.26
111.	WH Brady and Company Ltd.	17.04

Source: BSE and NSE

[English]

Power Finance Corporation Limited

1546. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER he pleased to state:

(a) whether Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) has played catalytic role in the power sector and has been significantly contributing to the development of this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether to expand its operations in power and allied sectors, PFC has restructured its organization to focus on the new business areas including renewable energy, clean development mechanism and also consortium lending to power projects including Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), financing of fuel supply like coal, gas and transportation, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the PFC has been able to improve functioning of power functioning of power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. PFC provides both fund and non-fund based support for the development of the Indian Power Sector. Since inception, PFC has sanctioned Rs. 2,57,238 crore and has disbursed Rs. 1,23,933 crore till 31st October 2009. PFC has been implementing various policies and programmes of the Government of India which include:

— **Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP).** PFC has been designated as the nodal agency to operationalise the programme and shall act as a single window.

— **Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)** for reduction of AT and C losses during X Plan.

— **Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG and SP)** was implemented during IX and X Plan period to accelerate the power supply.

— **Delivery through Decentralized Management (DDM):** to showcase a model of excellence in distribution, primarily in rural areas.

— **Distribution, Reform, Upgrades and Management (DRUM):** Programme for

commercially viable distribution system for reliable and quality power.

— PFC was appointed as a nodal agency for development of UMPPs. PFC has, so far, successfully transferred four UMPPs viz Mundra UMPP; Sasan UMPP, Krishnapatnam UMPP and Tilaiya UMPP.

— State Power Utilities are being assisted in preparation of CDM projects for R and M of old Thermal and Hydro generation plants to enhance their life at rated capacity.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. PFC has restructured its organization to accelerate the pace of existing business, and to exploit the new opportunities. It has created strategic business units, focusing on different business segments such as conventional lending to generation, transmission and distribution projects; consortium lending to generation, transmission and distribution projects; lending to power equipment manufacturers and fuel producers and suppliers; renewable energy and CDM; and equity funding. Details of strategic business units are as follows;

Consortium Lending Gourp

With the aim to give impetus to Consortium Lending Operations, particularly through the Power Lenders' Club, which has 21 members including LIC, HUDCO and 18 Indian Banks. PFC established a Consortium Lending Group (CLG). CLG is interacting with the Banks/FIs to make an assessment regarding the gross exposure which could be taken by Power Lenders' Club (PLC) members with a view to identify and firm up the various power projects including UMPPs to meet their funding requirements and to facilitate their expeditious financial closure.

Facilitation Group

The Group has been established to explore the funding opportunities in the areas of

— Development/expansion of Fuel supply sources like Coal blocks/mines/Coal Bed Methane/coal washeries/coal beneficiation Projects/Re gasification/liquefaction Projects and its distribution for Power Sector i.e. development/expansion of coal/oil/gas transportation facilities including Ports/Jetties for import of coal/oil/gas, gas pipelines etc.

— Setting up/expansion of Equipment Manufacturing capabilities for Power sector i.e. main plant, balance of plant equipments, transmission and distribution equipments, equipment manufacturing capacity for non-conventional energy sources, nuclear power plants etc. Other Projects in relevant areas e.g. projects aimed at Demand Side Management (DSM) etc.

— Financing of Nuclear power projects.

Renewable Energy and CDM Group

This group was established to give special focus and thrust to development of business in Renewable Energy Generation Projects in making use of the opportunities created by GoI's initiatives and entering into CDM business by facilitating State Power Utilities in availing CDM benefits for R and M of old thermal and hydro projects as per mandate given to PFC by Ministry of Power.

Equity Funding Group

This group was created with an objective of harnessing the huge business potential offered by the Power Sector in the field of equity investments and equity syndication.

(e) PFC through its operations listed below indirectly facilitates the functioning of power projects:

— PFC financing results in faster financial closure of various power projects. Further, through Power Lenders Club operated by Consortium Lending Group. PFC offers single window solution to funding needs of large power projects requiring huge investments like UMPPs.

— PFC's Facilitation Group envisages funding support to backward linkages of power sector, to overcome the input constraints to power projects, like fuel supply, Power Equipment Manufacturing.

— By providing exclusive focus on funding Renewable, PFC is promoting the renewable energy based power projects.

— PFC has also taken the initiative to facilitate funding of equity requirement of power projects for their faster financial closure and timely implementation through its Equity Funding Group.

— For all round development of power sector, PFC is providing consultancy services through its wholly owned subsidiary PFC Consulting Limited. These services can be broadly classified as under:

- Reform, Restructuring and Regulatory Aspects
- Procurement of Power by Distribution Licensees
- Government of India initiatives like UMPPs, Independent Transmission Projects (ITPs)
- Project Advisory including Selection of EPC Contractor
- Capacity Building and Human Resource Development
- Renewable and Non-Conventional Energy Schemes
- In order to promote short term power trading through power exchange, PFC took the initiative by promoting National Power Exchange Ltd. jointly with NTPC, NHPC and TCS. PFC has also contributed upto 7% of the equity share capital of Power Exchange India Ltd. (PXI). PFC is also a Professional Clearing member to PXI for settlement of dues of utilities who wish to avail service from PFC. In addition to equity contribution, PFC is also providing credit facility to utilities in need of funds required for purchase of power. This exchange has started its operation since October, 2008.

Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences

1547. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala for the setting up of Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) The Union Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up of Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences in the State. However, the Union Government has decided to set up a Regional Institute of Para-medical Sciences at Kozhikode, Kerala.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Government Flats by CPWD

1548. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complains received against Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for using sub-standard materials in the upgradation of Government flats in Delhi during the last three years, area-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government on such complaints during the said period, area-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the good quality materials are used under the upgradation scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stock Exchanges

1549. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of stock exchanges functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the number of shares enlisted therein exchange-wise;

(c) the approximate number of shareholders in the country;

(d) the business transacted in the stock exchanges during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of shareholders and for promoting awareness among them during the last three years till date;

(f) whether the Government have received some suggestions for improving the functioning of stock exchanges; and

(g) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The location-wise details of twenty recognized stock exchanges in the country as on November 23, 2009 are placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of the number of companies listed in these exchanges are provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the information furnished by the Depositories, as on October 31, 2009, there are 101.88 lakh and 61.26 lakh investor accounts with National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) respectively.

(d) The shares trading statistics of the stock exchanges during the last three years, is provided in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992; it is the duty of the SEBI to protect the interest of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market. In discharge of its statutory duty under the SEBI Act, 1992, the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Depositories Act, 1996 SEBI has framed various regulations/guidelines for the protection of the investors in securities market. SEBI adopts a multi pronged approach to investor protection that focuses on quick investor grievance redressal, educating investors to enable them to take informed investment decisions, taking deterrent enforcement actions against errant entities, compensating investors for defaults and identifying systemic causes of investor grievances and rectifying them. Since April 2006 to September 30, 2009, SEBI has redressed 95.24% of the 150419 investor grievances it has received. SEBI has been conducting workshops for investor awareness and education under the "securities market awareness campaign" since 2003. So far, more than 3000 investor education workshops, including some in local languages have been conducted.

(f) It is the constant endeavour of the Government and SEBI to ensure smooth and efficient functioning of the stock exchanges. Some of the initiatives undertaken, *inter-alia* include corporatisation and demutualisation of stock exchanges, mandating the composition of Governing Boards of stock exchanges, prescribing category-wise limits for acquiring or holding share capital of stock exchanges, mandating mechanisms for handling investor grievances etc. Other suggestions are forwarded to the SEBI after examination, as and when received.

(g) As indicated in reply to part (f) as above.

Statement-I

Details of Recognized Stock Exchanges in India (as on November 23, 2009)

Sl. No.	Name of Stock Exchange	Location	Address of the Stock Exchange	No. of Companies Listed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	Mumbai	Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051	1432

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.	Mumbai	PT Towers, Dalal Street Mumbai 400 023	4929
3.	MCX Stock Exchange Ltd.	Mumbai	102A Land Mark, Suren Road, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400 093	Nil*
4.	Inter-connected Stock Exchange Ltd.	Mumbai	International Infotech Park, Tower 7, 5th Floor, Sector 30, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400 703	5
5.	OTC Exchange of India	Mumbai	92, Maker Towers 'F' Cufle Parade Mumbai-400 005	61
6.	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	Pune	Shivleela Chambers, 752, Sadashiv Peth, RB Kumthekar Marg, Pune-411030	217
7.	Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd.	New Delhi	DSE House, 3/1, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-110002	2819
8.	Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	Kolkata	7, Lyons Range, Kolkata-700001	2675
9.	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd.	Cochin	MES Dr. P.K. Abdul Gafoor Memorial Cultural Complex, 36/1565, 4th Floor, Judges Avenue, Kaloor, Cochin--680017	185
10.	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	Jaipur	Stock Exchange Building, JLN Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur-302017	739
11.	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd.	Ludhiana	Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana-141001	330
12.	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Kamdhenu Complex, Opp. Sahajanand College, Panjarapole, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380001	2360
13.	Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd.	Vadodara	Fortune Tower, Sayajigunj, Vadodara-390005	476
14.	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Bangalore	Stock Exchange Towers, 51, 1st Cross, J.C. Road, Bangalore-560027	337
15.	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	Stock Exchange Bhawan, P-2, Jaya dev Vihar, P.O.-Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar- 751023	51
16.	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Association Ltd.	Kanpur	Padam Towers, 14/113, Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001	681

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange	Indore	Palika Plaza, Phase II, 201, 2nd floor, MTH Compound, Indore-452001	315
18.	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.	Chennai	PO Box No 183, New No. 30, (old No: 11), Second Line Beach, Chennai-600001	1323
19.	Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Coimbatore	Stock Exchange Building, Trichy Road, Coimbatore-641005	174
20.	Gauhati Stock Exchange Ltd.	Guwahati	H/No., 57 2A, 2nd Floor, Shine Tower, Sati Jaymati Road, Arya Chowk, Rehabari, Guwahati-781 008	233

*SEBI has granted approval to MCX-EX for operationalising the exchange traded currency derivatives segment only.

Statement-II

Trading Statistics of Stock Exchanges

Stock Exchange	Shares Traded (lakh)			Shares Delivered (lLakh)			Value of Shares Delivered (Rs. crore)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Recognised Stock Exchanges									
Ahmedabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BSE	5,60,780	9,86,005	7,39,600	2,29,685	3,61,628	1,96,330	2,97,660	4,76,196	2,30,332
Bangalore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhubaneswar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcutta	453	298	235	341	270	219	541	406	372
Cochin	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Coimbatore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gauhati	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ISE	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jaipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ludhiana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madras	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
MPSE	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
NSE	8,50,515	14,81,229	14,18,928	2,38,305	3,66,974	3,03,299	5,43,048	9,70,618	6,10,498
OTCEI	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pune	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UPSE	151	74	23	0.05	0.31	0.29	0.61	0.49	0.17
Vadodara	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	14,11,905	24,67,606	21,58,786	4,68,336	7,28,872	4,99,848	8,41,251	14,47,220	8,41,202

Black Money

1550. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of black money in the country, at present;

(b) whether there is a continuous increase in the said money since long;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the problems being faced by the Government in locating the black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no official estimate of the amount of black money presently in the country. At the instance of the Government, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) had in 1985 conducted a study "Aspects of black money in India" in which the amount of black money in the country in the year 1983-84 was estimated between Rs. 31,584 crores and Rs. 36,786 crore. The authors of the study had, however, admitted that their estimate was based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which could be challenged. Subsequenty no fresh study has been conducted by the Government on the amount of black money.

(b) and (c) There is no authentic information available as regards increase in the amount of black money over the years.

(d) There are several underlying causes of black money generation, including various socio-economic factors, some of which are exogenous to the Direct tax laws. Most of the transactions generating black money are unrecorded, thereby making it difficult for the Government to locate the black money.

The Government takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth black money. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Among other efforts to unearth black money, Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as depository of important tax related information which

can be accessed by the Department. The information collected from various sources is also collated electronically to create a 360 degrees profile of the high net-worth assesses so as to detect black money. Under the provisions of section 206A of the Income Tax Act, certain entities responsible for paying to resident any income by way of interest (other than interest on securities) without deduction of tax at source are required to furnish quarterly returns. Information as regards suspicious financial transactions and large cash transactions, as disseminated by the Financial Intelligence Unit, India (FIU-IND), is also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Appropriate action under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws is taken in cases where black money is detected.

[English]

CGEPHIS

1551. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has invited Expression of Interest for launching Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS) following the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of benefits of CGEPHIS over the existing CGH Scheme; and

(d) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) An Expression of Interest was floated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 14 responses were received from insurance agencies (both public and private sector agencies), insurance consultants and the same have been examined. After the parameters of the scheme are frozen, bids will be invited that would eventually reveal the viability of such a scheme. Therefore, at present, no specific time frame can be committed for the implementation of the scheme.

Reward to Informers

1552. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy or guidelines to pay the item-wise rewards to informers who give information of smuggled goods/black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of amount disbursed in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 till date, category-wise; and

(d) the number of cases pending in the country as on March 31, 2009 for payment of such rewards to the informers who gave information of smuggled goods/ black money, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are Guidelines for 'Grant of rewards' to informants, who give information of smuggled goods/ black money.

The reward is paid to informant(s) when action taken in pursuance to the information furnished by the informants, results in recovery of additional taxes which is directly attributable to the information furnished. The reward granted depends on the accuracy of the information, extent and nature of help rendered by the informant, and the risk and trouble undertaken and the expense and the odium incurred by the informant in securing and furnishing the information and documents. The informers are eligible for reward upto 20% of the net sale-proceed of the contraband goods seized and/ or amount of duty evaded plus amount of fine and penalty levied/imposed and recovered. However, in respect of gold, silver, opium and other narcotic drugs, the overall ceiling of reward is as per specific rates indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Commodity	Range of illicit prices indicated	Rate of maximum reward @ 20% of illicit prices	Prescribed purity
1	2	3(1)	3(b)	4
1.	Gol	—	Rs. 500 per 10 grams	999.5 mile or more
2.	Silver	—	Rs 1,000 per kg	99% or more
3.	Opium	Rs 1,100 Rs. 2,000	Rs 2,00 per kg	Standard opium
4.	Morphine base and its salts	Rs. 40,000 Rs. 50,000	Rs. 8,000 per kg	90% or more of anhydrous morphine
5.	Heroin and its salts	Rs. 1,00,000 Rs. 3,00,000	Rs 20,000 per kg	90% or more diacetyl morphine
6.	Cocaine and its salts	Rs. 2,00,000 Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 40,000 per kg	90% or more of anhydrous cocaine
7.	Hashish	Rs. 2,000 Rs. 3,500	Rs. 400 per kg	With THC content of 4% or more
8.	Hashish oil	Rs. 10,000 Rs. 17,500	Rs. 2,000 per kg	With THC content of 20% or more
9.	Ganja	Rs. 400 Rs. 500	Rs. 80 per kg	Should be commercially acceptable as Ganja
10.	Mandrax Tablets	—	Rs. 500 per kg	Presence of Methaqualone

NB: Rewards shall be reduced pro-rata if the purity is less than the one prescribed above.

Capacity Utilisation of Sewage Treatment Plants in Delhi

1553. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that out of Delhi's Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) capacity of 2330 mld, only 1500 mid is utilized although a further 450 mld STP was to be augmented by 2009 which so far has not happened;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve capacity utilization of existing STPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that underutilisation of STPs is mainly due to silting of trunk and peripheral sewers, full quantity of sewage not reaching STPs, inadequate water supply in the catchment area/non-commissioning of treatment plant, non-availability of raw water to some of the STPs, etc.

(c) The steps taken to improve the capacity utilization of existing STPs include rehabilitation work of trunk sewers, desilting of sewers, etc. Further, work has been started to enhance sewage treatment capacity from 512.4 MGD to 612.4 MGD by way of construction of STPs at Kondli, Yamuna Vihar and Okhla.

Housing Reconstruction Scheme

1554. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for the grant under 'M.N. One-Lakh Housing Reconstruction Scheme' for the reconstruction of dilapidated one-lakh houses built during 1970-1972 period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of Kerala had made a request on 14-8-2009 for assistance of Rs. 100 crores for the implementation of "M. N. One Lakh Housing Reconstruction Scheme" either as grant, or grant and loan from Government of India for reconstruction of 60,000 dwelling units constructed under the erstwhile "One Lakh Housing Scheme" in 1972. These 60,000 dwelling units were proposed to be reconstructed over 3 years, mostly in rural areas.

(c) The State Government was informed on 28-10-2009 that as against the State allocation of Rs. 449 crore of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), about Rs. 380 crore have already been committed. For utilization of remaining amount, suitable proposals from the State Government are required. The State Government was also informed that it may send appropriate proposals under the new scheme of "Affordable Housing in Partnership", where an allocation of Rs. 120.00 crore is available to the State. The State Government was also advised that projects for upliftment of slum dwellers and urban poor, may be submitted by the Government of Kerala under the new scheme of Rajiv Awaas Yojna (RAY) after the guidelines of the scheme are finalized and circulated to States/UTs.

As regard proposal of State Government in respect of rural areas, as reported by Ministry of Rural Development, the request of the State Government is not covered under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and therefore, cannot be agreed to.

[Translation]

Quality Checking of Medicines

1555. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unnecessary delay is caused in the quality checking of the medicines;

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

(c) the average time taken in checking the utility and quality of the medicines; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the process of quality checking of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) There are no reports of unnecessary delays in checking the quality of medicines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Time taken in testing a drug may vary from category to category of drugs, the nature of the tests required to be carried out on specific drugs and the load of samples being tested in the particular laboratory. Biological testing takes much longer time as compared to the chemical testing.

(d) The drugs testing laboratories are refurbished by the Government from time to time to enhance their capacity as per the needs. Recently, assistance has been provided to strengthen and upgrade testing facilities in 23 States' and 6 Central drug testing laboratories through renovations, extensions and equipments.

[English]

Funds for Child Protection in Union Budget

1556. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total share of funds earmarked for child protection in the Union Budget 2009-10 in terms of child health, child development and child education;

(b) the details of Budget allocation made to various States in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address the anomalies in budgeting for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The budget provision earmarked under different child welfare schemes of various Ministries/Departments in the Union Budget for 2009-2010 is Rs. 39,647.18 crore. This constitutes 3.88% of the total Union Budget, and is meant for addressing the needs of children, including their health, development, education, protection, etc.

The States/UTs are given funds by the respective Ministry/Department for implementation of its schemes and programmes for child welfare. The quantum of funds allocated to the Ministries/Departments are as projected by them based on their assessed requirement and overall availability of resources with the Government of India.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Centres

1557. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any financial assistance from the World Bank for imparting training to Anganwadi workers and helpers under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of funds received alongwith the funds allocated to various State Governments during each of the last three years and as on date;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to address the problems regarding the payment of salaries to the Anganwadi workers and helpers working under ICDS Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There is no World Bank supported training programme under ICDS for the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the current financial year.

(c) and (d) Anganwadi Workers/Helpers, being honorary workers, are paid monthly honorarium. No separate guidelines have been issued regarding payment of honoraria to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers.

Forest Village Dwellers

1558. SHRI BASORI SINGH MASRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no concrete steps have been taken so far for the actual implementation of Forest Rights Law despite it has already been enacted/enforced;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any policy for giving ownership rights to the tribals in their land;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are depriving tribals, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh of their ownership rights in their land by acquiring their lands;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) if not, the facts in this regard;

(g) the number of the families to whom permanent lease has been awarded, State-wise;

(h) the number of families to whom permanent lease has not been awarded, State-wise;

(i) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been notified for operation with effect from 31st December, 2007. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State/UT Governments. Soon after the operationalisation of the Act, this Ministry had addressed the State/UT Governments on 11-1-2008 for constituting various Committees under the Act and for initiating necessary action for recognition and vesting of the forest rights in the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. In order to ensure speedy implementation of the Act, the Ministry had subsequently conveyed the major actionable points, alongwith the timelines to the State/UT Governments on 31-1-2008 for initiating follow up action. The Ministry has been interacting with all the State/UT Governments regularly urging them to take all necessary steps for expeditious implementation of the Act. Review meetings with the concerned officers of the State/UT Governments are being held and the officers of the Ministry are visiting the States to assess and guide the pace of implementation. The Ministry has recently advised and is pursuing all the State/UT Governments to ensure completion of the work relating to vesting of forest rights by end of December, 2009.

(b) and (c) Section 3(1) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 already recognizes the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, including the right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self cultivation for livelihood.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. There are no reports that eligible forest dewellers are being denied their rights. As per the information collected till 31st October, 2009, the status of implementation of the Act in the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is as under:

	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh
No. of claims filed at Gram Sabha level	4,57,857	3,71,993 (3,69,437 individual and 2,556 community)
No. of titles distributed	1,92,088	47,460 distributed and 39,799 ready
No. of claims rejected	2,01,903	2,27,964

(g) to (i) The requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement. The forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are recognized and vested as per the process laid down in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 notified on 1-1-2008.

Statement

Status of State-wise Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

(As on 31-10-2009)

Sl. No.	State	Total number of claims received	Total number of titles deeds distributed/ ready	Number of claims rejected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,26,303 (3,19,703 individual and 6,600 community)	1,73,091 distributed	42,866
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			
3.	Assam	66,546 (63,448 individual and 3098 community)		
4.	Bihar	788		
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,57,857	1,92,088 distributed	2,01,903
6.	Goa			
7.	Gujarat	1,84,329 (1,76,242 individual and 8,087 community)	5,668 distributed	528
8.	Himachal Pradesh			
9.	Jharkhand	4,539	27 distributed including 2 community rights	
10.	Karnataka	45,801		
11.	Kerala	35,620 (34,886 individual and 734 community)	23 distributed	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,71,993 (3,69,437 individual and 2,556 community)	47,460 distributed and 39,799 ready	2,27,964
13.	Maharashtra	2,66,572	2,453 distributed	170
14.	Manipur	—	—	
15.	Medhalaya	—	—	
16.	Mizoram	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Orissa	3,06,034 (3,04,336 individual and 1,698 community)	50,190 distributed	—
18.	Rajasthan	58,721 (58,708 individual and 13 community)	5,412 distributed	7,608
19.	Sikkim			
20.	Tamil Nadu	8,352		
21.	Tripura	1,62,619	82,741 distributed	43,836
22.	Uttar Pradesh	52,736		26
23.	Uttaranchal			
24.	West Bengal	1,41,783	9,602 distributed 3,396 ready	43,997
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
26.	Daman and Diu			
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
	Total	24,90,793	5,68,800 distributed and 43,195 ready	5,68,907

Notes:

1. Arunachal Pradesh: The State Government has informed that though they have constituted the SDLC, DLC and SLMC under the Act but unlike the other States of Indian Union where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are in minority and socio economically marginalized by other dominant non-tribal population, the State of Arunachal Pradesh is wholly domiciled by various ethnic tribal groups whose land and forests are specifically identified with natural boundaries of hillocks, ranges, rivers and tributaries. Barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries, reserved forests, most of the land in entire State is community land. Territorial boundaries of land and forest belonging to one community or tribes from the others are also identified in the same line leaving no scopes for any dispute over the possession of land forest or water bodies among the tribes. Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in true sense does not have much relevance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

2. Haryana: The State Government has informed that there are no Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers living in the forests of Haryana.

3. Manipur: Information not available.

4. Mizoram: The State Government has informed that the Act is to be approved by the State Legislative Assembly as per the Article 371 (G) of the Constitution. This is awaited.

5. Nagaland: The Government of Nagaland has informed that the land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the land owners. Hence, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 per se may not be applicable to the State of Nagaland.

6. Sikkim: The Government of Sikkim has issued a notification dated 28-1-2008 regarding constitution of an Expert Committee for identification of Critical Wildlife habitats in Protected Areas (PAs) and have also constituted the various Committees under the Act but has not sent any report regarding the progress of implementation of the Act in the State so far.

7. Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that in Andaman and Nicobar Islands there are no non-tribal forest dwellers as defined in the Act. The area inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been declared as reserved area under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Regulation), 1956. The interest of the tribals in the land situated in the reserved areas are fully protected under the provision of the regulation. The tribal reserves have been notified as reserved or protected forest reserve.

8. Daman and Diu: No progress.

9. Lakshadweep: The UT Administration has intimated that there are no terrestrial forests and no forest tribes or traditional forest dwellers in Lakshadweep.

10. Puducherry: The Government of Puducherry has informed that there are no recognized Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry and also no land in Puducherry is classified as "Forest Land" coming within the definition of Clause 2(d) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

[English]

Development of Forest Villages

1559. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from State Government including Jharkhand for the development of Forest Villages in their respective villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such proposals received during each of the last three years and current years;

(c) action taken/being taken by the Union Government on these proposals as on date;

(d) number of such villages developed during this period;

(e) whether any separate allocation has been made under this head; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated, expenditure incurred therefrom during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States. Rs. 60876.26 lakh has been released for 2413 forest villages in these 12 States including Jharkhand so far. The funding of the development of forest villages is made under the budget head of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP). A statement showing State-wise proposals received/approved for forest villages, fund released and utilization reported during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of forest villages	No. of forest villages for which proposal received and approved	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
				Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported	Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported	Fund Released	Fund Utilization reported
1.	Assam	499	498	1817.42	1346.92	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	422	4161.37	3731.46	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	199	199	1434.38	620.09	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	24	173.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1893	867	10472.42	10472.42	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	1914.51
6.	Meghalaya	23	23	390.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	85	85	1317.50	1317.50	190.00	190.00	180.00	0.00
8.	Orissa	20	20	133.46		0.00	0.00	558.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	62	62	930.00	328.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	566.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	2	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	170	170	699.00	621.41	0.00	0.00	2550.00	0.00
		2474	2413	22097.09	18438.70	4646.62	3612.62	14951.55	1914.51

Investments in Renewable Energy Sector

1560. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate an action plan to attract investors in the Renewable Energy Sector by providing certain incentives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total installed power generation capacity of renewable energy sources in the country at present, sector-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make mandatory the sale of power produced from these sources to the big power consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government is already encouraging private participation in the renewable energy sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives and other policy/regulatory measures. These include capital interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has

been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently. Most recently, the Government has approved a National Solar Mission that is expected to enable large-scale capital investment in solar energy applications.

(c) Around 15,539 MW grid interactive power generation capacity has been installed from renewable energy sources throughout the country as on 31-10-2009. This includes 10891 MW from wind, 2519.88 MW from small hydro, 2057.50 MW from biomass, 67.41 MW from waste to energy and 3 MW from solar.

(d) and (e) Under the Electricity Act 2003, it is obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to fix a certain percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources in the area of a distribution license. Such percentage is termed as Renewable Purchase Obligation. Accordingly, regulators in several States have issued orders for Renewable Purchase Obligation varying from 1% to 10%.

Double Taxation Agreement

1561. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of Double Taxation Agreement signed by India, country-wise;

(b) whether changes in the agreement have been made or are being made;

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

(d) whether Government has faced resistance from any country including Cyprus in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) A tabulation indicating country-wise details of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) signed by India (currently in force) and giving details regarding requests for changes in such DTAAs is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Responses from some of the countries, to whom requests have been made for changes in DTAAs, have been received. In some cases negotiations have been held. Outcome of negotiations is confidential at this stage.

Statement

Tabulation indicating country-wise details of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) signed by India (currently in force) and giving the details regarding requests for changes in such DTAAs

Sl. No.	Countries with whom India has a DTAA	Whether DTAA is Comprehensive or restricted to certain items of income?	Whether comprehensive[1] of limited[2] revision proposed?
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	Restricted to income of enterprises operating aircraft	No
2.	Armenia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
3.	Australia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
4.	Austria	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision

1	2	3	4
5.	Bangladesh	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
6.	Belarus	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
7.	Belgium	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
8.	Botswana	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
9.	Brazil	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
10.	Bulgaria	Comprehensive and a separate agreement on certain types of shipping income	Yes, limited revision
11.	Canada	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
12.	China	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
13.	Cyprus	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
14.	Czech Republic	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
15.	Denmark	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
16.	Egypt	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
17.	Ethiopia	Restricted to income of enterprises operating aircraft	No
18.	Finland	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
19.	France	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
20.	Germany	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
21.	Greece	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
22.	Hungary	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
23.	Iceland	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
24.	Indonesia	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
25.	Iran	Restricted to income of enterprises operating aircraft	No
26.	Ireland	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
27.	Israel	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
28.	Italy	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision

1	2	3	4
29.	Japan	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
30.	Jordan	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
31.	Kazakhstan	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
32.	Kenya	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
33.	Korea	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
34.	Kuwait	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
35.	Kyrgyz Republic	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
36.	Lebanon	Restricted to income of enterprises operating aircraft	No
37.	Libya	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
38.	Luxembourg	Comprehensive	No
39.	Malaysia	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
40.	Malta	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
41.	Mauritius	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
42.	Mongolia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
43.	Montenegro	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
44.	Morocco	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
45.	Myanmar	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
46.	Namibia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
47.	Nepal	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
48.	Netherlands	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
49.	New Zealand	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
50.	Norway	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
51.	Oman	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
52.	Pakistan	Restricted to income from international air transport	No

1	2	3	4
53.	People's Democratic Republic of Yeman	Restricted to income derived from international air transport	No
54.	Philippines	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
55.	Poland	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
56.	Portuguese Republic	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
57.	Qatar	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
58.	Romania	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
59.	Russia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
60.	Saudi Arabia	Comprehensive and a separate agreement on income on the activities of specific air transport enterprises	Yes, limited revision
61.	Serbia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
62.	Singapore	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
63.	Slovenia	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
64.	South Africa	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
65.	Spain	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
66.	Sri Lanka	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
67.	Sudan	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
68.	Sweden	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
69.	Swiss Confederation	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
70.	Syria	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
71.	Tajikistan	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
72.	Tanzania	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
73.	Thailand	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision
74.	Trinidad and Tobago	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
75.	Turkey	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision

1	2	3	4
76.	Turkmenistan	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
77.	United Arab Emirates	Comprehensive and a separate agreement on income from international air transport	Yes, limited revision
78.	Uganda	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
79.	UK	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
80.	Ukraine	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
81.	USA	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
82.	Uzbekistan	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
83.	Vietnam	Comprehensive	Yes, limited revision
84.	Yemen Arab Republic	Restricted to income deried from international air transport	No
85.	Zambia	Comprehensive	Yes, comprehensive revision

1 Comprehensive revision means that revision proposed is not confined to Articles on Exchange of Information and/or Assistance in Collection of Taxes.

2 Limited revision means that revision proposed is restricted to Articles on Exchange of Information or Assistance in Collection of Taxes or both.

[Translation]

Internationally Aided Projects

1562. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects aided by Asian Development Bank, World Bank and other International agencies implemented/being implemented in the country during the current Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount utilized and which remains unutilized in each case till date;

(c) whether some States have sought additional aid; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State-wise details of projects aided by Asian Development Bank, World Bank and other International agencies implemented/being implemented in the counry during the current Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Details of the projects of additional financing are enclosed as Statement-II. Government of India has supported these proposals of additional financing.

Statement-I

Authorisation of Government loan from 2007-008 to 2009-2010

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree. Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of cancellation)	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		851,750.00	202,850.00	543,000.00	130,000.00
	INR			8,168.558.13	24,837,963.02	6,263,134.67
AS Assam	USD		1,00,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,574,210.50	0.00
1. 2442-1-IND Assam Government and Public Resource Managemen Sector Dev. Prog.-II	USD	14-10-2008	1,00,000.00	0.00	1,00,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,574,210.50	0.00
NC Central Government	USD		53,550.00	77,650.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,126,884.59	0.00	0.00
2. 2414-IND Rural Road Sector-II Investment Program-Project 2	USD	28-03-2008	53,550.00	77,650.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,126,884.59	0.00	0.00
HP Himachal Pradesh	USD		150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,861,315.75	0.00
3. 2461-IND Himachal Pradesh	USD	10-11-2008	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00

Clean Energy Development Investment Program (HPCEDIP)						
	INR			0.00	6,861,315.75	0.00
JK Jammu and Kashmir	USD		42,200.00	42,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,699,350.03	0.00	0.00
4. 2331-IND Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Prog. (Proj.-I)	USD	28-12-2007	42,200.00	42,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,699,350.00	0.00	0.00
KN Karnataka	USD		33,000.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,328,875.61	0.00	0.00
5. 2312-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector Invest. Prog. (Proj.-1)	USD	23-01-2008	33,000.00	33,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,328,875.61	0.00	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,445,338.77
6. 2528-IND National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog.-Project-1	USD	04-08-2009	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,445,338.77
MZ Mizoram	USD		100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,817,795.90
7. 2536-IND Mizoram Public Resource Management Program	USD	17-09-2009	94,000.00	0.00	0.00	94,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,528,728.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. 2537-IND Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram	USD	17-09-2009	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	289,067.75
UR Uttarakhand	USD		343,000.00	50,000.00	293,000.00	0.00
	INR			2,013,447.90	13,402,436.77	0.00
9. 2308-IND Uttaranchal State Road Investment Prog.	USD	25-10-2007	50,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,013,447.90	0.00	0.00
10. 2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development investment Program (Project-1)	USD	23-10-2008	60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,744.526.30	0.00
11. 2458-IND Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program-Project-2	USD	10-02-2009	140,000.00	0.00	140,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,403,894.70	0.00
12. 2498-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Invest. Program Proj.-2	USD	25-02-2009	62,400.00	0.00	62,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,854.307.35	0.00
13. 2502-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Invest. Program Proj.-3	USD	25-02-2009	30,600.00	0.00	30,600.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,399,708.00	0.00
GODE Germany	EUR		226,580.85	182,000.00	44,580.85	0.00
	INR			10,348,438.28	2,898,406.16	0.00

CN Central Government	EUR		226,580.85	182,000.00	44,580.85	0.00
	INR			10,348,438.28	2,898,406.16	0.00
14. 290191E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme--IX	EUR	20-12-2007	42,000.00	42,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,388,101.00	0.00	0.00
15. 3006351E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XI	EUR	11-12-2009	12,489.79	0.00	12,489.79	0.00
	INR			0.00	812,018.59	0.00
16. 4500766E NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Co-operative	EUR	20-12-2007	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,685,955.10	0.00	0.00
17. 8704801E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-X	EUR	11-12-2008	31,000.00	0.00	31,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,015,452.45	0.00
18. 9216047E NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural Co-operative Credit Structure	EUR	20-12-2007	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,274,382.04	0.00	0.00
19. 9248452E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-XI	EUR	11-12-2008	1,091.07	0.00	1,091.07	0.00
	INR			0.00	70,935.13	0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY		203,451,000.00	76,889,000.00	126,562,000.00	0.00
	INR			27,094,222.71	57,877.055.72	0.00
AS Assam	JPY		29.453,000.00	0.00	29,453,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	13,468,975.81	0.00
20. IDP-201 Guwahati Water Supply Project	JPY	31-03-2009	26,915,000.00	0.00	26,915,000.00	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			0.00	12,308,283.33	0.00
21. IDB-201A Guahati Water Supply Project	JPY	31-03-2009	2,538,000.00	0.00	2,538,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,160,632.48	0.00
CN Central Government	JPY		173,998.000.00	76,889,000.00	97,109,000.00	0.00
	INR			27,094,222.71	44,408,139.92	0.00
22. IDP-191 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(II)	JPY	10-03-2008	71,529,000.00	71,529,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			25,205,460.55	0.00	0.00
23. IDP-191A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(II)	JPY	10-03-2008	571,000.00	571,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			201.209.55	0.00	0.00
24. IDP-192 Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10-03-2008	3,141,000.00	3,141,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,106,828.72	0.00	0.00
25. IDP-92A Kolkata East-West Metro Project	JPY	10-03-2008	1,648,000.00	1,648,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			580,723.89	0.00	0.00
26. IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21-11-2008	16,961,000.00	0.00	16,961,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	7,756,299.22	0.00
27. IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	JPY	21-11-2008	2,395,000.00	0.00	2,395,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,095,236.29	0.00

28. IDP-202 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	JPY	31-03-2009	76,229,000.00	0.00	76,229,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	34,859.674.16	0.00
29. IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(IV)	JPY	31-3-2009	1,524,000.00	0.00	1.524.000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	696,928.25	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		659,000.00	655,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
	INR			26,376,167.49	182,968.42	144,533.88
CN Central Government	USD		304,000.00	300,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
	INR			12,080,687.40	182,968.42	144,533.88
30. 4862-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project	USD	02-11-2007	300,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			12,080,687.49	0.00	0.00
31. P4450-IN National e-Governance Support Project	USD	17-06-2008	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	137,226.32	0.00
32. P451-0-IN Capital Markets, Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech Assistance Project	USD	14-01-2009	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	45,742.11	0.00
33. P453-0-IN Dedicated Freight Corridor Eastern Project	USD	24-07-2009	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	144,533.88
HP Himachal Pradesh	USD		355.000.00	355,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,295,480.09	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. 4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	USD	07-08-2007	220,000.00	220,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			8,859,170.76	0.00	0.00
35. 4871-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme	USD	19-11-2007	135,000,00	135,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,436,309.33	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	XDR		1,288,700.00	604,400.00	684,300.00	0.00
	INR			37,885,711.58	48,760,667.61	0.00
CN Central Government	XDR		1,234,100.00	549,800.00	684,300.00	0,00
	INR			34,463,210.17	48,760,667.61	0.00
36. 4299-IN Third National HIV/ AIDS Control Project	XDR	05-07-2007	167,900.00	167,900.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			10,524,505.25	0.00	0.00
37. 4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project	XDR	02-11-2007	185,100.00	185,100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			11,602,655.88	0.00	0.00
38. 4338-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Co-Op. Project	XDR	02-11-2007	196,800.00	196,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			12,336,049.04	0.00	0.00
39. 4417-IN Second Elementary Education Project	XDR	14-08-2008	364,400.00	0.00	364,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	25,965,785.88	0.00
40. 4461-IN National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Prj.	XDR	13-02-2009	319,900.00	0.00	319,900.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	22,794,881.73	0.00

HP Mimachal Pradesh	XDR		42,500.00	42,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,664,034.98	0.00	0.00
41. 4360-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Program	XDR	19-11-2007	42,500.00	42,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,664,034.98	0.00	0.00
MZ Mizoram	XDR		12,100.00	12,100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			758,466.43	0.00	0.00
42. 36181-IN Mizoram State Road Project	XDR	01-08-2007	12,100.00	12,100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			758,466.43	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		1,747.50	1,215.00	532.50	0.00
	INR			48,926.78	24,357,67	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		1,747.50	1,215.00	532.50	0.00
	INR			48,926.78	24,357.67	0.00
43. Q5910-IN Adv. for preparation of North East Rural Livelihoods Project	USD	03-12-2007	1,215.00	1,215.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			48,926.78	0.00	0.00
44. Q-6420-IN IInd Adv. for preparation of proposed Integrated Coastal Zone Management Pro.	USD	05-12-2008	532.50	0.00	532.50	0.00
	INR			0.00	24,357.67	0.00
IFAD IFAD	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	20,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453,627.97	0.00
CN Central Government	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	20,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453,627.97	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45. 710-IN Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid-Gangetic Plains	XDR	11-12-2008	20,400.00	0.00	20.400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,453.627.97	0.00
Back to Back						
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		1,818,500.00	765,000.00	787,500.00	266,000.00
	INR			30,805,752.87	36,021,907.69	12,815,337.09
BI Bihar	USD		420,000.00	0.00	420,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	19,211,684,10	0.00
46. 2443-IND Bihar State Highways Project	USD	10-11-2008	420,000.00	- 0.00	420,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	19,211,684.10	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		230,000.00	0.00	130,000.00	100,000.00
	INR			0.00	5,946,473.65	4,817,795.90
47. 2445-IND Rural Road Sector-II Investment Prog.-Prog.3	USD	10-11-2008	130,000.00	0.00	130,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	5,946,473.65	0.00
48. 2527-IND Natuional Highway Corridor (Sector) I Project-Supplementary	USD	04-08-2009	100,000.00	0.00	0.00	100,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	47,795.90
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		942,000.00	705,000.00	71,000.00	166,000.00
	INR			28,389,615.39	3,247,689.46	7,997,541.19

49. 2323-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program-Project 1 (DCE)	USD	12-04-2007	106,000.00	106,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,268,509.55	0.00	0.00
50. 2324-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program-Project 2 (DCE)	USD	12-04-2807	45,000.00	45,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,812,103.11	0.00	0.00
51. 2330-IND Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project-II	USD	23-07-2007	320,000.00	320,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			12,886,066.56	0.00	0.00
52. 2346-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (MFF)-Project-3	USD	23-08-2007	144,000.00	144,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,798,729.95	0.00	0.00
53. 2347-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program-Project-4	USD	07-03-2008	90,000.00	90,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,624,206.22	0.00	0.00
54. 2456-IND Urban Water Supply and Environmental Imp. Prj. in Madhya Pradesh (Suppl.)	USD	10-11-2008	71,000.00	0.00	71.00000	0.00
	INR			0.00	3,247,689.46	0.00
55. 2520-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Proj. 5)	USD	27-05-2009	166,000.00	0.00	0.00	166,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	7,997,541.19
OR Orissa	USD		16,500.00	0.00	16,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	754,744.73	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56. 2444-IND Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Pro.	USD	25-02-2009	16,500.00	0.00	16,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	754,744.73	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	USD		210,000.00	60,000.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR			2,416,137.48	6,861,315.75	0.00
57. 2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	USD	17-01-2008	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,416,137.48	0.00	0.00
58. 2506-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest. Program-Proj.-2	USD	18-02-2009	150,000.00	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,861,315.75	0.00
GODE Germany	EUR		65,000.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,225,948.68	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	EUR		65,000.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,225,948.68	0.00
59. 1425319E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	EUR	09-07-2008	65,000.00	0.00	65,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,225,948.68	0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY		196,704,000.00	125,691,000.00	71,013,000.00	0.00
	INR			44,291,120.27	32,474,386.93	0.00
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		83,044,000.00	41,853,000.00	41,191,000.00	0.00
	INR			14,748,201.99	18,836,726.68	0.00

60. IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY	10-03-2008	40,903,000.00	40,903,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,413,440.04	0.00	0.00
61. IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY	10-03-2008	950,000.00	950,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			334,761.95	0.00	0.00
62. IDP-198, Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY	21-11-2008	40,355,000.00	0.00	40,355,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	18,454,422.21	0.00
63. IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY	21-11-2008	836,000.00	0.00	836,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	382,304.47	0.00
GO Goa	JPY		22,806,000.00	22,806,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			8,036,401.09	0.00	0.00
64. IDP-189 Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY	14-09-2007	16,981,000.00	16,981,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,983,781.76	0.00	0.00
65. IDP-189A Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY	14-09-2007	4,399,000.00	4,399,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,550,124.02	0.00	0.00
66. IDP-189B Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	JPY	14-09-2007	1,426,000.00	1,426,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			502,495.31	0.00	0.00
KR Kerala	JPY		12,727,000.00	0.00	12,727,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	5,820,082.55	0.00
67. IDP-2C3 Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	JPY	31-03-2009	12,308,000.00	0.00	12,308,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	5,628,473.02	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68. IDP-2C3A Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	JPY	31-03-2009	419,000.00	0.00	419,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	191,609.54	0.00
MH Maharashtra	JPY		16,749,000.00	16,749,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,902,029.37	0.00	0.00
69. IDP-188 Maharashtra Transmission System Project	JPY	14-09-2007	16,585,000.00	16,585,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,844,238.89	0.00	0.00
70. IDP-188A Maharashtra Transmission System Project	JPY	14-09-2007	164,000.00	164,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			57,790.48	0.00	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	JPY		48,033,000.00	30,938,000.00	7,095,000.00	0.00
	INR			10,901,963.38	7,817,577.69	0.00
71. IDP-195 Hongenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY	10-03-2003	21,098,00000	20,98,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			74,34,534.34	0.00	0.00
72. IDP-195A Hongenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	JPY	10-3-2008	1,289,000.00	1,289,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			454,219.11	0.00	0.00
73. IDP-196 Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund	JPY	10-3-2008	4,545,000.00	4,545,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,601,571.50	0.00	0.00
74. IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban	JPY	10-03-2008	4,006,000.00	4,006,000.00	0.00	0.00

Development Fund						
	INR			1,411,638.29	coe	0.00
75. IDP-204 Hongenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	JPY	31-03-2009	16,851,000.00	0.00	16,851,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	7,705,996.00	0.00
76. IDP-204A Hongenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	JPY	21-03-2009	244,000.00	0.00	244,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	111,581.69	0.00
UP Uttar Pradesh	JPY		13,345,000.00	13,345,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,702,524.45	0.00	0.00
77. IDP-194 Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh	JPY	10-03-2008	12,657,000.00	12,657,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,460,086.32	0.00	0.00
78. IDP-194A Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Allevation Project	JPY	10-03-2008	688,000.00	688,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			242.438.13	0.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		912,500.00	276,500.00	306,000.00	330,000.00
	INR			11,134,366.89	13,997,084.13	15,898,726.47
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		94.500.00	94,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,805.416.53	0.00	0.00
79. 4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank Management Project	USD	08-06-2007	94,500.00	94,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,805,416.53	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BI Bihar	USD		150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,040,343.70	0.00	0.00
80. 4879-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation	USD	15-01-2008	150,000.,00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,040,343.70	0.00	0.00
HA Haryana	USD		330,000.00	0.00	0.00	330,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	15,898,726.47
81. 7748-IN Haryana Power System Improvement Project	USD	17-08-2009	330,000.00	0.00	0.00	330,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	15,898,726.47
KN Karnataka	USD		32,000.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,288,606.66	0.00	0.00
82. 4872-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	USD	17-01-2008	32,000.00	32,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,288,606.66	0.00	0.00
OR Orissa	USD		306,000.00	0.00	306,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	13,997,084.73	0.00
83. 7576-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	USD	27-01-2009	56,000.oo	0.00	56,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,561,557.88	0.00
84. 7577-IN Orissa State Roads Project	USD	27-01-2009	250,000.00	0.00	250,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11.435,520.25	0.00

IDA IDA	XDR		492,900.00	215,900.00	85,100.00	191,900.00
	INR			13,533,297.70	6,063,908.83	14,360,439.84
AP Andhra Pradesh	XDR		150,700.00	150,700.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,625,611.70	0.00	0.00
85. 3732-1-IN Addl Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	25-01-2008	42,700,00	42,700,00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,676,571.62	0.00	0.00
86. 4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	XDR	08-06-2007	63,000.00	63,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,849,040.09	0.00	0.00
BI Bihar	XDR		89,200.00	89,200.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			5,591,339.30	0.00	0.00
87. 4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)	XDR	09-08-2007	41,400.00	41,400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,595,083.49	0.00	0.00
88. 4380-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation-1	XDR	15-01-2008	47,800.00	47,800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,996,255.81	0.00	0.00
KN Karnataka	XDR		21,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,316,346.70	0.00	0.00
89. 3635-1-In Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	XDR	02-11-2007	21,000.00	21,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,316,346.70	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MP Madhya Pradesh	XDR		64,600.00	0.00	0.00	64,600.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,884,207.47
90. 4632-IN Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	20-07-2009	64,600.00	0.00	0.00	64,600.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,834,207.47
OR Orissa	XDR		85,100.00	0.00	85,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	6,063,908.83	0.00
91. 4472-IN Orissa Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI	XDR	27-01-2009	50,600.00	0.00	50,600.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	3,605,567.41	0.00
92. 4499-IN Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	XDR	27-01-2009	34,500.00	0.00	34,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,458,341.42	0.00
UP Uttar Pradesh	XDR		127,300.00	0.00	0.00	127,300.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	9,526,232.37
93. 4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project-III	XDR	20-07-2009	127,300.00	0.00	0.00	127,300.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	9,526,232.37
IDA IDA	USD		3,765.00	0.00	2,940.00	825.00
	INR			0.00	134,481.79	39,746.82
RJ Rajasthan	USD		825.00	0.00	0.00	825.00

	INR			0.00	0.00	39,746.82
94. Q690-0 IN Rajasthan Livelihoods Project	USD	23-10-2009	825.00	0.00	0.00	825.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	39,746.82
WB West Bengal	USD		2,940.00	0.00	2,940.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	134,481.79	0.00
95. Q6120 West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	USD	19-05-2008	2,940.00	0.00	2,940.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	134,481.79	000
IFAD IFAD	XDR		28,860.00	10,400.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			651,905.03	1,315,390.80	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,315,390.00	0.00
96. 0748-IN Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17-10-2008	18,460.00	0.00	18,460.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	1,315,390.80	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	XDR		10,400.00	10,400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			651,905.03	0.00	0.00
97. 691-IN Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prog. for Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu	XDR	01-11-2007	10,400.00	10,400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			651,905.03	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				210,338,467.73	230,268,155.42	49,521,918.72

Aid, Accounts and Audit Division

(An ISO 9001-2000 Certified Office)

Authorisation of Government Grant from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010

(Amt. in Thousands)

Donor, State Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree. Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of cancellation)	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
EEC E.E.C.	**EUR**		**176,500.00**	**0.00**	**176,500.00**	**0.00**
	INR			0.00	11,475,076.02	0.00
CN Central Government	EUR		176,500.00	0.00	176,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,475,076.02	0.00
1. ECGG023 Sector Policy Support Programme for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA-II)	EUR	26-12-2008	66,500.00	0.00	66,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,323,470.57	0.00
2. ECGG.024 National Rural Health Mission/Reproductive Child Health-II (NRHM/RCH II)	EUR	26-12-2008	110,000.00	0.00	110,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	7,151,605.45	0.00
GLF Global Fund	USD		81,289.08	72,938.45	8,330.62	0.00
	INR			2,937,155.94	381,060.05	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		81,269.08	72,938.46	8,330.62	0.00
	INR			2,937,155.94	381,060.05	0.00

3. 607-G11-H Global Fund Aided HIV/AIDS Control Programme	USD	21-08-2007	63,866.00	63,866.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,571,817.27	0.00	0.00
4. 607-G09-T Consolidating and Scaling up of RNCP interventions in order to move towards	USD	01-04-2007	9,072.46	9,072.46	0.00	0.00
	INR			365,338.67	0.00	0.00
5. 708-G13-H Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacities of the National Health Sys.	USD	01-07-2008	8,330.62	0.00	8,330.62	0.00
	INR			0.00	381,060.05	0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY		146,982.65	0.00	0.00	146,982.65
	INR			0.00	0.00	75,037.44
MS Multistates	JPY		146,982.65	0.00	0.00	146,982.65
	INR			0.00	0.00	75,037.44
6. JPGG036 Consolidated Debt Relief Grant	JPY	02-06-2009	146,982.65	0.00	0.00	146,982.65
	INR			0.00	0.00	75,037.44
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		295,760.00	295,760.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			23,879,613.60	0.00	0.0
CN Central Government	GBP		274,000.00	274,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			22,122,714.79	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. UKGG.067 National AIDS Control Programme Ph. III (NACP-III) Gt 2007	GBP	05-07-2007	95,000.00	95,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			7,670,284.33	0.00	0.00
8. UKGG069 Support of Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality Prog.) Gt. 2007	GBP	09-10-2007	34,000.00	34,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			2,745,154.39	0.00	0.00
9. UKGG072 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (U.E.E.P.)	GBP	11-03-2008	145,000.00	145,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			11,707,276.08	0.00	0.00
WB West Bengal	GBP		21,760.00	21,760.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,756,898.81	0.00	0.00
10. UKGG073 WB Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2: Grant 2008	GBP	31-03-2007	21,760.00	21,760.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			1,756,898.81	0.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		8,840.00	1,350.00	0.00	7,490.00
	INR			54,363.09	0.00	360,852.91
CN Central Government	USD		350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			14,094.14	0.00	0.00
11. TF90250-IN Grant for pre-pration of the Sustainable Urban Transport Project-GEF	USD	24-07-2007	350.00	350.00	0.00	0.00

	INR			14,094.14	0.00	0.00
UR Uttarakhand	USD		8,490.00	1,000.00	0.00	7,490.00
	INR			40,268.96	0.00	360,852.91
12. TF094443 Watershed Management Directorate-Uttarakhand	USD	26-08-2009	7,490.00	0.00	0.00	7,490.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	360,852.91
13. TF58016 Vishnugad Pipaiikoti Hydro Electric Project	USD	24-04-2007	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			40,268.96	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		2,758.50	4,856.80	0.00	0.00
	INR			195,578.32	0.00	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		258.50	1,876.80	0.00	0.00
	INR			75,576.82	0.00	0.00
14. TF091354 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	USD	24-01-2008	0.00	1,476.80	0.00	0.00
	INR			59,469.24	0.00	0.00
15. TF91268 IN Enhancing Capacity for National Innovation Programme	USD	12-12-2007	258.50	400.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			16,107.58	0.00	0.00
HP Himachal Pradesh	USD		0.00	480.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			19,329.10	0.00	0.00
16. TF090256 Grant for Policy Studies Pertaining to the Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Loan	USD	06-07-2007	0.00	480.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			19,329.10	0.00	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			100,672.40	0.00	0.00
17. TF054009 Tsunami Disaster Recovery in India	USD	24-04-2007	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			100,672.40	0.00	0.00
IFAD IFAD	USD		100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,026.90	0.00	0.00
UR Uttarakhand	USD		100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,026.90	0.00	0.00
18. 967-IN Livelihoods Enhancement through Approp. Drudgery Reduction Initiatives in UK	USD	21-01-2008	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,026.90	0.00	0.00
UNDP U.N.D.P.	USD		28,398.80	17,898.80	10,500.00	0.00
	INR			720,766.19	480,292.10	0.00
CN Central Government	USD		28,398.80	17,898.80	10,500.00	0.00
	INR			720,766.19	480,292.10	0.00
19. 00047093 Support to the National Efforts for Mainstreaming of HV	USD	04-06-2007	15,448.80	15,448.80	0.00	0.00
	INR			622,107.24	0.00	0.00

20. 00048262 Sustainable Industries lialization Building Stakeholder Capacities and Involvement	USD	20-11-2007	750.00	750.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			30,201.72	0.00	0.00
21. 00048799 Capacity Development Initative	USD	01-01-2008	900.00	900.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			36,242.06	0.00	0.00
22. 00059517 Coordination and Decision Support System (CDSS) on External Assistance	USD	01-01-2008	800.00	800.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			32,215.17	0.00	0.00
23. 61110 Capacity Building for Local Governance	USD	01-01-2009	5,500.00	0.00	5,500.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	251,581.58	0.00
24. 61112 Support for Operationalization of the National Rural Employment Guarantee	USD	01-01-2009	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	228,710.53	0.00
Back to Back						
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		186,750.00	186,750.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			15,078,164.19	0.00	0.00
AP Andhra Pradesh	GBP		38,000.00	38,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,068,113.73	0.00	0.00
25. UKGG068 Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP	05-09-2007	38,000.00	38,000.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INR			3,068,113.73	0.00	0.00
MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP		101,250.00	101,250.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			8,174,908.29	0.00	0.00
26. UKGG065 Madhya Pradesh Strenthening Performance Management Grant 2007	GBP	23-04-2007	3,250.00	3,250.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			262,404.46	0.00	0.00
27. UKGG066 M.P. Rural Livelihoods Project Phase II: Grant 2007	GBP	08-06-2007	42,000.00	42,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,391,073.07	0.00	0.00
28. UKGG070 Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007	GBP	22-11-2007	56,000.00	56,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			4,521,430.76	0.00	0.00
OR Orissa	GBP		47,500.00	47,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,835,142.16	0.00	0.00
29. UKGG071 Orissa health Sector Support: Grant 2007	GBP	12-12-2007	47,500.00	47,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,835,142.16	0.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		1,790.00	1,000.00	790.00	0.00
	INR			40,268.96	36,136.26	0.00
GU Gujarat	USD		100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,574.21	0.00

30. TF-91901 Developing GUDC as Carbon Intermediary Project	USD	25-07-2008	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	4,574.21	0.00
KN Karnataka	USD		440.00	0.00	440.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	20,126.53	0.00
31. TF092428 Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project	USD	09-07-2008	440.00	0.00	440.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	20,126.53	0.00
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		250.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,435.53	0.00
32. TF 92570-IN Directorate of Institutional Finance	USD	19-09-2008	250.00	0.00	250.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,435.53	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			40,268.96	0.00	0.00
33. TF058018 Preparation of Coal-fired Power station Rehabilitation	USD	06-07-2007	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			40,268.96	0.00	0.00
IDA IDA	USD		802.29	835.00	565.00	0.00
	INR			33,624.58	25,844.29	0.00
BI Bihar	USD		565.00	0.00	565.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	25,844.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34. TF92825-IN Preparation of Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project	USD	29-10-2008	565.00	0.00	565.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	25,844.29	0.00
OR Orissa	USD		237.29	395.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			15,906.24	0.00	0.00
35. TF057792 Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	USD	27-06-2007	237.29	395.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			15,906.24	0.00	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	USD		0.00	440.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			17,718.34	0.00	0.00
36. TF090694 Public Finance Management and Procurement in Rajasthan	USD	21-08-2007	0.00	440.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			17,718.34	0.00	0.00
IFAD IFAD	XDR		370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	26,364.82	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	XDR		370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	26,364.82	0.00
37. 1029-IN Nitigation of Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17-10-2008	370.00	0.00	370.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	26,364.82	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				42,943,561.76	12,424,773.54	435,890.35

Loan-wise Monthly Disbursement Statement of Loans and Grants

As on: 23-11-2009 (L.C. in Millions and Rs. in crores)

From Date: 1 Nov.-2009 To Date: 23-Nov-2009 Donor: All Type: All Loan/Grant: All

Sl. No.	Loan/ Grant	Agreement Date		Loan/ Grant/ State Amt.	Term. Disb. Date		B.E.	Utilisation				% of Utilisation		Claims in Pipe-line	Undrawn Balance
								Upto Last Fin. Year	During the Month	During the Fin. year	Cum. Drawals	w.r.t. B.E.	w.r.t. L/G Amt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
USD															
AP (Andhra Pradesh)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
1.	TF 056829	5-9-2006	USD	0.43	05-09-2010	LC	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.17		39.04	0.00	0.26
	Strengthening Public Financial Management in A.P.					INR	000	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.74			0.00	1.22
	Back-to-Back Grants Total					**INR**	**0.00**	**0.74**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.74**			**0.00**	**1.22**
	Back-to-Back Loans														
2.	4845-IN	8-2-2007	USD	150.00	31-12-2009	LC	47.61	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	50.00
	Third Pradesh Economic Reform Program (APER)					INR	232.00	441.40	0.00	0.00	441.40			0.00	231.90
3.	4857-IN	8-6-2007	USD	94.50	31-12-2012	LC	15.39	6.45	0.00	2.78	9.23	18.09	9.77	1.65	85.27
	Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank Management Project					INR	75.00	26.77	0.00	13.63	40.40			7.62	395.46
	Back-to-Back Loans Total					**INR**	**307.00**	**468.17**	**0.00**	**13.63**	**481.80**			**7.62**	**627.36**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	IBRD	Total		LC		USD	63.00	106.62	0.00	2.78	109.40			1.64	135.53
						INR	307.00	468.91	0.00	13.63	482.55			7.62	628.54
IDA	(IDA)														
Back-to-Back Grants															
4.	TF-57800	6-2-2007	USD	0.68	31-07-2009	LC	0.31	0.35	0.00	0.13	0.48	43.69	70.93	0.00	0.20
	Andhra Pradesh rural water supply and Sanitation Project					INR	1.50	1.56	000	0.65	2.21			0.00	0.92
						USD		0.35	0.00	0.13	0.48	43.69	70.93	0.00	
5.	TF-057811	19-3-2007	USD	0.96	31-12-2009	LC	0.41	0.34	0.00	0.02	0.35	4.68	36.87	0.00	0.61
	A.P. Drought Initiative Project (APDI)					INR	2.00	1.42	0.00	0.09	1.51			0.00	2.82
						USD		0.34	0.00	0.02	0.35	4.68	36.87	0.00	
	Back-to-Back Grants Total					**INR**	**3.50**	**2.98**	**0.00**	**0.74**	**3.72**			**0.00**	**3.73**
	IDA	Total		LC		USD	0.72	0.68	0.00	0.15	0.84			0.00	0.80
				DC		USD		0.68	0.00	0.15	0.84			0.00	
						INR	3.50	2.98	0.00	0.74	3.72			0.00	3.73
	State Total (INR)						**310.50**	**411.89**	**0.00**	**14.37**	**486.27**			**7.62**	**632.31**
AS (Assam)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
6.	2037-IND	10/12/2003	USD	100.00	30-06-2009	LC	4.10	96.53	0.00	3.47	100.00	84.48	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Assam Power Sector Development Project					INR	20.00	411.26	0.00	16.98	428.24			0.00	0.00
7.	2142-IND	16-12-2004	USD	25.00	31-03-2012	LC	4.31	3.40	0.00	0.53	3.93	12.19	15.70	0.00	21.07

	Assam Government and Public Resource Devl. Proj.					INR	21.00	14.04	0.00	2.55	16.60			0.00	97.43
8.	2442-IND	14-10-2008	USD	100.00	31-03-2012	LC	36.94	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	60.00
	Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Dev. Project II					INR	180.00	198.64	0.00	0.00	198.84			0.00	278.28
	Government Loans Total					INR	**221.00**	**624.14**	**0.00**	**19.54**	**643.68**			**0.00**	**376.02**
ADB	Total			LC		USD	45.35	139.93	0.00	3.99	143.93			0.00	81.07
						INR	221.00	624.14	0.00	19.54	643.68			0.00	376.02
IBRD	**(IBRD)**														
Government Loans															
9.	P4330-IN	19-1-2007	USD	2.00	31-03-2011	LC	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27		13.46	0.00	1 73
	Preparation of the Assam State Roads Project					INR	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.18			0.00	8.03
	Government Loan		Total			INR	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	1.18			0.00	8.03
	IBRD		Total	LC		USD	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.27			0.00	1.73
						INR	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.18			0.00	8.03
	State Total (INR):						221.00	625.33	0.00	19.54	644.86			0.00	384.05
BI	**(Bihar)**														
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
10.	2443-IND	10-11-2008	USD	420.00	31-01-2012	LC	51.30	25.90	14.82	16.86	40.75	28.96	9.70	11.54	379.25
	Bihar State Highways Project					INR	250.00	132.89	71.40	71.60	204.49			53.53	1,758.95
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	250.00	132.89	71.40	71.60	204.49			53.53	1,758.95
ADB			Total	LC		USD	51.30	25.90	14.82	16.86	40.75	28.096	9.70	11.54	379.25
						INR	250.00	132.89	71.40	71.60	204.49			53.53	1,758.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
11.	4879-IN	15-1-2008	USD	150.00	31-12-2009	LC	71.59	75.19	0.00	0.00	75.19	0.00	50.13	74.81	74.81
	Bihar Development Policy Operation					INR	348.87	304.57	0.00	0.00	304.57			346.98	346.98
Back-to-Back Loans			**Total**			INR	**348.87**	**304.57**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**304.57**			**346.98**	**346.98**
IBRD		**Total**	**LC**			USD	**71.59**	**75.19**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**75.19**			**74.81**	**74.81**
						INR	348.87	304.57	0.00	0.00	304.57			346.98	346.98
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
12.	57619-IN	5-12-2006	USD	0.12	15-05-2009	LC	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.12		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Bihar Public Expenditure Management Capacity Build					INR	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.03	0.54			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.11	000	0.01	0.12		100.00	0.00	
13.	TF-92825-IN	29-10-2008	USD	0.57	30-11-2010	LC	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		17.70	0.00	0.47
	Preparation of Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project					INR	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49			0.00	2.16
						USD		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		17.10	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants		**Total**				**INR**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.03**	**1.03**			**0.00**	**2.16**
IDA			**Total**	**LC**		**USD**	**0.00**	**0.21**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.22**			**0.00**	**0.47**
				DC		USD		0.21	0.00	0.01	0.22			0.00	
						INR	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.03	1.03			0.00	2.16
State		**Total (INR):**					**598.87**	**438.46**	**71.40**	**71.40**	**510.09**			**400.51**	**2,108.09**
CG (Chhattisgarh)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															

Back-to-Back Loans														
14.	2159-IND	20-3-2005	USD	46.11	31-03-2013	LC	10.54	5.84	0.00	5.85	11.69	55.49	25.34	0.71	34.42
	Chhattisgarh Irrigation Dev. Project					INR	51.34	26.06	1.04	29.37	55.43			3.30	159.65
Back-to-Back Loans Total						**INR**	**51.34**	**26.06**	**1.04**	**29.37**	**55.43**			**3.30**	**159.65**
Government Loans															
15.	2050-IND	14-12-2004	USD	180.00	30-06-2010	LC	51.30	62.03	0.00	0.39	96.60	69.39	54.24	2.54	82.37
	Chhattisgarh State Roads Dev. (Sector) Project					INR	250.00	265.43	1.85	171.14	436.58			11.76	382.05
Government Loans Total						INR	**250.00**	**265.43**	**1.85**	**171.14**	**436.58**			**11.76**	**382.05**
	ADB Total		**LC**			**USD**	**61.84**	**67.87**	**0.39**	**41.45**	**109.31**			**3.25**	**116.80**
						INR	301.34	291.49	2.89	200.52	492.01			15.06	541.70
State Total (INR):							**301.34**	**291.49**	**2.89**	**200.52**	**492.01**			**15.06**	**541.70**
CN (Central Government)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
16.	2445-IND	10-11-2008	USD	130.00	31-12-2010	LC	22.57	20.91	3.83	31.29	52.20	138.61	40.15	5.10	81.83
	Rural Road Sector-II Investment Prog.-Prog. 3					INR	110.00	103.62	17.94	151.28	254.90			23.66	377.38
17.	2527-IND	4-8-2009	USD	100.00	31-12-2011	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	22.39	100.00
	National Highway Corridor (Sector) I Project-Supplementary					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			103.65	463.80
Back-to-Back Loans Total						**INR**	**110.00**	**103.62**	**17.94**	**151.28 .**	**254.90**			**127.51**	**824.64**
Government Loans															
18.	1944-IND	25-8-2003	USD	320.00	30-06-2009	LC	7.18	308.92	0.00	11.08	320.00	154.24	100.00	0.00	0.00
	East-West Corridor Project					INR	35.00	1,326.63	0.00	54.10	1,380.72			0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19.	1981-IND	21-4-2004	USD	212.30	31-12-2009	LC	74.41	126.12	0.49	16.98	143.10	22.83	67.40	0.74	69.20
	Railway Sector Improvement Project					INR	362.58	543.95	2.27	81.75	625.69			3.44	320.95
20.	2029-IND	27-10-2004	USD	400.00	31-12-2009	LC	8.62	389.00	0.00	0.32	389.32	3.72	97.33	10.87	10.68
	National Highways Sector-I Project					INR	42.00	1,656.27	0.00	1.51	1,657.78			50.42	49.52
21.	2281-IND	11-12-2006	USD	1,000.00	30-06-2010	LC	396.06	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	500.00
	Rural Cooperative Credit Restr. and Dev. Prog.					INR	1,930.00	2,288.00	0.00	0.00	2,288.00			0.00	2,319.00
22.	2414-IND	28-3-2008	USD	53.55	30-06-2010	LC	25.65	17.23	0.00	11.14	38.37	43.41	52.97	0.69	25.18
	Rural Road Sector II Investment Program-Project-2					INR	125.00	83.26	2.52	54.11	137.38			3.22	116.79
Government Loans Total						INR	**2,494.58**	**5,898.11**	**4.79**	**191.47**	**6,089.58**			**57.08**	**2,806.27**
Non-Government Loans															
23.	1759-IND	18-12-2001	USD	20.40	31-10-2007	LC	0.00	7.40	0.00	0.00	7.40		36.27	0.00	13.00
	Housing Finance II Project					INR	0.00	40.65	0.00	0.00	40.65			0.00	60.29
24.	1871-IND	5-8-2002	USD	100.00	31-08-2008	LC	0.00	50.40	0.00	0.00	50.40		50.40	0.00	49.60
	Private Sector Infrastructure Facility at State Level					INR	0.00	224.54	0.00	0.00	224.54			0.00	230.04
25.	1968-IND	11-12-2003	USD	25.00	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	21.48	0.00	0.00	21.48		85.90	0.00	3.52
	State Power Sector Reform Project					INR	0.00	91.57	0.00	0.00	91.57			0.00	16.35
26.	2152-IND	3-11-2005	USD	400.00	30-12-2009	LC	40.35	272.77	0.00	47.42	320.19	117.52	80.05	0.00	79.81
	Power Grid Transmission (Sector) Project					INR	196.63	1,167.80	0.00	230.79	1,398.59			0.00	370.18
27.	2404-IND	3-3-2008	USD	300.00	31-03-2013	LC	307.82	179.07	0.00	91.40	270.47	29.69	90.16	0.00	29.53
	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility-Project-1					INR	1,500.00	815.82	0.00	446.86	1,262.67			0.00	136.95
28.	2415-IND	28-3-2008	USD	400.00	30-06-2013	LC	77.37	0.00	0.00	19.31	19.31	24.96	4.83	0.00	380.69

	National Power Grid Development Investment Program (Tranche 1)					INR	377.00	0.00	0.00	93.77	93.77			0.00	1,765.64
29.	2509-IND	26-2-2009	USD	200.00	30-11-2011	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	200.00
	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility-Project-2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	927.60
30.	2510-IND	27-3-2009	USD	200.00	30-06-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	200.00
	National Power Grid Development Investment Program Tranche 2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	927.60
	Non-Government Loans Total					INR	2,073.63	2,340.38	0.00	771.42	3,111.80			0.00	4,434.65
	ADB	Total		LC		USD	960.03	1,893.30	4.86	228.94	2,122.23			39.80	1,739.02
						INR	4,678.21	8,342.11	22.73	1,114.17	9,456.27			184.59	8,065.57
GLF (Global Fund)															
Government Grants															
31.	304-G04-C	1-11-2004	USD	14.82	31-10-2009	LC	0.00	11.05	0.00	0.00	11.05		74.58	6.50	3.77
	GF to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria					INR	0.00	51.27	0.00	0.00	51.27			30.13	17.47
32.	405-G06-H	27-6-2005	USD	122.67	31-07-2010	LC	30.78	65.33	0.00	0.00	65.33	0.00	53.26	74.33	57.34
	Antiretroviral treatment to HIV/AIDS					INR	150.00	313.54	0.00	0.00	313.54			344.76	265.94
33.	405-G08-T	2-2-2005	USD	25.82	31-03-2010	LC	4.10	18.49	0.00	0.00	18.49	0.00	71.61	–0.92	7.33
	Expansion of Rev. National Tuberculosis Cont. Prgm.					INR	20.00	80.28	0.00	0.00	80.28			–4.28	34.00
34.	405-G07-M	27-6-2005	USD	63.54	30-06-2010	LC	10.26	47.36	0.00	0.00	47.36	0.00	74.52	–10.69	16.19
	Intensified Malaria Control Project (MCP)					INR	50.00	203.04	0.00	0.00	203.04			49.57	75.09
35.	607-G11-H	21-8-2007	USD	63.87	30-06-2012	LC	30.78	16.73	0.00	42.40	59.13	137.73	92.58	15.95	4.74
	Global Fund Aided HIV/AIDS Control Programme					INR	150.00	66.54	0.00	204.22	270.76			73.74	21.98
36.	607-G09-T	1-4-2007	USD	9.07	31-03-2012	LC	0.41	8.53	0.00	0.00	8.53	0.00	94.02	0.52	0.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Consolidating and scaling up of RNCP interventions in order to move towards					INR	2.00	36.55	0.00	0.00	36.55			2.40	2.52
37.	708-G13-H	1-7-2008	USD	8.33	30-06-2010	LC	3.08	1.32	0.00	2.42	3.73	78.52	44.83	0.00	4.60
	Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacities of the National Health System					INR	15.00	5.74	0.00	11.73	17.47			0.00	21.32
38.	G02-H-00	9-2-2004	USD	106.37	30-11-2009	LC	0.00	93.18	0.00	15.37	108.55		102.05	0.00	-2.19
	Global Fund assisted HIV Aid Control Project					INR	0.00	400.70	0.00	73.92	474.62			0.00	-10.14
39.	G03-T-00	9-2-2004	USD	29.10	31-03-2009	LC	4.10	23.26	0.00	17.23	40.49	419.89	139.15	12.42	-11.39
	Global Fund assisted HIV Aid Control Project					INR	20.00	100.40	0.00	82.62	183.02			57.61	-52.84
	Government Grants Total					INR	407.00	1,258.05	0.00	372.49	1,630.54			553.92	375.34
	GLF	Total		LC		USD	83.52	285.25	0.00	77.41	362.66			119.43	80.93
						INR	407.00	1,258.05	0.00	372.49	1,630.54			553.92	375.34
GORU (Russian Federation)															
Government Loans															
40.	RUGL005	21-6-1998	USD	2,000.00	31-12-2009	LC	41.04	1,266.15	0.00	23.58	1,289.73	57.45	64.49	0.00	710.27
	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project dt 21-06-98 (Supl)					INR	200.00	5,653.51	0.00	113.04	5,766.55			0.00	3,294.25
41.	RUGL005-AE	21-6-1998	USD	600.00	31-12-2009	LC	82.83	267.82	0.00	0.00	267.82	0.00	44.64	0.00	332.18
	Kudankulam Nuclear Project (for Fuel)					INR	403.62	1,208.19	0.00	0.00	1,208.19			0.00	1,540.63
Government Loans Total						INR	603.12	6,861.70	0.00	113.04	6,974.74			0.00	4,834.89
GORU Total				LC		USD	123.87	1,533.97	0.00	23.58	1,557.55			0.00	1,042.45
						INR	603.62	6,861.70	0.00	113.04	6,974.74			0.00	4,834.89
GOUS (United States of America)															

Government Grants

42.	386-0-496	30-8-1985	USD	49.05	31-01-2009	LC	0.00	47.29	0.00	0.00	47.29		96.41	4.32	1.76
	Programme for Advancement of Comm. Tech					INR	0.00	205.33	0.00	0.00	205.33			20.03	8.13
43.	386-0-515	31-8-1988	USD	30.22	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	16.77	0.00	0.00	16.77		55.48	0.00	13.45
	Technical Assistance and Support					INR	0.00	70.97	0.00	0.00	70.97			0.00	62.40
44.	386-0-525	30-9-1992	USD	35.03	31-03-2012	LC	3.08	24.39	0.00	1.41	25.80	45.84	73.66	0.00	9.23
	Aids Prevention and Control Project					INR	15.00	106.31	0.00	6.82	113.13			0.00	42.86
45.	386-0-527	30-9-1992	USD	158.37	31-03-2012	LC	10.26	137.54	0.00	0.00	137.54	0.00	86.85	1.71	20.83
	Innovations in Family Planning Services					INR	50.00	570.74	0.00	0.00	570.74			7.89	96.61
46.	386-0-542	18-4-2001	USD	57.00	30-09-2010	LC	0.21	3.84	0.00	0.00	3.84	0.00	6.74	0.02	53.16
	Energy Conservation and Commercialization Project					INR	1.00	17.81	0.00	0.00	17.81			0.10	246.54
47.	386-0-544	15-9-1999	USD	41.50	30-06-2011	LC	3.24	12.46	0.00	1.32	13.78	40.77	33.20	0.00	27.72
	Avert Project					INR	15.81	55.00	0.00	6.39	61.38			0.00	128.57
48.	386-0531	12-9-2003	USD	67.00	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	67.00
	Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	310.75
49.	386-0534	10-4-1995	USD	39.21	30-09-2007	LC	0.00	21.30	0.00	0.00	21.30		54.32	0.00	17.91
	Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project					INR	0.00	92.14	0.00	000	92.14			0.00	83.09
50.	386-0546	21-7-2003	USD	16.00	30-09-2007	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		000	0.00	16.00
	Disaster Management Support Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	74.21
Government Grants Total						**INR**	**81.81**	**1,118.29**	**0.00**	**13.20**	**1,131.49**			**28.02**	**1,053.68**
GOUS Total					LC	USD	16.79	263.59	0.00	2.73	266.33			6.04	227.06
						INR	81.81	1,118.29	0.00	13.20	1,131.49			28.02	1,053.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IBRD	(IBRD)														
Government Grants															
51.	TF-055145	12-5-2006	USD	1.00	30-10-2009	LC	0.41	0.39	0.00	0.13	0.52	31.69	52.52	0.00	0.47
	PHRD Grant for Biomass for sustainable Development					INR	2.00	1.74	0.01	0.62	2.36			0.00	2.20
52.	TF90250-IN	24-7-2007	USD	0.35	31-01-2010	LC	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.07	0.31		88.63	0.00	0.04
	Grant for Preparation of the Sustainable Urban Transport Project					INR	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.33	1.39			0.00	0.18
Government Grants Total						**INR**	**2.00**	**2.79**	**0.01**	**0.95**	**3.74**			**0.00**	**2.38**
Government Loans															
53.	4622-IN	27-7-2001	USD	487.12	30-06-2008	LC	10.26	487.12	0.00	0.00	487.12	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project					INR	50.00	2,182.85	0.00	0.00	2,182.85			0.00	0.00
54.	4719-IN	16-12-2003	USD	240.00	31-10-2009	LC	25.65	207.23	2.26	22.69	229.93	88.47	95.80	0.00	10.07
	Allahabad Bypass Project					INR	125.00	908.65	10.51	109.11	1,017.76			0.00	46.71
55.	4753-IN	8-11-2004	USD	99.50	31-03-2010	LC	8.21	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	99.00
	Rural Road Project					INR	40.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.17			0.00	459.17
56.	4764-IN	18-11-2005	USD	620.00	30-06-2010	LC	82.08	339.98	0.00	88.77	428.75	108.14	69.15	0.00	191.25
	Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project					INR	400.00	1,467.00	0.00	430.44	1,897.45			0.00	887.03
57.	4862-IN	2-11-2007	USD	300.00	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	76.03	0.00	0.00	76.03		25.34	0.00	223.97
	Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project					INR	0.00	356.56	0.00	0.00	356.56			0.00	1,038.78
58.	P4150-IN	30-12-2004	USD	0.80	31-03-2010	LC	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.28		34.77	0.00	0.52
	Adv for prep of nati cyclone risk mitigation project					INR	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.26	1.25			0.00	2.41
59.	P4450-IN	17-6-2008	USD	0.00	31-05-2009	LC	0.00	0.30	0.00	-0.30	0.00			0.00	0.00

	National e-Governance Support Project					INR	0.00	1.46	0.00	-1.44	0.01			0.00	0.00
60.	P4510-IN	14-1-2009	USD	1.00	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30		30.00	0.00	0.70
	Capital Markets Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech. Assistance Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	1.49			0.00	3.25
61.	P453-0-IN	24-7-2009	USD	3.00	30-08-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.00
	Dedicated Freight Corridor Eastern Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	13.91
Government Loans Total						**INR**	**615.00**	**4,919.67**	**10.51**	**539.86**	**5,459.53**			**0.00**	**2,451.28**
Non-Government Loans															
62.	4813-IN	2-5-2006	USD	400.00	31-07-2011	LC.	16.89	362.25	0.00	13.89	376.14	82.24	94.04	0.00	23.86
	Power System Development Project-II					INR	82.29	1,513.37	0.00	67.28	1,580.65			0.00	110.66
63.	4870-IN	15-1-2008	USD	400.00	31-03-2013	LC.	54.30	66.00	0.00	15.70	81.70	28.92	20.43	0.00	318.30
	Rampur Hydropower Project					INR	264.58	305.07	0.00	77.62	382.69			0.00	1,476.27
64.	4890-IN	28-3-2008	USD	600.00	31-07-2013	LC	161.20	131.06	0.00	201.85	332.91	125.22	55.49	0.00	267.09
	Fourth Power System Development Project (PSDP-IV)					INR	785.53	582.22	0.00	990.01	1,572.23			0.00	1,238.76
65.	7593-IN	27-1-2009	USD	400.00	31-07-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.77	64.77		16.19	0.00	335.23
	Fourth Power System Development Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	316.56	316.56			0.00	1,554.81
66.	7694-IN	5-6-2009	USD	400.00	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.35	79.35		19.84	0.00	320.65
	Small and Medium Enterprises Financing and Development Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	388.30	388.30			0.00	1,487.17
67.	7787-IN	13-10-2009	USD	1,000.00	30-06-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1,000.00
	Fifth Power System Development Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	4,638.00
Non-Government Loans Total						**INR**	**1,132.40**	**2,400.66**	**0.00**	**1,839.78**	**4,240.44**			**0.00**	**10,505.66**
IBRD Total					**LC**	**USD**	**359.00**	**1,671.34**	**2.26**	**487.27**	**2,158.61**			**0.00**	**2,794.16**
						INR	**1,749.40**	**7,323.13**	**10.52**	**2,380.58**	**9,703.71**			**0.00**	**12,959.32**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
68.	TF-051704	17-9-2004	USD	0.15	30-10-2006	LC	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Bldg Capacity of Village Level Inst. Collaborative					INR	0.50	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.68			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	100.00	0.00	
69.	TF-057113	23-9-2006	USD	0.40	31-10-2008	LC	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Tech. Activities to Government of India for P.P.P. in infrastructure TF					INR	0.25	1.73	0.00	0.00	1.73			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	100.00	0.00	
70.	TF-057503	29-1-2007	USD	0.31	31-10-2008	LC	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Tech. Asstt. for Urban TPT Planning at MOUD					INR	0.50	1.32	0.00	0.00	1.32			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.31	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	100.00	0.00	
71.	TF-091354	24-1-2008	USD	0.00	31-03-2009	LC	0.00	0.15	0.00	–0.15	0.00			0.00	0.00
	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme					INR	0.00	0.71	0.00	–0.72	-0.01			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.15	0.00	–0.15	0.00			0.00	
Government Grants Total						**INR**	**1.25**	**4.43**	**0.00**	**–0.72**	**3.72**			**0.00**	**0.00**
Government Loans															
72.	Q-5270-IN	5-7-2006	USD	0.57	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.18	0.42		72.89	0.00	0.15
	Prep. of Capacity Bldg. for Ind. Poll. Mang Pr.					INR	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.86	1.97			0.00	0.72
						USD		0.24	0.00	0.18	0.42		72.89	0.00	
73.	Q-5680-IN	30-3-2007	USD	0.56	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.09	0.56		100.00	0.02	0.00
	Advance for Preparation of Proposed Integrated Coastal Zone mgmt Project					INR	0.00	2.12	0.00	0.44	2.55			0.07	0.00

						USD		0.47	0.00	0.09	0.56		100.00	0.00	
74.	Q-5910-IN	3-12-2007	USD	1.22	31-03-2010	LC	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.20	0.24		19.99	0.00	0.97
	Adv. for preparation of North East Rural Livelihoods Project					INR	0.00	0.17	0.00	1.01	1.18			0.00	4.51
						USD		0.04	0.00	0.20	0.24		19.99	0.00	
75.	Q-6420-IN	5-12-2008	USD	0.53	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		18.78	0.00	0.43
	IInd Adv. for preparation of proposed integrated Coastal Zone					INR	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50			0.00	2.10
						USD		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		18.78	0.00	
Government Loans Total						**INR**	**0.00**	**3.89**	**0.00**	**2.31**	**6.21**			**0.07**	**7.23**
IDA Total				**LC**		**USD**	**0.26**	**1.86**	**0.00**	**0.32**	**2.18**			**0.02**	**1.56**
				DC		USD		2.15	0.00	0.32	2.47			0.00	
						INR	1.25	8.32	0.00	1.60	9.92			0.07	7.23
OPEC (OPEC)															
Government Loans															
76.	1026-P	1-6-2005	USD	15.00	31-12-2009	LC	1.85	7.18	0.00	0.92	8.10	49.63	53.99	0.00	6.90
	CIPET Expansion Project					INR	9.00	30.23	9.52	14.04	44.28			0.00	31.01
Government loans Total						INR	9.00	30.23	9.52	14.04	44.28			0.00	31.01
OPEC Total				LC		USD	1.85	7.18	0.00	0.92	8.10			0.00	6.90
						INR	9.00	30.23	9.52	14.04	44.28			0.00	32.00
UNDP (UNDP)															
Government Grants															
77.	00012952	1-6-1998	USD	1.21	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.00	1.21
	Coalbed Methane (CBM) Recovery and Commercial Utilization					INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	5.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
78.	00013048	12-1-2007	USD	3.00	31-12-2010	LC	0.41	0.67	0.00	0.30	0.98	74.14	32.62	0.00	2.02
	Biodiversity Conservation through Community based natural resource management					INR	2.00	3.12	0.00	1.47	4.59			0.00	9.34
79.	00044242	1-8-2005	USD	3.00	30-06-2008	LC	0.41	1.97	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.00	65.61	0.00	1.03
	Capacity bldg. for Decentralized Urban Governance					INR	2.00	8.14	0.00	0.00	8.14			0.00	4.77
80.	00047093	4-6-2007	USD	15.45	31-03-2012	LC	1.64	1.92	0.00	1.04	2.96	63.49	19.14	0.00	12.49
	Support to the National Efforts for Mainstreaming of HIV					INR	7.98	8.00	0.00	5.05	13.05			0.00	57.75
81.	00048262	20-11-2007	USD	0.75	31-12-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05		6.60	0.00	0.70
	Sustainable Industrialization-Building Stakeholder capacities and					INR	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.23			0.00	3.24
82.	00048799	1-1-2008	USD	0.90	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.29	0.66		73.87	0.00	0.24
	Capacity Development Intiative					INR	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.43	2.92			0.00	1.09
83.	00050931	29-3-2006	USD	2.00	31-05-2012	LC	0.00	2.23	0.00	0.00	2.23		111.59	0.00	−0.23
	Support to the Operationalization of NREGA					INR	0.00	9.19	0.00	0.00	9.19			0.00	−1.07
84.	00059517	1-1-2008	USD	0.80	31-03-2012	LC	0.41	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	11.81	0.00	0.71
	Coordination and Decision Support System (CDSS) on External Assistance					INR	1.98	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39			0.00	3.26
85.	61110	1-1-2009	USD	5.50	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10		1.82	0.00	5.40
	Capacity Building for Local Governance					INR	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49			0.00	24.96
86.	61112	1-1-2009	USD	5.00	31-12-2012	LC	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95		18.93	0.00	4.05
	Support for Operationalization of the National Rural Employment Guarantee					INR	0.00	4.64	0.00	0.00	4.64			0.00	18.74
87.	IND/02/015	26-8-2002	USD	3.20	30-09-2007	LC	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	1.89		58.92	0.00	1.31

	Umbrella Support Programme Project					INR	0.00	8.16	0.00	0.00	8.16			0.00	6.08
88.	IND/03/01	1-4-2004	USD	4.43	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	4.43
	Vulnerability Reduction thru Community Management					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	20.49
89.	IND/03/010	1-6-2004	USD	9.46	31-12-2009	LC	2.43	10.05	0.00	0.00	10.05	0.00	106.28	0.00	−0.59
	Strengthening State Plans for Human Development					INR	11.83	42.80	0.00	0.00	42.80			0.00	−2.75
90.	IND/03/013	30-6-2004	USD	1.00	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.84		83.50	0.00	0.16
	Promoting Gender Equality					INR	0.00	3.69	0.00	0.00	3.69			0.00	0.76
91.	IND/03/020	1-3-2004	USD	4.60	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00	4.37		95.02	0.00	0.23
	Rural Decentralisation for Poverty Reduction					INR	0.00	19.12	0.00	0.00	19.12			0.00	1.06
92.	IND/03/022	20-1-2003	USD	5.63	30-06-2009	LC	0.41	4.35	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.00	77.32	0.00	1.28
	ICT for Development					INR	2.00	19.29	0.00	0.00	19.29			0.00	5.90
93.	IND/03/023	12-1-2006	USD	1.00	31-03-2008	LC	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95		95.16	0.00	0.05
	Strengthened Access to Justice in India Phase-I					INR	0.00	4.05	0.00	0.00	4.05			0.00	0.22
94.	IND/03/024	1-12-2004	USD	3.00	31-12-2009	LC	0.21	2.92	0.00	0.03	2.95	16.08	98.44	0.00	0.05
	Capacity Building for Access to Information					INR	1.00	12.63	0.00	0.16	12.79			0.00	0.22
95.	IND/03/031	1-9-2003	USD	4.00	30-06-2008	LC	1.33	2.51	0.00	0.00	2.51	0.00	62.68	0.00	1.49
	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods					INR	6.50	11.04	0.00	0.00	11.04			0.00	6.90
96.	IND/03/032	15-7-2003	USD	4.01	14-05-2010	LC	0.21	4.12	0.00	0.00	4.12	0.00	102.83	0.00	−0.11
	Endogenous Tourism Project					INR	1.00	17.80	0.00	0.00	17.80			0.00	—0.52
97.	IND/03/033	14-10-2003	USD	7.00	31-12-2009	LC	0.41	6.29	0.00	0.00	6.29	0.00	89.85	0.00	0.71
	National Strategy for Urban Poor					INR	2.00	27.65	0.00	0.00	27.65			0.00	3.29
98.	IND/03/041	20-8-2003	USD	3.00	31-03-2010	LC	0.41	2.82	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.00	93.94	0.00	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Conserv. of medicinal plants for health-livelihood					INR	2.00	12.23	0.00	0.00	12.23			0.00	0.84
99.	IND/03/043	1-12-2003	USD	6.00	31-01-2008	LC	0.00	5.99	0.00	0.00	5.99		99.80	0.00	0.01
	Social Mobilisation around NRM for Pov. Alleviation					INR	0.00	26.42	0.00	0.00	26.42			0.00	0.06
100.	IND/97/180	30-3-2000	USD	2.13	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	1.45		68.36	0.00	0.67
	Vocational Training for Employment Generation					INR	0.00	6.44	0.00	0.00	6.44			0.00	3.11
Government Grants		Total				INR	40.29	246.79	0.23	8.34	255.13			0.00	173.87
UNDP Total			LC			USD	8.27	56.85	0.05	1.72	58.57			0.00	37.49
						INR	40.29	246.79	0.23	8.34	255.13			0.00	173.87
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
101.	IND/03/P11	1-7-2003	USD	11.50	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57		4.96	0.00	10.93
	Programme for support to Deptt. of Family Welfare					INR	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	2.53			0.00	50.69
102.	IND//03/P15	1-7-2003	USD	2.40	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35		14.74	0.00	2.05
	Advocacy and Communication Project					INR	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.55			0.00	9.49
103.	IND/03/P18	1-9-2003	USD	0.25	31-03-2007	LC	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24		94.85	0.00	0.01
	Capacity building of PRIs on population issues					INR	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	1.05			0.00	0.06
104.	IND/03/P19	1-2-2004	USD	2.86	31-05-2009	LC	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.71	2.99		104.59	0.00	-0.13
	Support to Adolescent Health and Development					INR	0.00	9.76	0.00	3.47	13.23			0.00	-0.61
105.	IND/03/P20	1-11-2003	USD	1.62	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01		0.70	0.00	1.61
	Policy support to the D/o Family Welfare					INR	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05			0.00	7.47
106.	IND/03/P21	1-3-2004	USD	0.40	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		11.69	0.00	0.35
	Technical and Management Support to D/o FW					INR	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21			0.00	1.62

107.	IND/03/P22	1-6-2004	USD	2.85	30-11-2007	LC	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	2.38		83.51	0.00	0.47
	Support to MOHFW Proj. on Population and Development					INR	0.00	10.55	0.00	0.00	10.55			0.00	2.18
108.	IND/03/P26	1-4-2005	USD	20.00	31-12-2008	LC	0.41	15.17	0.00	3.68	18.85	896.27	94.24	0.00	1.15
	RCH-II/Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)					INR	2.00	63.09	0.00	39.01	102.10			0.00	5.34
Government Grants Total						INR	2.00	88.79	0.00	42.47	131.27			0.00	76.24
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.41	21.05	0.00	4.39	25.44			0.00	16.44
						INR	2.00	88.79	0.00	42.47	131.27			0.00	76.24
UPU (Universal Postal Union)															
Government Grants															
109.	IND/014SPR1	6-5-2002	USD	0.67	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32		47.03	0.00	0.36
	Modernization and Computerisation of Int. Mail Exch.					INR	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48			0.00	1.64
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48			0.00	1.64
UPU Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32			0.00	0.36
						INR	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48			0.00	1.64
State Total (INR):							7,572.58	25,278.89	43.01	4,059.94	29,338.83			766.59	27,579.20
DL (Delhi)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
110.	2154-IND	15-12-2005	USD	400.00	31-12-2009	LC	92.35	152.55	2.55	65.32	217.19	70.78	54.48	10.59	182.09
	National Highway Sector-II Project					INR	450.00	671.72	13.19	315.79	987.51			50.98	844.52
Government Loans Total						INR	450.00	671.72	13.19	315.79	987.51			50.98	844.52
ADB Total				LC		USD	92.35	152.55	2.55	65.37	217.81			10.99	182.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						INR	450.00	671.72	13.19	315.79	987.51			50.98	844.52
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
111.	TF57245-IN	28-3-2007	USD	0.49	31-3-2010	LC	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.02	0.27		56.23	0.00	0.21
	Gas Recovery and Reuse from Closure of Three Delhi Landfills					INR	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.12	1.29			0.00	0.99
						USD		1.78	0.00	0.02	1.80		56.23	0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.12	1.29			0.00	0.99
IDA (Total)				LC		USD	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.02	0.27			0.00	0.21
				DC		USD		1.78	0.00	0.02	1.80			0.00	
						INR	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.12	1.29			0.00	0.99
State (Total INR)							450.00	672.89	13.19	315.91	988.80			50.98	845.51
GU (Gujarat)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
112.	TF-91901	25-7-2008	USD	0.10	29-10-2010	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		50.00	0.00	0.05
	Developing GUDC as Carbon Intermediary Project					INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.23
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.23
IBRD Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05			0.00	0.05
						INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.23
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															

113. IND/03/P02	16-12-2004	USD	6.65	30-06-2007	LC	0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	3.52		52.99	0.00	3.12
Integrated Population and Dev. Pr. in Gujrat-Phase-II					INR	0.00	15.49	0.00	0.00	15.49			0.00	14.44
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	15.49	0.00	0.00	15.49			0.00	14.44
UNFPA Total			LC		USD	0.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	3.52			0.00	3.12
					INR	0.00	15.49	0.00	0.00	15.49			0.00	14.44
State Total (INR))						**0.00**	**15.73**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**15.73**			**0.00**	**14.70**
HA (Haryana)														
IBRD (IBRD)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
114. 7748-IN	17-8-2009	USD	330.00	31-12-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83		0.25	0.00	329.18
Haryana Power System Improvement Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
IBRD Total			LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83			0.00	329.18
					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
State Total (INR):						0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85			0.00	1,526.78
HP (Himachal Pradesh)														
ADB (Asian Development Bank)														
Government Loans														
115. 2461-IN	10-11-2008	USD	150.00	31-03-2014	LC	27.70	0.00	0.00	8.45	8.45	30.51	5.63	2.65	141.55
Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment					INR	135.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	41.49			12.30	656.38
Program (HPCEDIP)														
Government Loans Total					INR	135.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	41.49			12.30	656.38
ADB Total			**LC**		**USD**	**27.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**8.45**	**8.45**			**2.65**	**141.55**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						INR	135.00	0.00	0.00	41.49	41.49			12.30	656.38
IBRD	(IBRD)														
Government Loans															
116.	4860-IN	7-8-2007	USD	220.00	30-06-2013	LC	61.56	24.37	0.00	0.00	24.37	0.00	11.08	0.00	195.63
	Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project					INR	300.00	107.79	0.00	0.00	107.79			0.00	904.39
117.	4871-IN	19-11-2007	USD	135.00	31-12-2009	LC	34.89	67.84	0.00	0.00	67.84	0.00	50.25	67.16	67.16
	Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Programme					INR	170.00	266.27	0.00	0.00	266.27			317.50	310.49
Government Loans Total						INR	470.00	374.06	0.00	0.00	374.06			311.50	1,214.88
IBRD Total				LC		USD	96.45	92.21	0.00	0.00	92.21			67.16	262.79
						INR	470.00	374.06	0.00	0.00	374.06			311.50	1,214.88
State Total (INR):							605.00	374.06	0.00	41.49	415.54			323,80	1,869.26
J & K (Jammu and Kashmir)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
118.	2151-IND	17-3-2005	USD	250.00	30-06-2011	LC	55.41	79.41	8.84	30.63	110.04.	55.28	44.02	12.17	139.96
	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in Jammu and Kashmir					INR	270.00	356.13	3.93	145.63	501.77			56.45	649.12
119.	2331-IND	28-12-2007	USD	42.20	31-10-2012	LC	10.12	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71	7.01	1.68	0.00	41.49
	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Prog. (Proj.-1)					INR	49.30	0.00	0.00	3.36	3.36			0.00	192.43
Government Loans Total						INR	319.30	356.13	3.93	149.00	505.13			56.45	841.56
ADB Total				LC		USD	65.52	79.41	0.84	31.34	110.75			12.17	181.45
						INR	319.30	356.13	3.93	149.00	505.13			56.45	841.56

State Total (INR):							319.30	356.13	3.93	149.00	505.13			56.45	841.56
KN (Karnataka)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
120.	1704-IND	19-5-2000	USD	145.00	30-09-2009	LC	6.16	132.27	0.00	10.92	143.19	177.39	98.75	1.92	1.81
	Karnataka Ur. Dev. and Coastal Environment Management					INR	30.00	591.73	0.00	53.29	645.01			8.91	8.41
121.	2312-IND	23-1-2008	USD	33.00	31-12-2011	LC	6.77	1.43	0.00	0.84	2.26	12.39	6.86	0.72	30.74
	North Karnakata Urban Sector Invest. Prog. (Proj. I)					INR	33.00	6.65	0.00	4.04	10.69			3.34	142.55
Government Loans Total						INR	63.00	598.38	0.00	57.33	655.70			12.26	150.97
ADB Total				LC		USD	12.93	133.69	0.00	11.76	146.45			2.64	32.55
						INR	63.00	598.38	0.00	57.33	655.70			12.26	150.97
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
122.	TF-092428	9-7-2008	USD	0.44	29-06-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21		47.92	0.00	0.23
	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02			0.00	1.06
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02			0.00	1.06
Back-to-Back Loans															
123.	4818-IN	2-5-2006	USD	216.00	30-04-2012	LC	51.30	39.53	0.68	6.13	45.66	11.95	21.14	0.00	170.34
	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project					INR	250.00	175.44	3.15	29.28	204.72			0.00	790.02
124.	4872-IN	17-1-2008	USD	32.00	31-01-2012	LC	10.26	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	2.38	0.11	31.24
	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project					INR	50.00	3.52	0.00	0.00	3.52			0.53	144.89
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	300.00	178.96	3.15	29.28	208.23			0.53	934.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government Loans															
125.	4730-IN	18-2-2005	USD	39.50	31-03-2010	LC	4.10	31.65	0.00	0.47	32.12	11.33	81.32	0.00	7.38
	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project					INR	20.00	138.96	0.00	2.30	141.26			0.00	34.23
Government Loans Total						INR	20.00	138.96	0.00	2.30	141.26			0.00	34.23
IBRD Total				LC		USD	65.67	71.95	0.68	6.81	78.76			0.11	209.18
						INR	320.00	317.92	3.15	32.60	350.52			0.53	970.20
IDF [IDF (West Bengal)]															
Government Grants															
126.	TF-53451-IN	24-5-2004	USD	0.40	23-05-2007	LC	0.00	0.41	0.00	-0.01	0.40		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Improv. Public Expdr. Magmt. in education, in Karnataka					INR	0.00	1.77	0.00	-0.04	1.73			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	1.77	0.00	-0.04	1.73			0.00	0.00
IDF Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.41	0.00	-0.01	0.40			0.00	0.00
						INR	0.00	1.77	0.00	-0.04	1.73			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							383.00	918.07	3.15	89.88	1,007.95			12.79	1,121.16
KR (Kerala)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
127.	2226-IND	8-12-2006	USD	221.20	30-06-2012	LC	30.78	10.28	0.00	9.06	19.35	29.45	8.75	0.00	201.85
	Kerala Sustainable Urban Dev. Project					INR	150.00	46.85	0.00	43.48	90.33			0.00	936.20
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	150.00	46.85	0.00	43.48	90.33			0.00	936.20
ADB Total				LC		USD	30.78	10.28	0.00	9.06	19.35			0.00	201.85
						INR	150.00	48.85	0.00	43.48	90.33			0.00	936.20

IBRD (IBRD)														
Government Loans														
128.	4653-IN	6-5-2002	USD	255.00	31-12-2010	LC	51.30	158.05	0.56	9.55	167.60	18.61	65.73	0,00	87.40
	Kerala State Transport Project					INR	250.00	711.28	2.64	46.49	757.77			0.00	404.36
Government Loans Total						INR	250.00	711.28	2.64	48.49	757.77			0.00	404.36
IBRD Total				LC		USD	51.30	158.05	0.56	9.55	167.60			0.00	87.40
						INR	250.00	711.28	2.64	48.49	757.77			0.00	404.36
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Loans															
129.	IND/03/P03	20-12-2004	USD	0.94	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18		18.86	0.00	0.76
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. Phase-II					INR	0.00	0.78	0,00	0.00	0.78			0.00	3.51
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.78			0.00	3.51
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18			0.00	0.76
						INR	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.78			0.00	3.51
State Total (INR):							400.00	758.91	2.64	89.97	848.88			0.00	1,345.73
MH (Maharashtra)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
130.	4796-IN	19-8-2005	USD	325.00	31-03-2012	LC	51.30	72.58	7.82	41.88	114.45	81.62	35.22	0.00	210.55
	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project					INR	250.00	329.47	36.75	200.79	530.26			0.00	976.35
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	250.00	329.47	36.75	200.79	530.26			0.00	976.35
Government Loans															
131.	4665-IN	5-8-2002	USD	463.00	31-12-2009	LC	102.61	217.36	5.05	52.57	269.93	51.23	58.30	1.40	193.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mumbai Urban Transport Project					INR	500.00	986.73	20.08	242.05	1,228.79			6.48	895.57
Government Loans Total						INR	500.00	986.73	20.08	242.05	1,228.79			6.48	895.57
IBRD Total				LC		USD	153.91	289.94	12.87	94.44	384.38			1.40	403.62
						INR	750.00	1,316.20	56.83	442.84	1,759.04			6.48	1,871.92
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
132.	IND/03/P050	1-7-2003	USD	9.19	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.25		35.42	0.00	5.93
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. Maharashtra Ph.-II					INR	0.00	14.45	0.00	0.00	14.45			0.00	27.42
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	14.45	0.00	0.00	14.45			0.00	27.42
UNFPA (Total)				LC		USD	0.00	3.25	0.00	0.00	3.25			0.00	5.93
						INR	0.00	14.45	0.00	0.00	14.45			0.00	27.42
State Total (INR):							750.00	1,330.65	56.83	442.84	1,773.50			6.48	1,893.34
MP (Madhya Pradesh)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
133.	2323-IND	12-4-2007	USD	106.00	31-12-2010	LC	32.06	39.84	8.53	24.35	64.19	73.93	60.55	0.00	42.35
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program—Project 1					INR	156.25	174.12	2.51	117.36	281.47			0.00	195.77
134.	2324-IND	12-4-2007	USD	45.00	31-03-2011	LC	15.39	9.96	0.14	6.37	16.33	41.41	36.30	0.00	28.81
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program—Project 2					INR	75.00	43.35	0.67	30.78	74.15			0.00	133.18
135.	2330-IND	23-7-2007	USD	320.00	31-12-2010	LC	92.35	90.57	13.25	76.53	167.10	82.82	52.22	0.00	166.16

	Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project-II					INR	450.00	405.87	61.69	368.23	774.10			0.00	768.14
136.	2346-IND	23-8-2007	USD	144.00	30-06-2011	LC	44.89	69.13	0.11	38.60	107.73	85.99	74.81	0.00	36.27
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (MFF)—Project					INR	218.75	312.32	0.54	187.34	499.66			0.00	168.22
137.	2347-IND	7-3-2008	USD	90.00	30-06-2011	LC	47.20	9.48	0.39	7.50	16.98	15.89	18.87	0.20	73.02
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program—Project 4					INR	230.00	45.46	1.84	36.32	81.78			0.90	338.67
138.	2456-IND	10-11-2008	USD	71.00	30-09-2011	LC	30.78	4.45	0.57	.2.10	6.55	6.82	9.22	0.73	64.45
	Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. Proj. in Madhya Pradesh (Suppl.)					INR	150.00	21.90	2.67	10.23	32.13			3.39	298.93
139.	2520-IND	27-5-2009	USD	166.00	30-06-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	166.00
	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Proj.-5)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	769.91
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	1,280.00	1,003.01	69.91	750.26	1,753.27			4.29	2,611.78
Government Loans															
140.	2046-IND	9-3-2005	USD	181.00	31-03-2011	LC	45.97	77.24	0.00	20.50	97.75	44.60	54.00	6.20	83.25
	Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. in Madhya Pradesh					INR	224.00	341.42	0.00	100.16	441.58			28.74	386.12
Government Loans Total						INR	224.00	341.42	0.00	100.16	441.58			28.74	386.12
ADB Total				LC		USD	308.64	300.67	15.01	175.96	476.62			7.12	646.38
						INR	1,504.00	1,344.43	61.91	850.42	2,194.85			33.03	2,997.90
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
141.	TF92570-IN	19-9-2008	USD	0.25	19-01-2012	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		21.20	0.00	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Directorate of Institutional Finance					INR	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26			0.00	0.91
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26			0.00	0.91
Government Loans															
142.	4750-IN	30-11-2004	USD	394.02	31-03-2011	LC	61.56	79.38	3.15	28.18	107.56	45.78	27.30	0.58	286.46
	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project					INR	300.00	353.74	14.51	135.31	489.05			2.70	1,328.61
Government Loans Total						INR	300.00	353.74	14.51	135.31	489.05			2.70	1,328.61
IBRD Total				LC		USD	61.56	79.43	3.15	28.18	107.61			0.58	286.66
						INR	300.00	354.00	14.51	135.31	489.31			2.70	1,329.52
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															
143.	TF053826	3-2-2005	USD	0.94	28-02-2009	LC	0.00	1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94		100.00	0.00	0.00
	Capacity Building for Community Forest Management					INR	0.00	4.88	0.00	–0.99	3.89			0.00	0.00
						USD	—	1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94		100.00	0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	4.88	0.00	–0.99	3.89			0.00	0.00
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.00	1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		1.14	0.00	–0.20	0.94			0.00	
						INR	0.00	4.88	0.00	–0.99	3.89			0.00	0.00
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
144.	IND/03/P04	1-7-2003	USD	9.43	3-12-2007	LC	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	2.53		26.79	0.00	6.90
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. in Madhya Pradesh Phase-II					INR	0.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	11.10			0.00	32.02

Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	11.10			0.00	32.02
UNFPA Total			LC			USD	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	2.53			0.00	6.90
						INR	0.00	11.10	0.00	0.00	11.10			0.00	32.02
State Total (INR):							1,804.00	1,714.41	84.42	984.74	2,699.15			35.73	4,359.44
MS (Multistates)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
145.	0005-IND	12-5-2005	USD	100.00	31-10-2009	LC	8.69	82.70	0.40	7.76	90.45	89.22	90.45	2.67	9.55
	Asian Tsunami Fund Grant					INR	42.36	352.52	1.88	37.59	390.11			12.35	44.28
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	42.36	352.52	1.88	37.59	390.11			12.35	44.28
Back-to-Back Loans															
146.	2166-IND	12-5-2005	USD	100.00	31-10-2009	LC	28.73	70.43	0.20	14.98	85.41	52.13	85.41	2.85	14.59
	Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project					INR	140.00	305.74	0.94	72.72	378.47			13.24	67.68
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	140.00	305.74	0.94	72.72	378.47			13.24	67.68
Government Loans															
147.	2018-IND	25-11-2004	USD	366.44	30-06-2009	LC	30.95	345.28	0.00	21.16	366.44	68.39	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rural Roads Sector-I Project					INR	150.80	1,480.46	0.00	102.14	1,582.60			0.00	0.00
148.	2248-IND	29-8-2006	USD	173.91	30-06-2009	LC	13.95	158.10	0.00	15.81	173.91	113.27	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rural Roads Sector II Investment—Program 1					INR	68.00	689.90	0.00	76.38	766.28			0.00	0.00
149.	2528-IND	4-8-2009	USD	30.00	31-10-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	30.00
	National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog—Project-I					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	139.14
Government Loans Total						INR	218.20	2,170.36	0.00	178.52	2,348.88			0.00	139.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ADB Total				LC		USD	82.32	856.51	0.60	59.70	716.21			5.54	54.34
						INR	401.16	2,828.62	2.83	288.84	3,117.46			25.59	251.10
GOUS (United States of America)															
Government Grants															
150.	386-0-545	30-9-2002	USD	20.00	30-09-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	20.00
	State Fiscal Management Reform					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	92.70
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	92.70
GOUS Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	20.00
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	92.70
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
151.	TF-058018	6-7-2007	USD	1.00	10-04-2010	LC	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.09	0.70		69.60	0.00	0.30
	Preparation of Coal-fired Power Station Rehabilitation					INR	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.43	3.04			0.00	1.41
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.43	3.04			0.00	1.41
Back-to-Back Loans															
152.	4749-IN	19-1-2006	USD	104.96	30-06-2012	LC	20.52	17.65	0.05	3.95	21.60	19.25	20.57	0.00	83.43
	India: Hydrology Project—Phase II					INR	100.00	77.92	0.24	19.16	97.08			0.00	386.71
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	100.00	77.92	0.24	19.16	97.08			0.00	386.71
IBRD Total				LC		USD	20.52	18.25	0.05	4.04	22.30			0.00	83.74
						INR	100.00	80.52	0.24	19.59	100.11			0.00	388.12
IDA (IDA)															

Government Grants

153.	TF054009	24-4-2007	USD	2.50	31-10-2009	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.50	2.50
	Tsunami Disaster Recovery in India					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.32	11.56
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.32	11.56
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.50	2.50
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			2.32	11.56

UNDP (UNDP)

Government Grants

154.	IND/02/006	19-8-2002	USD	34.00	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	33.36	0.00	0.00	33.36	0.00	98.11	0.00	0.64
	Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme					INR	0.01	147.21	0.00	0.00	147.21			0.00	2.97
Government Grants Total						INR	0.01	147.21	0.00	0.00	147.21			0.00	2.97
UNDP Total				LC		USD	0.00	33.36	0.00	0.00	33.36			0.00	0.64
						INR	0.01	147.21	0.00	0.00	147.21			0.00	2.97
State Total (INR):							501.17	3,056.35	3.07	308.43	3,364.78			27.91	745.33

MZ (Mizoram)

ADB (Asian Development Bank)

Government Loans

155.	2536-IND	17-9-2009	USD	94.00	31-01-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	47.00		50.00	0.00	47.00
	Mizoram Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	217.28
156.	2537-IND	17-0-2009	USD	6.00	31-01-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	6.00
	Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	27.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	245.02
ADB Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	47.00			0.00	53.00
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	245.02
State Total (INR)							0.00	0.00	0.00	221.46	221.46			0.00	245.02
OR (Orissa)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
157.	2444-IND	25-2-2009	USD	16.50	31-03-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.05	16.50
	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.21	76.53
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.21	76.53
ADB Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.05	16.50
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.21	76.53
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
158.	TF.-055552	19-1-2006	USD	1.30	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.10	0.96		73.44	0.00	0.35
	Japan SDF Grant for Orissa Fund for Dev. Initiative					INR	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.49	4.00			0.00	1.61
Back-To-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.49	4.00			0.00	1.61
Back-To-Back Loans															
159.	7576-IN	27-1-2009	USD	56.00	31-12-2014	LC	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.14	2.28		4.08	0.00	53.72
	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project					INR	0.00	10.78	0.00	0.68	11.46			0.00	249.14

160.	7577-IN	27-1-2009	USD	250.00	30-04-2015	LC	0.00	0.48	0.00	8.54	9.02		3.61	0.00	240.98
	Orissa State Roads Project					INR	0.00	1.98	0.00	40.91	42.90		0.00		1,174.67
Back-To-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	12.76	0.00	41.59	54.35			0.00	1,366.81
IBRD Total				LC		USD	0.00	3.48	0.00	8.78	12.26			0.00	295.05
						INR	0.00	16.28	0.00	42.08	58.35			0.00	1,368.42
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
161.	TF-057792	27-6-2007	USD	0.24	25-03-2008	LC	0.21	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project					INR	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	100.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97			0.00	0.00
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.21	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	
						INR	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97			0.00	0.00
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
162.	IND/03/P06	1-7-2003	USD	7.74	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	1.53		19.82	0.00	6.20
	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. in Orissa Ph.-II					INR	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	6.74			0.00	28.77
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	6.74			0.00	28.77
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	1.53			0.00	6.20
						INR	0.00	6.74	0.00	0.00	6.74			0.00	28.77
State Total (INR):							1.00	23.99	0.00	42.08	66.07			0.21	1,473.72
OT (Others)															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
163.	New Loans	1-1-1900	USD	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	65.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
ADB Total				LC		USD	65.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
						INR	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
UNDP (UNDP)															
Government Grants															
164.	New Grant	1-1-1900	USD	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	27.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	27.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
UNDP Total				LC		USD	5.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	27.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
165.	New Grant	1-1-1900	USD	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

State Total (INR):							352.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
PU (Punjab)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
166.	4843-IN	26-2-2007	USD	250.00	05-06-2012	LC	61.56	106.19	0.00	4.08	110.27	6.62	44.11	0.00	139.73
	Punjab State Road Sector Project					INR	300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	648.09
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	648.09
IBRD Total				LC		USD	61.56	106.19	0.00	4.08	110.27			0.00	139.73
						INR	300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	648.09
State Total (INR):							300.00	447.63	0.00	19.54	467.18			0.00	648.09
RJ (Rajasthan)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
167.	2366-IND	17-1-2008	USD	60.00	31-12-2012	LC	10.26	3.05	1.17	4.63	7.68	45.12	12.81	1.25	52.32
	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)					INR	50.00	14.72	5.46	22.23	36.98			5.78	242.64
168.	2506-IND	18-2-2009	USD	150.00	30-06-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	1.22	150.00
	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-2)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			5.67	695.70
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	50.00	14.72	5.46	22.23	36.98			11.45	938.34
Government Loans															
169.	1647-IND	1-12-1999	USD	250.00	31-03-2009	LC	10.26	238.61	0.00	11.39	250.00	110.99	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project					INR	50.00	1,066.59	0.00	55.67	1,122.27			0.00	.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government Loans Total						INR	50.00	1,066.59	0.00	55.67	1,122.27			0.00	0.00
ADB Total				LC		USD	20.52	241.67	1.17	16.02	257.68			2.47	203.48
						INR	100.00	1,081.31	5.46	77.90	1,159.21			11.45	938.34
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
170.	200065482	23-8-2001	USD	0.75	30-06-2006	LC	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23		31.19	0.00	0.52
	Solar Thermal Power Project—Mathania					INR	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10			0.00	2.39
Government Grant Total						INR	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10			0.00	2.39
GODE Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.23			0.00	0.52
						INR	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10			0.00	2.39
IDA (IDA)															
Back-To-Back Loans															
171.	Q-690-0-IN	23-10-2009	USD	0.83	01-10-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.20	0.83
	Rajasthan Livelihoods Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.93	3.83
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-To-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.93	3.83
IDA total				LC		USD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.20	0.83
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.93	3.83
UNFPA (UNFPA)															
Government Grants															
172.	IND/03/07	1-7-2003	USD	10.01	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	4.11		41.08	0.00	5.90

	Integrated Population and Dev. Proj. in Rajasthan Ph.-II					INR	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	18.14			0.00	27.36
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	18.14			0.00	27.36
UNFPA Total				LC		USD	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	4.11			0.00	5.90
						INR	0.00	18.14	0.00	0.00	18.14			0.00	27.36
State Total (INR):							100.00	1,100.56	5.46	77.90	1,178.46			12.37	971.92
TN (Tamil Nadu)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-To-Back Loans															
173.	4798-IN	14-9-2005	USD	300.00	31-03-2012	LC	76.95	94.26	0.67	17.74	111.99	23.05	37.33	0.00	188.01
	Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project					INR	375.00	409.72	3.15	86.33	496.05			0.00	871.98
174.	4846-IN	12-2-2007	USD	335.00	31-03-2013	LC	25.65	26.64	0.00	9.88	36.53	38.52	10.90	0.00	298.47
	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies					INR	125.00	111.98	0.00	47.69	159.67			0.00	1,384.32
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	4255-IN														
Back-To-Back Loans Total						INR	500.00	521.70	3.15	134.02	655.72			0.00	2,256.30
Government Loans															
175.	4706-IN	28-8-2003	USD	348.00	31-03-2010	LC	90.29	267.54	4.50	47.19	314.73	52.26	90.44	0.00	33.27
	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project					INR	440.00	1,175.53	20.62	226.45	1,401.98			0.00	154.31
Government Loans Total						INR	440.00	1,175.53	20.62	226.45	1,401.98			0.00	154.31
IDRD Total				LC		USD	192.90	388.44	5.17	74.80	463.25			0.00	519.75
						INR	940.00	1,697.23	23.76	360.47	2,057.70			0.00	2,410.60
State Total (INR)							940.00	1,697.23	23.76	360.47	2,057.70			0.00	2,410.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UP (Uttar Pradesh)															
IBRD (IBRD)															
Back-To-Back Grants															
176.	TF 056882	28-6-2006	USD	0.17	30-11-2009	LC	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05		32.84	0.00	0.11
	Capacity Building of the Finance Department of Uttar Pradesh					INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.52
Back-To-Back Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24			0.00	0.52
Government Loans															
177.	4684-IN	19-2-2003	USD	488.00	31-12-2009	LC	102.61	382.71	1.03	22.26	404.98	21.70	82.99	0.00	83.02
	Uttar Pradesh State Road Project					INR	500.00	1,676.53	4.85	105.97	1,782.50			0.00	385.06
Government Loans Total						INR	500.00	1,676.53	4.85	105.97	1,782.50			0.00	385.06
IBRD Total				LC		USD	102.61	382.77	1.03	22.26	405.03			0.00	83.14
						INR	500.00	1,676.77	4.85	105.97	1,782.74			0.00	385.58
State Total (INR)							500.00	1,676.77	4.85	105.97	1,782.74			0.00	385.58
UR (Uttarakhand)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
178.	2308-IND	25-10-2007	USD	50.00	31-03-2012	LC	24.22	8.25	2.07	13.01	21.26	53.74	42.52	0.31	28.74
	Uttaranchal State Road Investment Prog.					INR	118.00	35.66	9.73	61.85	97.51			1.44	1133.30
179.	2309-IND	22-2-2007	USD	41.92	31-12-2011	LC	12.00	2.80	0.03	1.47	4.27	12.77	10.20	0.00	37.65
	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program—Project 1					INR	58.50	12.77	0.60	7.18	19.95			0.00	174.60
180.	2410-IND	23-10-2008	USD	60.00	31-12-2012	LC	2.05	1.60	0.75	0.73	2.33	35.49	3.88	0.00	57.67

	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program					INR	10.00	7.98	3.41	3.41	11.38		0.00	267.48
181.	2458-IND	10-2-2009	USD	140.00	31-03-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.07	6.07	4.34	0.00	133.93
	Uttarakhand State Road Investement Program—Project 2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.60	29.60		0.00	621.15
182.	2498-IND	25-2-2009	USD	62.40	30-06-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.73	4.37	0.00	59.67
	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investement Program—Project 2					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00		0.00	276.76
183.	2502-IND	25-2-2009	USD	30.60	30-6-2012	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.60
	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investement Program—Project 3					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	141.92
Government Loans Total						INR	186.50	56.40	13.74	115.03	171.43		1.44	1,615.22
ADB Total				LC		LC	38.27	12.65	2.93	24.02	36.66		0.31	348.26
						INR	186.50	56.40	13.74	115.03	171.43		1.44	1,615.22
IBRD (IBRD)														
Government Grants														
184.	TF-58016	24-4-2007	USD	1.00	30-09-2009	LC	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.12	1.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Vishnugad Pipalikoti Hydro Electric Project					INR	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.56	4.31		0.00	0.00
185.	TF-094443	26-8-2009	USD	7.49	31-08-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	7.49
	Watershed Management Directorate—Uttarakhand					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.25	34.74
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.56	4.31		3.25	34.74
IBRD Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.12	1.00		0.70	7.49
						INR	0.00	3.75	0.00	0.56	4.31		3.25	34.74
IFAD (IFAD)														
Government Grants														
186.	967-IN	21-1-2008	USD	0.10	20-01-2010	LC	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	40.00	0.00	0.06
	Livelihoods Enhancement through Approp. Drudgery Reduction					INR	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19		0.00	0.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04		40.00	0.00	
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19			0.00	0.28
IFAD Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04			0.00	0.06
				DC		USD		0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19			0.00	0.28
State Total (INR)							186.50	60.34	13.74	115.59	175.93			4.68	1,650.42
WB (West Bengal)															
ADB (Asian Development Bank)															
Government Loans															
187.	1813-IND	18-12-2007	USD	177.77	31-12-2010	LC	30.58	99.99	0.70	16.89	116.18	55.23	65.75	0.26	60.59
	Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project					INR	149.00	438.98	3.28	81.79	520.77			1.21	282.71
188.	1870-IND	10-12-2002	USD	79.21	30-06-2009	LC	18.44	45.28	0.28	9.54	54.83	51.74	69.22	0.39	24.66
	WB Corridor Development Project					INR	89.86	199.67	1.31	46.54	246.21			1.82	113.00
189.	2293-IND	21-2-2007	USD	80.00	31-12-2010	LC	30.78	14.13	0.80	7.64	21.78	24.83	27.22	0.42	58.02
	Kolkata Environmental Imp. Project...Supplementary					INR	150.00	63.06	3.76	36.91	99.97			1.94	270.87
Government Loans Total						INR	388.86	701.71	8.34	162.24	866.95			4.97	675.58
ADB Total				LC		USD	79.80	159.41	1.78	34.07	193.48			1.07	143.27
						INR	388.86	701.71	8.34	165.24	866.95			4.97	665.58
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
190.	TF-57825-IN	5-3-2007	USD	0.30	31-03-2009	LC	0.31	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.30	32.86	100.00	0.00	0.00

	Capacity Building of the Department of Power in West Bengal under DFID					INR	1.50	0.90	0.00	0.51	1.41			0.00	0.00
						USD		0.20	0.00	0.10	0.30	32.86	100.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	1.50	0.90	0.00	0.51	1.41			0.00	0.00
Back-to-Back Loans															
191.	Q-6120	19-5-2009	USD	2.94	30-06-2010	LC	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.10	0.40		13.57	0.00	2.54
	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project					INR	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.47	1.77			0.00	11.75
						USD		0.30	0.00	0.10	0.40		13.57	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.47	1.77			0.00	11.75
IDA Total				LC		USD	0.31	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.70			0.00	2.54
				DC		USD		0.50	0.00	0.20	0.70			0.00	
						INR	1.50	2.20	0.00	0.99	3.18			0.00	11.79
UNDP (UNDP)															
Government Grants															
192.	IND/03/040	20-8-2003	USD	0.50	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09		18.16	0.00	0.41
	Strengthening Sustainable livelihoods in Sundarbun					INR	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40			0.00	1.90
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40			0.00	1.90
UNDP Total				LC		USD	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09			0.00	0.41
						INR	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40			0.00	1.90
State Total (INR)							390.36	704.31	8.34	166.23	870.54			4.97	679.20
USD Total		USD		LC		USD	3,485.96	9,541.22	70.75	1,627.17	11,168.39				11,704.63
XDR															
AP (Andhra Pradesh)															

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
193.	3732-1-IN	25-1-2008	XDR	42.70	30-12-2009	LC	3.35	23.52	0.00	7.82	31.34	233.31	73.39	7.03	11.36
	Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project					INR	25.00	162.28	0.00	59.40	221.68			52.46	84.84
						USD		37.02	0.00	12.25	49.27	233.31	73.39	0.00	
194.	4254-IN	8-2-2007	XDR	50.80	31-12-2009	LC	16.61	33.84	0.00	0.00	33.84	0.00	66.61	0.00	16.96
	Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Program					INR	123.96	226.11	0.00	0.00	226.11			0.00	126.63
						USD		51.17	0.00	0.00	51.17	0.00	66.61	0.00	
195.	4291-IN	8-6-2007	XDR	63.00	31-12-2012	LC	10.05	3.28	0.00	2.44	5.72	24.24	9.08	1.02	57.28
	Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project					INR	75.00	20.94	0.00	18.27	39.21			7.63	427.71
						USD		5.22	0.00	3.75	8.97	24.24	9.08	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	223.96	409.33	0.00	77.67	487.00			60.09	639.18
Government Loans															
196.	3692-IN	8-10-2002	XDR	85.50	31-03-2010	LC	0.94	71.57	0.00	2.75	74.33	293.49	86.93	0.08	11.17
	Andhra Pradesh Community Forest Management Project					INR	7.00	473.58	0.00	20.70	494.28			0.59	83.43
						USD		106.95	0.00	4.24	111.19	293.49	86.93	0.00	
197.	3732-IN	3-4-2003	XDR	114.00	31-12-2009	LC	3.35	113.04	0.00	0.96	114.00	28.53	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project					INR	25.00	741.86	0.00	7.13	748.98			0.00	0.00
						USD		167.64	0.00	1.42	169.05	28.53	100.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	32.00	1,215.44	0.00	27.82	1,243.26			0.59	83.43

IDA total			LC		LC	34.30	245.26	0.00	13.96	259.22			8.13	96.78
			DC		USD		368.96	0.00	21.65	389.65			0.00	
					INR	255.96	1,624.77	0.00	105.49	1,730.25			60.69	722.61
State Total (INR):						255.96	1,624.77	0.00	105.49	1,730.25			60.69	722.61
AS (Assam)														
IDA (IDA)														
Government Loans														
198. 4013-IN	14-1-2005	XDR	105.00	31-03-2010	LC	20.10	38.79	0.50	23.22	62.01	115.50	59.05	0.36	42.99
Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project					INR	150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
					USD		59.89	0.79	35.74	95.63	115.50	59.50	0.00	
Government Loans Total					INR	150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
IDA Total			LC		XDR	20.10	38.79	0.50	23.22	62.01			0.36	42.99
			DC		USD		59.89	0.79	35.74	95.63			0.00	
					INR	150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
State Total (INR):						150.00	265.33	3.73	173.29	438.62			2.68	321.03
BI (Bihar)														
IDA (IDA)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
199. 4323-IN	9-8-2007	XDR	41.40	31-10-2012	LC	3.35	2.85	0.00	0.98	3.83	29.36	9.25	0.00	37.57
Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)					INR	25.00	18.50	0.00	7.47	25.97			0.00	280.51
					USD		4.46	0.00	1.54	6.00	29.36	9.25	0.00	
200. 4380-IN	15-1-2008	XDR	47.80	31-12-2009	LC	23.41	23.90	0.00	0.00	23.90	0.00	50.00	23.90	23.90
Bihar Development Policy Operation-1					INR	174.68	158.04	0.00	0.00	158.04			178.45	178.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		39.09	0.00	0.00	39.09	0.00	50.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	199.68	176.54	0.00	7.47	184.02			178.45	458.97
IDA Total				LC		XDR	26.76	26.75	0.00	0.98	27.73			23.90	61.47
				DC		USD		43.55	0.00	1.54	45.09			0.00	
						INR	199.68	176.54	0.00	7.47	184.02			178.45	458.97
State Total (INR):							199.68	176.54	0.00	7.47	184.02			178.45	458.97
CG (Chhattisgarh)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
201.	3749-IN	18-8-2003	XDR	68.94	31-03-2010	LC	13.40	34.48	0.00	2.52	37.00	18.79	53.67	1.04	31.93
	Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project					INR	100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
						USD		52.61	0.00	3.86	56.47	18.79	53.67	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
IDA Total				LC		XDR	13.40	34.48	0.00	2.52	37.00			1.04	31.93
				DC		USD		52.61	0.00	3.86	56.47			0.00	
						INR	100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
State Total (INR):							100.00	230.87	0.00	18.66	249.53			7.76	238.45
CN (Central Government)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
202.	3777-INR	29-9-2003	XDR	17.22	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	17.34	0.00	-0.12	17.22		100.00	0.00	0.00

	Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project					INR	0.00	113.65	0.00	-0.92	112.74			0.00	0.00
						USD		25.60	0.00	-0.19	25.41		100.00	0.00	
203.	3952-IN	23-9-2004	XDR	46.90	31-03-2010	LC	15.28	12.60	0.00	1.92	14.52	12.56	30.96	0.00	32.38
	Integrated Desease Surveillance Project					INR	114.00	85.01	0.00	14.58	99.59			0.00	241.78
						USD		19.52	0.00	2.99	22.51	12.56	30.96	0.00	
204.	3987-IN	8-11-2004	XDR	206.00	31-03-2010	LC	11.39	187.07	0.00	18.93	206.00	166.19	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Rural Roads Project					INR	85.00	1,243.52	0.00	141.40	1,384.92			0.00	0.00
						USD		280.09	0.00	29.06	309.14	166.19	100.00	0.00	
205.	4161-IN	24-7-2006	XDR	41.10	31-12-2012	LC	6.70	9.00	0.00	11.01	20.01	164.29	48.68	0.00	21.09
	Natitonal Agricultural Innovation Project					INR	50.00	61.89	0.00	81.44	143.33			0.00	157.50
						USD		13.72	0.00	17.04	30.75	164.29	48.68	0.00	
206.	4162-IN	24-7-2006	XDR	97.00	31-12-2012	LC	6.70	11.89	0.54	1.86	13.75	27.79	14.17	0.00	83.25
	National Agricultural Innovation Project					INR	50.00	81.66	4.05	13.96	95.62			0.00	621.62
						USD		17.68	0.87	2.88	20.56	27.79	14.17	0.00	
207.	4227-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	245.00	31-01-2011	LC	129.98	97.38	0.00	16.38	113.76	12.60	46.43	0.00	131.24
	Reproductive and Child Health Project Phase-II					INR	970.00	675.29	0.00	120.67	795.95			0.00	979.93
						USD		147.55	0.00	25.50	173.05	12.60	46.43	0.00	
208.	4228-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	115.70	31-03-2012	LC	19.43	39.78	0.00	8.65	48.44	44.53	41.86	0.00	67.26
	Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II					INR	145.00	264.58	0.00	66.04	330.61			0.00	502.24
						USD		61.22	0.00	13.68	74.90	44.53	41.86	0.00	
209.	4299-IN	5-7-2007	XDR	167.90	30-09-2012	LC.	29.48	40.49	0.00	0.00	40.49	0.00	24.12	15.44	127.41
	Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project					INR	220.00	259.40	0.00	0.00	259.40			115.32	951.33
						USD		63.27	0.00	0.00	63.27	0.00	24.12	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
210.	4319-IN	2-11-2007	XDR	185.10	31-12-2012	LC	39.66	39.97	0.14	15.32	55.30	38.64	29.87	0.00	129.80
	Vocational Training Improvement Project					INR	296.00	259.32	1.04	115.50	374.82			0.00	969.19
						USD		62.83	0.22	23.67	86.49	38.63	29.87	0.00	
211.	4338-IN	2-11-2007	XDR	196.80	31-10-2012	LC	0.00	156.14	0.00	0.00	156.14		79.34	0.00	40.66
	Strengthening Rural Credit Co-Op. Project					INR	0.00	1,156.36	0.00	0.00	1,156.36			0.00	303.62
						USD		239.47	0.00	0.00	239.47		79.34	0.00	
212.	4417-IN	14-8-2006	XDR	364.40	31-03-2010	LC.	182.24	139.98	0.00	224.42	364.40	123.15	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Second Elementary Education Project					INR	1,360.00	1,033.17	0.00	1,702.99	2,736.16			0.00	0.00
						USD		215.10	0.00	355.31	570.41	123.15	100.00	0.00	
213.	4461-IN	13-2-2009	XDR	319.90	30-04-2014	LC	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00		1.25	0.00	315.90
	National Elementary Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication					INR	0.00	29.88	0.00	0.00	29.88			0.00	2,358.75
						USD		6.01	0.00	0.00	6.01		1.25	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	3,290.00	5,263.73	5.08	2,255.65	7,519.38			115.32	7,085.95
IDA Total				LC		XDR	440.86	755.63	0.68	298.38	1,054.01			15.44	949.01
				DC		USD		1,152.06	1.09	469.93	1,621.99			0.00	
						INR	3,290.00	5,263.73	5.08	2,255.65	7,519.38			115.32	7,085.95
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Loans															
214.	710-IN	11-12-2008	XDR	20.40	30-06-2019	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	20.40
	Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid-Genetic Plans					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	152.32
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	152.32
Non-Government Loans														
215. 538-IN	18-2-2002	XDR	16.35	31-12-2009		LC	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80	96.63	0.00	0.55
National Micro-Finance Support Programme						INR	0.00	106.13	0.00	0.00	106.13		0.00	4.11
						USD		15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80	96.63	0.00	
Non Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	106.13	0.00	0.00	106.13		0.00	4.11
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	0.00	15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80		0.00	20.95
				DC		USD		15.80	0.00	0.00	15.80		0.00	
						INR	0.00	106.13	0.00	0.00	106.13		0.00	156.43
State Total (INR):							3,290.00	5,369.86	5.08	2,255.65	7,625.51		115.32	7,242.38
GU (Gujarat)														
IDA (IDA)														
Government Loans														
216. 3637-IN	4-6-2002	XDR	279.84	28-02-2009		LC	0.00	230.82	0.00	0.00	230.82	82.48	0.00	49.02
Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstn. Project						INR	0.00	1,513.55	0.00	0.00	1,513.55		0.00	366.02
						USD		331.13	0.00	0.00	331.13	82.48	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	1,513.55	0.00	0.00	1,513.55		0.00	366.02
IDA Total				LC		XDR	0.00	230.82	0.00	0.00	230.82		0.00	49.02
				DC		USD		331.13	0.00	0.00	331.13		0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	1,513.55	0.00	0.00	1,513.55		0.00	366.02
IFAD (IFAD)														
Government Loans														
217. 0568-IN	18-2-2002	XDR	11.65	30-06-2010		LC	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.92	7.89	0.00	10.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Livelihood Security Project for Earthquake-Gujarat					INR	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82			0.00	80.12
						USD		1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35		7.89	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82			0.00	80.12
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.92			0.00	10.73
				DC		USD		1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35			0.00	
						INR	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.82			0.00	80.12
State Total (INR):							0.00	1,520.36	0.00	0.00	1,520.36			0.00	446.14
HP (Himachal Pradesh)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
218.	4133-IN	19-1-2006	XDR	41.40	31-03-2013	LC	8.04	17.23	0.73	3.79	21.01	47.08	50.75	0.00	20.39
	Himachal Pradesh Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Pr.					INR	60.00	114.22	5.41	27.94	142.16			0.00	152.23
						USD		26.28	1.17	5.82	32.10	47.08	50.75	0.00	
219.	4360-IN	19-11-2007	XDR	42.50	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	21.25	0.00	0.00	21.25		50.00	21.25	21.25
	Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Program					INR	0.00	132.58	0.00	0.00	132.58			158.67	158.67
						USD		21.25	0.00	0.00	21.25		50.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	60.00	246.80	5.41	27.94	274.74			158.67	310.89
IDA Total				LC		XDR	8.04	38.48	0.73	3.79	42.26			21.25	41.64
				DC		USD		47.53	1.17	5.82	53.35			0.00	
						INR	60.00	246.80	5.41	27.94	274.74			158.67	310.89
State Total (INR):							60.00	246.80	5.41	27.94	274.74			158.67	310.89
KN (Karnataka)															

IDA (IDA)

Back-to-Back Loans

220.	3635-1-IN	2-11-2007	XDR	21.00	31-01-2012	LC	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.21	0.27		1.31	0.00	20.73
	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project					INR	0.00	0.45	0.00	1.62	2.07			0.00	154.75
						USD		0.09	0.00	0.33	0.42		1.31	0.00	
221.	4211-IN	24-7-2006	XDR	82.20	31-03-2012	LC	6.70	29.03	0.00	9.29	38.32	138.68	46.62	0.00	43.88
	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthenintg Project					INR	50.00	193.56	0.00	70.82	264.18			0.00	327.61
						USD		44.21	0.00	14.75	58.96	138.68	46.62	0.00	
222.	4229-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	96.50	31-03-2012	LC	16.08	41.94	0.00	2.92	44.86	18.18	46.49	32.23	51.64
	Karnataka Health System Dev. and Reform Project					INR	120.00	287.15	0.00	22.03	309.18			240.61	385.57
						USD		64.82	0.00	4.65	69.47	18.18	46.49	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	170.00	481.15	0.00	94.28	575.43			240.61	867.94

Government Loans

223.	3528-IN	26-7-2001	XDR	58.96	31-07-2009	LC	0.99	57.53	0.00	1.42	58.96	143.69	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Karnataka Watershed Development Project					INR	7.40	379.53	0.00	10.51	390.04			0.00	0.00
						USD		86.09	0.00	2.21	88.29	143.69	100.00	0.00	
224.	3590-IN	8-3-2002	XDR	109.05	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	96.93	0.00	2.00	98.94		90.97	0.51	10.11
	Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation					INR	0.00	636.63	0.00	14.94	651.57			3.79	75.52
						USD		145.27	0.00	3.08	148.34		90.97	0.00	
225.	3635-IN	4-6-2002	XDR	63.42	31-01-2012	LC	6.70	31.64	0.00	0.71	32.34	10.52	51.00	0.09	31.08
	Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management					INR	50.00	208.91	0.00	5.28	214.20			0.65	232.04
						USD		46.83	0.00	1.10	47.93	10.52	51.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	57.40	1,225.07	0.00	30.74	1,255.81			0.65	307.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IDA Total				LC		XDR	30.47	257.13	10.26	16.82	273.96			32.31	157.43
				DC		USD		387.30	0.42	26.54	413.84			0.00	
						INR	227.40	1,706.22	0.00	125.01	1,831.24			241.26	1,175.50
State Total (INR):							227.40	1,706.22	0.00	125.01	1,831.24			241.26	1,175.50
MH (Maharashtra)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government loans															
226.	3662-IN	5-8-2002	XDR	62.50	31-12-2009	LC	4.04	47.92	0.00	0.26	48.18	6.38	77.08	0.00	14.32
	Mumbai Urban Transport Project					INR	30.12	316.37	0.00	1.94	318.30			0.00	106.95
						USD		69.40	0.00	0.40	69.80	6.38	77.08	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	30.12	316.37	0.00	1.94	318.30			0.00	106.95
IDA Total				LC		XDR	4.04	47.92	0.00	0.26	48.18			0.00	14.32
				DC		USD		69.40	0.00	0.40	69.80			0.00	
						INR	30.12	316.37	0.00	1.94	318.30			0.00	106.95
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
227.	682MH-IN	12-10-2006	XDR	18.60	31-03-2016	LC	1.01	1.29	0.00	0.68	1.97	67.35	10.58	0.70	16.63
	Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme					INR	7.50	8.05	0.00	5.13	13.18			5.26	124.19
						USD		2.00	0.00	1.06	3.06	67.35	10.58	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	7.50	8.05	0.00	5.13	13.18			5.26	124.19
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	1.01	1.29	0.00	0.68	1.97			0.70	16.63

			DC		USD		2.00	0.00	1.06	3.06			0.00	
					INR	7.50	8.05	0.00	5.13	13.18			5.26	124.19
State Total (INR):						37.62	324.42	0.00	7.07	331.48			5.26	231.14
MP (Madhya Pradesh)														
IDA (IDA)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
228.	4632-IN	20-7-2009	XDR	64.60	30-04-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	64.60
	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	482.35
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	482.35
IDA Total			LC			XDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	64.60
			DC			USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	482.35
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
229.	682(MP)-IN	12-10-2006	XDR	9.15	31-03-2016	LC	1.01	0.65	0.00	0.73	1.38	72.73	15.05	0.22	7.77
	Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme					INR	7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	58.04
						USD		1.00	0.00	1.11	2.11	72.73	15.05	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	58.04
IFAD Total			LC			XDR	1.01	0.65	0.00	0.73	1.38			0.22	7.77
			DC			USD		1.00	0.00	1.11	2.11			0.00	
						INR	7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	58.04
State Totasl (INR):							7.50	4.06	0.00	5.46	9.52			1.63	540.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MS (Multistates)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
230.	3338-IN	19-5-2000	XDR	56.75	30-06-2009	LC	3.35	53.33	0.00	3.42	56.75	102.33	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Development Project					INR	25.00	350.34	0.00	25.51	375.85			0.00	0.00
						USD		78.15	0.00	4.78	82.94	102.23	100.00	0.00	
231.	3718-IN	4-2-2003	XDR	161.88	31-07-2009	LC	0.54	161.65	0.00	0.23	161.88	42.74	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Technical/Engineering Education Quality Imp. Project					INR	4.00	1,053.09	0.00	1.76	1,054.86			0.00	0.00
						USD		242.37	0.00	0.36	242.73	42.74	100.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	29.00	1,403.44	0.00	27.27	1,430.71			0.00	0.00
IDA Total				LC		XDR	3.89	214.98	0.00	3.65	218.64			0.00	0.00
				DC		USD		320.52	0.00	5.15	325.87			0.00	
						INR	29.00	1,403.44	0.00	27.27	1,430.71			0.00	0.00
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Loans															
232.	0506-IN	25-6-1999	XDR	16.95	31-12-2009	LC	3.35	7.06	0.00	2.10	9.16	62.53	54.04	0.62	7.79
	Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme					INR	25.00	45.63	0.00	15.30	60.93			4.66	58.17
						USD		10.75	0.00	3.27	14.02	62.63	54.04	0.00	
233.	624-IN	20-2-2004	XDR	27.90	30-06-2013	LC	3.35	7.20	0.00	2.33	9.53	69.57	34.15	0.12	18.37
	Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas					INR	25.00	48.03	0.00	17.58	65.60			0.88	137.18
						USD		11.01	0.00	3.63	14.64	69.57	34.15	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	50.00	93.66	0.00	32.88	126.54			5.54	195.35

IFAD Total			LC		XDR	6.70	14.26	0.00	4.43	11.69			0.74	26.16
			DC		USD		21.76	0.00	6.90	28.66			0.00	
					INR	50.00	93.66	0.00	32.88	126.54			5.54	195.35
State Total (INR):						79.00	1,497.10	0.00	60.15	1,557.25			5.54	195.35
MJ (Mizoram)														
IDA (IDA)														
Government Loans														
234.	3618-IN	6-5-2002	XDR	47.50	31-12-2009	LC	7.95	45.51	0.00	1.15	46.66	14.46	98.23	0.00	0.84
	Mizoram State Roads Project					INR	59.30	300.65	0.00	8.53	309.18			0.00	6.28
						USD		67.94	0.00	1.82	69.76	14.46	98.23	0.00	
235.	36181-IN	1-9-2007	XDR	12.10	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.84	7.84		64.81	0.00	4.26
	Mizoram State Roads Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.85	58.85			0.00	31.79
						USD		0.00	0.00	12.02	12.02		64.81	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	59.30	300.65	0.00	67.39	368.04			0.00	38.07
IDA Total			LC		XDR	7.95	45.51	0.00	8.99	54.50			0.00	5.10
			DC		USD		67.94	0.00	13.85	81.78			0.00	
					INR	59.30	300.65	0.00	67.39	368.04			0.00	38.07
State Total (INR):						59.30	300.65	0.00	67.39	368.04			0.00	38.07
OR (Orissa)														
IDA (IDA)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
236.	4472-IN	27-1-2009	XDR	50.60	30-04-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	2.13		4.21	0.00	48.47
	Orissa Rural Livelihood Project-Tripti					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.89	15.89			0.00	361.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						USD		0.00	0.00	3.19	3.19		4.21	0.00	
237.	4499-IN	27-1-2009	XDR	34.50	31-12-20014	LC	0.00	1.33	0.01	0.09	1.42		4.12	0.00	33.08
	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project					INR	0.00	10.06	0.11	0.69	10.74			0.00	247.00
						USD		2.00	0.02	0.14	2.14		4.12	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	10.06	0.11	16.58	26.64			0.00	608.91
IDA Total				LC		XDR	0.00	1.33	0.01	2.22	3.55			0.00	81.55
				DC		USD		2.00	0.02	3.34	5.34			0.00	
						INR	0.00	10.06	0.11	16.58	26.64			0.00	608.91
IFAD (IFAD)															
Government Loans															
238.	0585-IN	18-12-2003	XDR	16.05	30-09-2013	LC	2.01	3.47	0.00	0.96	4.43	47.55	27.59	1.28	11.62
	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program					INR	15.00	22.80	0.00	7.10	29.90			9.57	86.77
						USD		5.26	0.00	1.44	6.70	47.55	27.59	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	15.00	22.80	0.00	7.10	29.90			9.57	86.77
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	2.01	3.47	0.00	0.96	4.43			1.28	11.62
				DC		USD		5.26	0.00	1.44	6.70			0.00	
						INR	15.00	22.80	0.00	7.10	29.90			9.57	86.77
State Total (INR):							15.00	32.85	0.11	23.69	56.54			9.57	695.68
OT (Others)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Grants															

239. New Grant	1-1-1900	XDR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provision for New Link Loan					INR	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
					USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Government Grants Total					INR	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
Government Loans													
240. New Loan	1-1-1900	XDR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provision for New Link Loan					INR	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
					USD		0.00	000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Governments Loans Total					INR	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
IDA Total			LC		XDR	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
			DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
					INR	27.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
IFAD (IFAD)													
Government Loans													
241. New Loan	1-1-1900	XDR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provision for New Link Loan					INR	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
					USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Government Loans Total					INR	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
IFAD Total			LC		XDR	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
			DC		USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
					INR	27.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):						54.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO (Puducherry)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
242.	4054-IN-PO	12-5-2005	XDR	27.68	30-06-2011	LC	0.00	3.55	0.24	0.24	3.79		13.69	0.00	23.89
	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PO)					INR	0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
						USD		5.16	0.38	0.38	5.54		13.69	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
IDA Total				LC		XDR	0.00	3.55	0.24	0.24	3.79			0.00	23.89
				DC		USD		5.16	0.38	0.38	5.54			0.00	
						INR	0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
State Total (INR):							0.00	23.32	1.77	1.77	25.08			0.00	178.35
PU (Punjab)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
243.	4251-IN	26-2-2007	XDR	104.10	31-03-2012	LC	13.40	11.64	0.00	1.34	12.98	10.00	12.47	0.00	91.12
	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project					INR	100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33
						USD		17.88	0.00	2.08	19.95	10.00	12.47	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33
IDA Total				LC		XDR	13.40	11.64	0.00	1.34	12.98			0.00	91.12
				DC		USD		17.88	0.00	2.08	19.95			0.00	
						INR	100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33

State Total (INR):							100.00	78.64	0.00	9.96	88.60			0.00	680.33
RJ (Rajasthan)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
244.	3603-IN	15-3-2002	XDR	93.45	31-03-2010	LC	20.71	65.19	0.00	5.36	70.55	25.88	75.49	0.13	22.90
	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project					INR	154.58	428.83	0.00	39.79	468.62			0.94	171.00
						USD		96.29	0.00	8.44	104.73	25.88	75.49	0.00	
245.	3867-IN	3-6-2004	XDR	61.00	30-09-2011	LC	22.78	33.97	0.00	2.22	36.19	9.73	59.32	0.00	24.81
	Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project					INR	170.00	225.58	0.00	16.58	242.16			0.00	185.27
						USD		51.79	0.00	3.42	55.21	9.73	59.32	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	324.58	854.41	0.00	56.37	710.78			0.94	356.26
IDA Total				LC		XDR	43.49	99.16	0.00	7.58	106.74			0.13	47.71
				DC		USD		148.08	0.00	11.87	159.95			0.00	
						INR	324.58	654.41	0.00	58.37	710.78			0.94	356.26
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
246.	1029-IN	17-10-2008	XDR	0.37	30-06-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		000	0.00	0.37
	Mitigation of Poverty in Western Rajasthan					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.76
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
	Back-to-Back Grants Total			INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2.76		
Back-to-Back Loans															
247.	0748-IN	17-10-2008	XDR	18.46	30-06-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.26		6.83	0.00	17.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31			0.00	128.43
						USD		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00		6.83	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31			0.00	128.43
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.26			0.00	17.57
				DC		USD		0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00			0.00	
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31			0.00	131.14
State Total (INR):							324.58	654.41	0.00	65.58	720.09			0.94	487.45
TN (Tamil Nadu)															
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
248.	4054-IN	12-5-2005	XDR	280.73	31-12-2011	LC	40.20	48.07	0.55	7.94	56.00	19.74	19.95	0.00	224.72
	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (Tamil Nadu)					INR	300.00	312.36	4.11	59.15	371.52			0.00	1,677.93
						USD		70.68	0.87	12.36	83.04	19.74	19.95	0.00	
249.	4103-IN	14-9-2005	XDR	79.40	30-09-2011	LC	13.40	24.34	0.76	3.55	27.89	26.53	35.13	0.04	52.24
	Tamil Nadu Empr. and Pov. Reduction Proj.				Vazhndhu Kaatuvom	INR	100.00	170.09	0.24	20.97	191.06			0.00	380.06
						USD		36.75	1.22	5.59	42.34	26.53	35.13	0.00	
250.	4255-IN	12-2-2007	XDR	99.80	31-07-2013	LC	16.75	20.77	3.48	15.20	35.98	90.77	36.05	0.00	63.82
	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri. Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration					INR	125.00	145.23	25.86	114.73	259.96			0.00	476.56
						USD		31.92	5.56	23.80	55.72	90.77	36.05	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	525.00	627.68	30.20	194.85	822.53			0.00	2,539.09

Government Loans

251.	4018-IN	5-1-2005	XDR	60.64	30-09-2010	LC	17.42	29.95	2.29	15.60	45.54	89.54	75.11	0.00	15.09
	Tamil Nadu Health System Project					INR	130.00	205.59	3.46	102.78	308.37			0.00	112.69
						USD		45.86	3.66	24.45	70.31	89.54	75.11	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	130.00	205.59	3.46	102.78	308.37			0.00	112.69
IDA Total				LC		XDR	87.77	123.12	7.08	42.29	165.41			0.00	355.15
				DC		USD		185.21	11.31	66.20	251.42			0.00	
						INR	655.00	833.27	33.68	297.63	1,130.90			0.00	2,651.78

IFAD (IFAD)

Back-to-Back Loans

252.	0662-IN	11-11-2005	XDR	9.95	30-11-2010	LC	3.08	0.82	0.00	0.24	1.06	7.78	10.68	0.11	8.89
	Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Prog.					INR	23.00	5.35	0.00	1.80	7.15			0.80	66.36
						USD		1.25	0.00	0.28	1.53	7.78	10.68	0.00	
253.	691-IN	1-11-2007	XDR	10.40	30-11-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	10.40
	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prog. for Coastal Communities of Tamil Nadu					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	77.65
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	23.00	5.35	0.00	1.80	7.15			0.80	144.01
IFAD Total				LC		XDR	3.08	0.82	0.00	0.24	1.06			0.11	19.29
				DC		USD		1.25	0.00	0.28	1.53			0.00	
						INR	23.00	5.35	0.00	1.80	7.15			0.80	144.01
State Total (INR):							678.00	838.62	33.66	299.43	1,138.05			0.80	2,795.79

UP (Uttar Pradesh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IDA (IDA)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
254.	4640-IN	20-7-2009	XDR	127.30	31-12-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	127.30
	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	950.51
						USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	950.51
Government Loans															
255.	3602-IN	8-3-2002	XDR	90.47	31-10-2010	LC	27.31	38.68	0.90	15.25	53.93	55.83	59.61	1.82	36.54
	Uttar Pradesh Sector Restructurin Project					INR	203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	377.38			13.60	272.84
						USD		57.61	2.89	25.12	82.73	55.83	59.61	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	337.34			13.60	272.84
IDA Total				LC		XDR	27.31	38.68	0.90	15.25	59.93			1.82	163.84
				DC		USD		57.61	2.89	25.12	82.73			0.00	
						INR	203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	377.38			13.60	1,223.34
State Total (INR):							203.82	254.03	6.66	123.35	377.84			13.60	1,223.34
UR (Uttarakhand)															
IDA (IDA)															
Government Loans															
256.	3907-IN	30-7-2004	XDR	47.40	31-03-2012	LC	6.70	22.16	0.69	4.90	27.06	73.14	57.08	0.00	20.34
	Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Develop. Pro.					INR	50.00	149.09	5.17	37.00	186.08			0.00	151.90
						USD		34.07	0.02	6.53	40.60	73.14	57.08	0.00	
257.	4232-IN	16-10-2006	XDR	83.50	31-10-2012	LC	1.34	10.83	0.00	3.50	14.33	260.97	17.16	0.00	69.17

Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and San. Proj.						INR	10.00	68.54	0.00	25.99	94.53			0.00	516.49
						USD		16.87	0.00	5.52	22.39	260.97	17.16	0.00	
Government Loans Total						INR	60.00	217.63	5.17	62.99	280.62			0.00	668.39
IDA Total			LC			XDR	8.04	32.99	0.69	8.40	41.38			0.00	89.52
			DC			USD		50.94	0.02	12.05	62.99			0.00	
						INR	60.00	217.63	5.17	62.99	280.62			0.00	668.39
State Total (INR):							60.00	217.63	5.17	62.99	280.62			0.00	668.39
XDR Total			XDR	LC		XDR	790.94	2,283.44	11.10	455.17	2,741.61				2,497.54
JPY															
AP (Andhra Pradesh)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
258.	IDP-174	31-3-2006	JPY	7,729.00	24-07-2016	LC	929.71	427.08	0.00	91.18	518.26	9.81	6.71	2.42	7,210.74
	Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Proj.					INR	50.00	19.31	0.00	4.66	23.97			0.13	373.37
259.	IDP-178	30-3-2007	JPY	23,697.00	11-07-2014	LC	4,648.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	742.13	23,697.00
	Transmission System Modernization and Strengthening Project in Hyderabad					INR	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			38.43	1,227.03
260.	IDP-181	30-3-2007	JPY	23,974.00	11-07-2016	LC	1,859.43	415.64	0.00	207.27	622.91	11.15	2.60	5.12	23,351.09
	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project					INR	100.00	19.68	0.00	10.36	30.04			0.27	1,209.12
261.	IDP-193	10-3-2008	JPY	40,903.00	25-03-2016	LC	4,648.57	3,979.01	0.00	1,467.05	5,446.06	31.56	13.31	244.76	35,456.94
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I					INR	250.00	171.83	0.00	75.30	247.13			12.67	1,835.96
262.	IDP-193S	10-3-2008	JPY	950.00	26-03-2016	LC	0.00	41.92	6.62	33.57	75.50		7.95	7.72	874.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I					INR	0.00	2.13	0.00	1.38	3.48			0.40	45.28
263.	IDP-198	21-11-2008	JPY	40,355.00	25-02-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	40,355.00
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	2,089.58
264.	IDP-198A	21-11-2008	JPY	836.00	25-02-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	836.00
	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00			0.00	43.29
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	650.00	212.95	0.00	91.67	304.62			51.89	6,823.63
Government Loans															
265.	IDP-142	10-5-2002	JPY	5,475.72	02-08-2009	LC	92.97	5,475.72	0.00	0.00	5,475.72	000	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Simhadri and Vizag Transmission System Project-II					INR	5.00	216.41	0.00	0.00	216.41			0.00	0.00
266.	IDP-155	31-3-2004	JPY	4,773.00	18-06-2012	LC	1,132.76	2,811.78	0,00	90.31	2,902.09	7.97	60.80	26.88	1,870.91
	Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II					INR	60.92	111.65	0.00	4.57	116.22			1.39	96.88
Government Loans Total						INR	65.92	328.05	0.00	4.57	332.63			1.39	96.88
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	13,312.01	13,151.17	6.62	1,889.38	15,040.55			1,062.49	133,652.17
						INR	715.92	541.00	0.00	96.25	637.25			53.28	6,920.51
State Total (INR):							715.92	541.00	0.00	96.25	637.25			53.28	6,920.51
AS (Assam)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Loans															
267.	IDP-201	31-3-2009	JPY	26,915.00	28-07-2019	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	26,915.00
	Guwahati Water Supply Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,393.66
268.	IDP-201A	31-3-2009	JPY	2,538.00	28-07-2019	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	2,538.00

Guwahati Water Supply Project						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	131.42
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,525.08
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	29,453.00
						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,525.08
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,525.08
CN (Central Government)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
269. IDP-176	31-3-2006	JPY	161.00	24-07-2011	LC		37.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	161.00
Vishakhapatnam Port Expansion Project						INR	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	8.34
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	8.34
Government Loans															
270. IDP-202A	31-3-2009	JPY	1,524.00	28-07-2015	LC		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1,524.00
Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 (IV)						INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	78.91
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
IDP-179															
271. IDP-141	13-2-2002	JPY	28,650.31	27-03-2009	LC		27.89	28,650.31	0.00	0.00	28,650.31	0.00	100.00	35.54	0.00
Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)						INR	1.50	1,133.64	0.00	0.00	1,133.64			1.84	0.00
272. IDP-145	31-3-2003	JPY	33,582.23	31-07-2009	LC		278.91	33,427.31	0.00	154.92	33,582.23	55.54	100.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)						INR	15.00	1,377.37	0.00	7.94	1,385.32			0.00	0.00
273. IDP-149	31-3-2003	JPY	13,333.00	31-07-2010	LC		3,718.85	2,317.89	0.00	251.46	2,569.35	6.76	19.27	1,449.87	10,763.65
Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)						INR	200.00	93.72	0.00	13.20	106.91			75.07	557.34
274. IDP-150	31-3-2003	JPY	7,229.00	31-07-2011	LC		295.28	5,179.22	0.00	194.32	5,373.54	65.81	74.33	0.00	1,855.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Ajanta-Elora Conser. and Tourism Development Project (II)					INR	15.88	210.16	0.00	9.94	220.10			0.00	96.08
275.	IDP-150A	31-03-2003	JPY	51.00	31-07-2011	LC	0.00	35.41	0.00	0.27	35.68		69.95	0.00	15.32
	Ajanta-Elora Conser. and Tourism Development Project (II)					INR	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.01	0.67			0.00	0.79
276.	IDP-151	31-3-2004	JPY	59,296.00	18-06-2010	LC	2,789.14	55,309.31	0.00	191.70	55,501.02	6.87	93.60	173.43	3,794.98
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)					INR	150.00	2,174.66	0.00	9.75	2,184.41			8.98	196.50
277.	IDP-159	31-3-2005	JPY	19,292.00	28-07-2011	LC	185.94	18,942.32	0.00	223.99	19,166.31	120.46	99.35	0.00	125.69
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (VI)					INR	10.00	712.33	0.00	11.35	723.68			0.00	6.51
278.	IDP-164	31-3-2005	JPY	11,184.00	28-07-2015	LC	92.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,184.00
	Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)					INR	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	579.11
279.	IDP-166	15-3-2005	JPY	9,495.00	28-07-2015	LC	74.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,495.00
	Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development Project					INR	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	491.65
280.	IDP-170	31-3-2006	JPY	14,900.00	24-07-2011	LC	185.94	14,507.56	0.00	333.69	14,841.25	179.46	99.61	0.00	58.75
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2					INR	10.00	524.50	0.00	16.68	541.18			0.00	3.04
281.	IDP-179	30-3-2007	JPY	13,583.00	11-07-2011	LC	464.86	12,941.08	0.00	316.10	13,257.17	68.00	97.60	0.80	325.83
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2(II)					INR	25.00	476.72	0.33	16.38	493.70			0.00	16.87
282.	IDP-180	30-3-2007	JPY	4,129.00	16-01-2016	LC	55.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,129.00
	Vishakhapatanam Port Expansion Project					INR	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	213.80
283.	IDP-191	10-3-2008	JPY	71,529.00	25-03-2012	LC	25,753.07	60,992.19	62.30	8,268.41	69,260.60	32.11	96.83	0.00	2,268.40
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2 (III)					INR	1,385.00	2,799.70	0.02	414.79	3,214.49			0.00	117.46

Disbursements for Linked Loans:

IDP-179

284.	IDP-191A	10-3-2008	JPY	571.00	25-03-2012	LC	0.00	269.42	0.00	200.84	470.26		82.36	0.00	100.74
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2 (III)					INR	0.00	13.75	0.00	10.27	24.02			0.00	5.22
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-191														
285.	IDP-192	10-3-2008	JPY	3,141.00	04-09-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3,141.00
	Kolkata East-West Metro Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	162.64
286.	IDP-192A	10-3-2008	JPY	1,648.00	01-09-2013	LC	0.00	107.38	111.96	521.32	628.70		38.15	24.58	1,019.30
	Kolkata East-West Metro Project					INR	0.00	5.36	0.06	20.37	25.74			1.27	52.78
287.	IDP-197	21-11-2008	JPY	16,961.00	19-03-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	16,961.00
	Chennai Metro Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	878.24
288.	IDP-197A	21-11-2008	JPY	2,395.00	19-03-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,208.20	1,208.20		50.45	182.10	1,186.80
	Chennai Metro Project					INR	0.00	0.00	3.07	60.38	63.78			9.43	61.45
289.	IDP-202	31-3-2009	JPY	76,229.00	28-07-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	44.02	14,169.96	14,169.96		18.59	340.54	62,059.04
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project—Phase-2 (IV)					INR	0.00	0.00	40.66	777.59	777.59			1.63	3,213.42
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-191														
	IDP-479														
Government Loans Total						INR	1,824.38	9,522.57	44.14	1,372.06	10,894.63			148.35	6,731.81
Non-Government Loans															
290.	IDP-119	25-2-1997	JPY	3,327.75	18-06-2009	LC	32.73	3,327.75	0.00	0.00	3,327.75	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	NEEP Tuirial Hydro-Electric Power					INR	1.76	132.59	0.00	0.00	132.59			0.00	0.00
291.	IDP-153	31-3-2004	JPY	13,890.00	31-03-2010	LC	199.14	11,883.76	0.00	164.43	12,048.18	82.57	86.74	0.00	1,841.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction					INR	10.71	481.96	0.00	8.43	490.39			0.00	95.37
292.	IDP-160	31-3-2005	JPY	15,916.00	06-01-2011	LC	3,718.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,916.00
	North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project					INR	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	824.13
293.	IDP-169	31-3-2006	JPY	20,629.00	31-03-2012	LC	5,020.45	9,383.28	0.00	1,745.45	11,128.73	34.77	53.95	0.00	9,500.27
	Rural Electrification Project					INR	270.00	409.79	0.00	89.37	499.16			0.00	491.92
294.	IDP-190	10-3-2008	JPY	20,902.00	24-07-2014	LC	0.00	545.84	0.00	596.13	1,141.96		5.46	0.00	19,760.04
	Haryana Transmission System Project					INR	0.00	28.20	0.00	30.69	58.88			0.00	1,023.17
295.	IDP-200	21-11-2008	JPY	30,000.00	30-11-2013	LC	0.00	24,000.00	0.00	0.00	24,000.00		80.00	0.00	6,000.00
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project					INR	0.00	1,258.31	0.00	0.00	1,258.31			0.00	310.68
Non-Government Loans Total						INR	482.47	2,310.85	0.00	128.49	2,439.34			0.00	2,745.28
GOJP Total 183,187.09					LC	JPY	42,931.39	281,820.01	218.28	28,541.19	310,361.20			2,865.06	
						INR	2,308.85	11,833.42	44.14	1,500.55	13,333.97			114.23	9,485.43
State Total (INR):							**2,308.85**	**11,833.42**	**44.14**	**1,500.55**	**13,333.97**			**114.23**	**9,485.43**
GO (Goa)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
296.	IDP-189	14-9-2007	JPY	16,981.00	28-11-2017	LC	929.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,981,00
	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project					INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	879.28
297.	IDP-189A	14-9-2007	JPY	4,399.00	28-11-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00		0.00	0.00	4,399.00
	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	227.78

298. IDP-189B	14-9-2007	JPY 1,426.00	28-11-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.56	117.56		8.24	82.75	1,308.44
Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	67.75
Back-to-Back Loans Total				INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	1,174.81
GOJP Total			LC	JPY	929.71	0.00	0.00	117.56	117.56			82.75	22,688.44
				INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	1,174.81
State Total (INR):					50.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	5.99			4.28	1,174.81
GU (Gujarat)													
GOJP (Japan)													
Back-to-Back Loans													
299. IDP-183	30-3-2007	JPY17,521.00	11-07-2017	LC	371.89	1132.12	0.00	685.44	1,817.55	184.31	10.37	0.00	15,703.45
Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2				INR	20.00	57.65	0.00	34.68	92.33			0.00	813.12
Back-to-Back Loans Total				INR	20.00	51.65	0.00	34.88	92.33			0.00	813.12
GOJP Total			LC	JPY	371.89	1,132.12	0.00	685.44	1,817.55			0.00	15,703.45
				INR	20.00	57.65	0.00	34.68	92.33			0.00	813.12
State Total (INR):					20.00	52.65	0.00	34.88	92.33			0.00	813.12
HA (Hariyana)													
GOJP (Japan)													
Government Loans													
300. IDP-158	31-3-2004	JPY 6,280.00	22-03-2011	LC	203.98	5,377.45	0.00	195.86	5,573.31	96.02	68.75	0.00	706.69
Int. Natural Resource Mgmt. and Povty. Pj. in Haryana				INR	10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
Government Loans Total				INR	10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
GOJP Total			**LC**	**JPY**	**203.98**	**5,377.45**	**0.00**	**195.86**	**5,573.31**			**0.00**	**706.69**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						INR	10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
State Total (INR):							10.97	211.44	1.93	11.91	223.35			0.00	36.59
HP (Himachal Pradesh)															
GOJP (Total)															
Government Loans															
301.	IDP-172	31-3-2006	JPY 3,493.00		24-07-2016	LC	371.89	387.27	0.00	265.15	652.42	71.30	18.68	32.16	2,840.58
	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project					INR	20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
Government Loans Total						INR	20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	371.89	387.27	0.00	265.15	652.42			32.16	2,840.58
						INR	20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
State Total (INR):							20.00	16.68	0.00	13.65	30.33			1.67	147.09
KN (Karnataka)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
302.	IDP-168	31-3-2006	JPY28,358.00		24-07-2016	LC	5.578.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28,358.00
	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)					INR	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,468.38
303.	IDP-171	31-3-2006	JPY44,704.00		24-07-2016	LC	5,119.56	917.60	0.00	54.87	972.47	1.07	2.18	151.91	43,731.53
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project					INR	275.33	39.71	4.13	6.94	46.65			7.87	2,264.42
304.	IDP-177	30-3-2007	JPY10,643.00		11-07-2015	LC	201.93	4.10	0.00	71.58	75.68	35.45	0.71	0.00	10,567.32
	Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project					INR	10.86	0.21	0.18	3.76	3.98			0.00	547.18
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	586.19	39.92	4.31	10.71	50.63			7.87	4,279.97

Government Loans														
305.	IDP-163	31-3-2005	JPY 15,209.00	28-07-2015	LC	2,156.94	7,209.83	0.00	1,580.27	8,790.10	73.26	57.80	145.21	6,418.90
	Karnataka Sus. Forest Manag. and Bio. Conservation Pro.				INR	116.00	295.21	7.58	87.82	383.07			0.00	332.37
306.	IDP-165	31-3-2005	JPY 41,997.00	28-07-2015	LC	5,578.28	579.46	0.00	4,467.97	5,047.43	80.10	12.02	171.38	36,949.57
	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project Phase II-I				INR	300.00	21.70	26.40	254.40	276.09			8.87	1,913.25
Government Loans Total					INR	416.00	316.91	33.98	342.25	659.12			8.87	2,245.62
GOJP Total			LC		JPY	18,634.99	8,711.00	0.00	6,174.70	14.885.69			323.29	126,025.31
					INR	1,002.19	356.83	38.29	352.52	704.75			16.74	6,525.59
State Total (INR):						1,002.19	356.83	30.54	345.17	702.00			16.74	6,525.59
KR (Kerala)														
GOJP (Japan)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
307.	IDP-184	30-3-2007	JPY 32,777.00	11-07-2012	LC	14,875.42	15,751.17	24.85	2,764.10	18,515.26	18.58	56.49	257.29	14,261.72
	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)				INR	800.00	681.11	10.41	152.21	833.32			13.32	738.47
308.	IDP-203	31-3-2009	JPY 12,308.00	28-07-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	12,308.00
	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	637.31
Disbursements for Linked Loans:														
	IDP-184													
309.	IDP-203A	31-3-2009	JPY 419.00	28-07-2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	419.00
	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	21.70
Disbursements for Linked Loans:														
	IDP-184													
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	800.00	681.11	10.49	152.21	833.32			13.32	1,397.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government Loans															
310.	IDP-111	25-1-1996	JPY	5,112.00	26-03-2010	LC	895.31	3,520.52	0.00	287.25	3,807.78	32.08	74.49	40.62	1,304.22
	Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environment					INR	48.15	140.44	1.47	16.32	156.75			2.10	67.53
Government Loans Total						INR	48.15	140.44	1.47	16.32	156.75			2.10	67.53
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	15,770.73	19,271.00	24.85	3,051.36	22,323.05			297.91	28,292.95
						INR	848.15	821.55	11.95	168.53	990.08			15.43	1,465.01
State Total (INR)							848.15	821.55	11.95	168.53	990.08			15.43	1,465.01
ME (Meghalaya)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Loans															
311.	IDP-156	31-30-2004	JPY	1,964.00	18-06-2012	LC	14.50	212.61	0.00	34.82	247.43	240.07	12.60	0.00	1,716.57
	Umiam Stage-II Hydro P. Stn. Renovation and Modernizn.					INR	0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
Government Loans Total						INR	0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	14.50	212.61	0.00	34.82	247.43			0.00	1,716.57
						INR	0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
State Total (INR):							0.78	8.23	0.00	1.79	10.03			0.00	88.88
MH (Maharashtra)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
312.	IDP-188	14-9-2007	JPY	16,585.00	28-11-2014	LC	1,859.43	0.00	0.00	1,222.71	1,222.71	65.76	7.37	443.92	15,362.29
	Maharasthtra Transmission System Project					INR	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.18	62.18			22.99	795.46

313. IDP-188A	14-9-2007	JPY	164.00	28-11-2014	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.86	13.86		8.45	0.00	150.14
Maharasthtra Transmission System Project					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72			0.00	7.77
Back-to-Back Loans Total					INR	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	62.91			22.99	803.23
GOJP Total			LC		JPY	1,859.43	0.00	0.00	1,236.57	1,236.57			443.92	15,512.43
					INR	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	62.91			22.99	803.23
State Total (INR):						100.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	62.91			22.99	803.23
MS (Multistates)														
GOJP (Japan)														
Government Grants														
314. IDP-036	2-6-2009	JPY	146.98	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.31	16.31		11.10	0.00	130.67
Consolidated Debt Relief Grant					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
GOJP Total			LC		JPY	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.31	16.31			0.00	130.67
					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
State Total (INR):						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85			0.00	6.77
OR (Orissa)														
GOJP (Japan)														
Back-to-Back Loans														
315. IDP-173	31-3-2006	JPY	13,937.00	24-07-2016	LC	2,010.97	2,623.23	0.00	655.21	3,278.45	32.58	23.52	66.99	10,658.55
Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project					INR	108.15	116.40	0.00	33.90	150.30			3.47	551.90
316. IDP-187	30-3-2007	JPY	19,061.00	11-07-2016	LC	506.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,061.00
Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project					INR	27.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	986.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	135.39	116.40	0.00	33.90	150.30			3.47	1,538.88
Government Loans															
317.	IDP-154	31-3-2004	JPY	6,342.00	31-05-2011	LC	1,022.69	5,531.83	0.00	552.50	6,084.34	54.02	95.94	54.42	257.66
	Rengali Irrigation Project (II)					INR	55.00	220.64	0.00	27.82	248.46			2.82	13.34
Government Loans Total						INR	55.00	220.64	0.00	27.82	248.46			2.82	13.34
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	3,540.16	8,155.07	0.00	1,207.72	9,362.78			121.41	29,977.22
						INR	190.39	337.04	0.00	61.72	398.76			6.29	1,552.22
State Total (INR):							190.39	337.04	0.00	61.72	398.76			6.29	1,552.22
OT (Others)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Government Grants															
318.	New Grant	1-1-1900	JPY	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	929.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Loans															
319.	New Loans	1-1-1900	JPY	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	38,720.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	2,082.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	2,082.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	39,650.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	2,132.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							2,132.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

PU (Punjab)

GOJP (Japan)

Back-to-Back Loans

320.	IDP-186	30-3-2007	JPY	6,961.00	11-07-2015	LC	278.91	70.45	0.00	1.22	71.67	0.44	1.03	0.00	6,889.33
	Amritsar Sewerage Project					INR	15.00	2.99	0.00	0.06	3.05			0.00	356.73
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	15.00	2.99	0.00	0.06	3.05			0.00	356.73

Government Loans

321.	IDP-146	31-3-2003	JPY	4,809.28	31-07-2009	LC	278.91	4,471.02	0.00	338.26	4,809.28	121.28	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Punjab Afforestation Project (II)					INR	15.00	183.29	0.00	17.42	200.71			0.00	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	15.00	183.29	0.00	17.42	200.71			0.00	0.00
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	557.83	4,541.47	0.00	339.42	4,880.95			0.00	6,889.33
						INR	30.00	186.28	0.00	17.49	203.76			0.00	356.73
State Total (INR):						INR	30.00	186.28	0.00	17.49	203.76			0.00	356.73

RJ (Rajasthan)

GOJP (Japan)

Government Loans

322.	IDP-148	31-3-2003	JPY	9,054.00	31-07-2010	LC	150.24	8,250.06	0.00	88.54	8,338.59	58.93	92.10	14.62	715.41
	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project					INR	8.08	315.71	0.08	4.57	320.28			0.76	37.04
323.	IDP-157	31-3-2004	JPY	8,881.00	19-10-2013	LC	2,048.35	6,365.60	0.00	895.88	7,261.48	43.74	81.76	55.99	1,619.52
	Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project					INR	110.16	257.43	2.48	52.47	309.90			0.00	83.86
324.	IDP-161	31-3-2005	JPY	11,555.00	28-07-2015	LC	1,673.48	41.16	0.00	13.60	54.77	0.81	0.47	0.00	11,500.23
	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project					INR	90.00	2.00	0.00	0.68	2.68			0.00	595.48
Government Loans Total						INR	208.24	575.14	2.56	57.72	632.86			0.76	716.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	3,872.07	14,656.82	0.00	998.02	15,654.84			14.62	13,835.16
						INR	208.24	575.14	2.56	57.72	632.86			0.76	716.38
State Total (INR)							208.24	575.14	2.56	57.72	632.86			0.76	716.38
TN (Tamil Nadu)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
325.	IDP-195	10-3-2008	JPY21,098.00		25-03-2017	LC	1,301.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,098.00
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project					INR	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	1,092.45
326.	IDP-195‹	10-3-2008	JPY 1,289.00		25-03-2017	LC	0.00	54.94	0.00	94.65	149.59		11.61	0.00	1,139.41
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project					INR	0.00	2.90	0.00	4.82	7.73			0.00	59.00
327.	IDP-196	10-3-2008	JPY 4,545.00		25-03-2016	LC	1,115.66	1,370.00	0.00	0.00	1,370.00	0.00	30.14	0.00	3,175.00
	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund					INR	60.00	54.80	0.00	0.00	54.80			0.00	164.40
328.	IDP-196A	31-3-2009	JPY 4,006.00		25-03-2016	LC	0.00	1,330.00	0.00	0.00	1,330.00		33.20	0.00	2,676.00
	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project					INR	0.00	53.20	0.00	0.00	53.20			0.00	138.56
329.	IDP-204	31-3-2009	JPY16,851.00		28-07-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	16,851.00
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	872.54
330.	IDP-204A	31-3-2009	JPY 244.00		28-07-2017	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000		0.00	0.00	244.00
	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	12.63
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	130.00	110.90	0.00	4.82	115.73			0.00	2,339.60
Government Loans															

331. IDP-162	31-3-2005	JPY	9,818.00	28-07-2015	LC	781.15	7,245.63	0.00	281.10	7,526.72	35.99	76.66	0.00	2,291.28
Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)					INR	42.01	288.66	6.89	20.97	309.63			0.00	118.64
Government Loans Total					INR	42.01	288.66	6.89	20.97	309.63			0.00	118.64
GOJP Total				LC	JPY	3,198.40	10,000.56	0.00	375.75	10,376.32			0.00	47,474.68
					INR	172.01	399.57	6.89	25.79	425.36			0.00	2,458.24
State Total (INR):						172.01	399.57	6.89	25.79	425.36			0.00	2,458.24
TR (Tripura)														
GOJP (Japan)														
Government Loans														
332. IDP-182	30-3-2007	JPY	7,725.00	11-07-2017	LC	557.83	576.18	0.00	210.44	786.62	32.72	10.18	0.00	6,938.38
Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation					INR	30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
Government Loans Total					INR	30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
GOJP Total				LC	JPY	557.83	576.18	0.00	210.44	786.62			0.00	6,938.38
					INR	30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
State Total (INR):						30.00	26.10	0.04	10.95	37.05			0.00	359.27
UP (Uttar Pradesh)														
GOJP (Japan)														
Back-to-Back Grants														
333. GPGG 035	5-1-2006	JPY	603.00	31-03-2007	LC	0.00	543.73	0.00	0.00	543.73		90.17	0.00	59.27
Ground Water Development in Uttar Pradesh					INR	0.00	20.29	0.00	0.00	20.29			0.00	3.07
Back-to-Back Grants Total					INR	0.00	20.29	0.00	0.00	20.29			0.00	3.07
Back-to-Back Loans														

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
334.	IDP-185	30-3-2007	JPY	24,822.00	11-07-2017	LC	1,859.43	151.90	0.00	81.66	233.56	4.39	0.94	32.60	24,588.44
	Agra Water Supply Project					INR	100.00	8.15	0.00	4.26	12.41			1.69	1,273.19
335.	IDP-194	10-3-2008	JPY	12,657.00	25-03-2018	LC	371.89	9.34	0.00	2.57	11.91	0.69	0.09	0.00	12,645.09
	Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh					INR	20.00	0.49	0.28	0.41	0.90			0.00	654.76
336.	IDP-194A	10-3-2006	JPY	688.00	25-03-2018	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	22.04	688.00
	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Allevation Project					INR	0.00	0.87	0.87	0.87				0.22	35.62
Disbursements for Linked Loans:															
	IDP-194														
Back-to-Back Loans total						INR	120.00	8.64	1.16	5.55	14.19			1.90	1,963.58
GOJP Total				LC		JPY	2,231.31	704.97	0.00	84.23	789.19			37.90	37,980.81
						INR	120.00	28.93	1.16	5.55	34.48			1.96	1,966.65
State Total (INR):							120.00	28.93	1.16	5.55	34.48			1.96	1,966.65
WB (West Bengal)															
GOJP (Japan)															
Back-to-Back Loans															
337.	IDP-167	31-3-2006	JPY	17,963.00	24-07-2013	LC	299.37	8,232.81	21.50	377.94	8,610.75	126.25	47.94	0.00	9,352.25
	Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)					INR	16.10	323.34	1.13	19.18	342.52			0.00	484.26
338.	IDP-175	31-3-2006	JPY	3,584.00	24-07-2014	LC	557.83	135.47	28.11	65.48	200.95	11.74	5.61	4.12	3,383.05
	Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project					INR	30.00	5.80	1.47	3.31	9.11			0.21	175.17
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	46.10	329.14	2.60	22.50	351.63			0.21	659.43
Government Loans															

339.	IDP-143	10-5-2002	JPY	2,252.90	02-08-2009	LC	0.00	2,229.68	0.00	23.21	2,252.90		100.00	0.00	0.00
	West Bengal Transmission System Project (II)					INR	0.00	85.60	0.00	1.16	86.77			0.00	0.00
340.	IDP-147	31-3-2003	JPY	36,771.00	31-07-2010	LC	1,859.43	34,443.10	0.00	1,347.91	35,791.01	72.49	97.33	5.92	979.99
	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Units Ext. Project					INR	100.00	1,309.86	0.00	68.32	1,378.18			0.31	50.74
341.	IDP-152	31-3-2004	JPY	23,534.51	31-01-2008	LC	37.19	23,534.51	0.00	0.00	23,534.51	0.00	100.00	−21.91	0.00
	Purulia Pumped Storage Project (II)					INR	2.00	916.10	0.00	0.00	916.00			−1.13	0.00
Government Loans Total						INR	102.00	2,311.57	0.00	69.48	2,381.05			−0.83	50.74
GOJP Total					LC	JPY	2,753.81	68,575.58	49.91	1,814.54	70,390.12			−11.87	13,715.28
						INR	148.10	2,640.71	2.60	91.98	2,732.69			−0.61	710.18
State Total (INR):							148.10	2,640.71	2.60	91.98	2,732.69			−0.61	710.18
JPY Total			JPY		LC	JPY	150,762.55	437,273.97	299.36	47,238.51	484,512.48				716,720.21

GBP

AP (Andhra Pradesh)

GOUK (United Kingdom)

Back-to-Back Grants

342.	UKGG068	5-9-2007	GBP	38.00	30-06-2010	LC	3.49	33.50	0.00	0.00	33.50	0.00	88.16	4.50	4.50
	Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007					INR	25.00	264.94	0.00	0.00	264.94			34.34	34.84
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	25.00	264.94	0.00	0.00	264.94			34.34	34.84

Government Grants

343.	UKGG021	23-7-1999	GBP	40.18	31-01-2008	LC	0.00	36.62	0.00	0.00	36.62		91.14	0.00	3.56
	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project Dt. 23-7-99					INR	0.00	296.88	0.00	0.00	296.88			0.00	27.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
344.	UKGG061	13-12-2005	GBP	1.50	31-12-2008	LC	0.70	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Giripragathi—Sustainable Dev. of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh					INR	5.00	11.07	0.00	0.00	11.07			0.00	0.00
345.	UKGG062	21-3-2006	GBP	6.50	31-03-2009	LC	2.10	4.62	0.00	1.62	6.24	77.32	95.96	0.00	0.26
	GOAP Public Mang. and Service Delivery Imp. Prog.					INR	15.00	37.32	0.00	12.93	50.24			0.00	2.04
Government Grants Total						INR	20.00	345.27	0.00	12.93	358.19			0.00	29.60
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	6.29	76.23	0.00	1.62	77.85			4.50	8.32
						INR	45.00	610.20	0.00	12.93	623.13			34.34	64.44
State Total (INR):							45.00	610.20	0.00	12.93	623.13			34.34	64.44
CN (Central Government)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Government Grants															
346.	UKGG029	23-7-1999	GBP	26.00	31-01-2010	LC	4.19	13.49	0.00	3.61	17.10	86.15	65.78	0.49	8.90
	Western Orissa Rural Dev. Project Dt. 23-7-99					INR	30.00	109.06	0.00	27.79	136.75			3.79	68.89
347.	UKG 055	10-1-2005	GBP	7.00	31-03-2009	LC	1.40	1.14	0.00	1.50	2.64	107.41	37.70	0.00	4.36
	Support MoP Capacity Bldg for Poverty Reduction					INR	10.00	9.37	0.00	11.79	21.17			0.00	33.86
348.	UKGG064	15-12-2006	GBP	245.00	31-03-2011	LC	27.94	55.90	0.00	0.00	55.90	0.00	22.82	0.00	189.10
	Support to GOI for RCH Prog. Ph-II Grant 2006					INR	200.00	433.82	0.00	0.00	433.82			0.00	1,464.01
349.	UKGG 067	5-7-2007	GBP	95.00	31-03-2012	LC	20.95	26.60	0.00	16.35	42.94	78.01	45.20	0.00	52.06
	National AIDS Control Programme Ph. III (NACP III) Grant 2007					INR	150.00	207.40	0.00	124.73	332.13			0.00	403.02
350.	UKGG 069	9-10-2007	GBP	34.00	30-04-2014	LC	4.89	4.03	0.00	3.22	7.25	65.85	21.31	0.00	26.75
	Support to Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's					INR	35.00	30.70	0.00	25.83	56.53			0.00	207.14

	Equality)													
351.	UKGG072	11-3-2008	GBP	145.00	31-03-2011	LC	17.46	77.20	0.00	50.34	127.54	288.29	87.96	0.00	17.46
	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (U.E.E.P.)					INR	125.00	590.03	0.00	372.44	962.46			0.00	135.55
Government Grants Total						INR	550.00	1,380.38	0.00	562.58	1,942.96			3.79	2,312.02
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	76.83	178.36	0.00	75.01	253.37			0.49	298.63
						INR	550.00	1,380.38	0.00	562.58	1,942.96			3.79	2,312.02
State Total (INR):							550.00	1,380.38	0.00	562.58	1,942.96			3.79	2,312.02
MP (Madhya Pradesh)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
352.	UKGG065	23-4-2007	GBP	3.25	30-06-2010	LC	0.70	0.85	0.26	0.78	1.63	111.92	50.13	0.00	1.62
	Madhya Pradesh Strenthening Performance Management Grant 2007					INR	5.00	6.48	1.96	5.96	12.44			0.00	12.58
353.	UKGG066	8-6-2007	GBP	42.00	30-06-2012	LC	5.59	6.63	0.00	6.91	13.54	123.75	32.24	0.00	28.46
	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project Phase II: Grant 2007					INR	40.00	52.04	0.00	53.99	106.03			0.00	220.91
354.	UKGG070	22-11-2007	GBP	56.00	31-03-2012	LC	6.98	18.50	0.00	8.00	26.50	114.54	47.32	0.00	29.50
	Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme: Grant 2007					INR	50.00	138.00	0.00	64.46	202.47			0.00	228.98
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	95.00	196.52	1.96	124.41	320.93			0.00	462.47
Government Grants															
355.	UKGG060	13-12-2005	GBP	4.00	31-03-2010	LC	1.40	0.42	0.89	1.09	1.52	78.27	37.91	0.00	2.48
	Support for GOMP Power Sector Reform Prog. Ph-2					INR	10.00	3.33	6.90	8.50	11.83			0.00	19.23
356.	UKGG063	10-11-2006	GBP	36.50	31-12-2011	LC	4.19	1.96	0.00	1.89	3.85	45.02	10.54	0.00	32.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for Poor Prog. Gt 2006					INR	30.00	15.14	0.00	13.68	28.83			0.00	252.79
Government Grants Total						INR	40.00	18.47	6.90	22.19	40.65			0.00	272.02
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	18.86	28.36	1.14	18.68	47.03			0.00	94.72
						INR	135.00	214.99	8.86	146.60	361.59			0.00	733.30
State Total (INR):							135.00	214.99	8.86	146.60	361.59			0.00	733.30
OR (Orissa)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Back-to-Back Grants															
357.	UKGG071	12-12-2007	GBP	47.50	31-03-2012	LC	6.98	12.50	0.00	8.00	20.50	114.54	43.16	0.00	27.00
	Orissa Health Sector Support—Grant 2007					INR	50.00	94.26	0.00	64.37	158.63			0.00	209.57
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	50.00	94.26	0.00	64.37	158.63			0.00	209.57
Government Grants															
358.	UKGG035	18-9-2001	GBP	41.21	31-03-2009	LC	6.98	30.03	0.00	1.32	31.35	18.89	76.07	0.00	9.86
	Orissa District Primary Education Program					INR	50.00	241.60	0.00	10.47	252.07			0.00	76.35
359.	UKGG054	20-9-2004	GBP	29.80	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	26.80	0.00	0.00	28.80		89.93	0.00	3.00
	Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Ph-II-Grant-2004					INR	0.00	215.20	0.00	0.00	215.20			0.00	23.29
Government Grants Total						INR	50.00	456.80	0.00	10.47	467.28			0.00	99.84
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	13.97	69.33	0.00	9.32	78.65			0.00	39.86
						INR	100.00	551.06	0.00	74.84	625.90			0.00	308.41
IFAD (IFAD)															
Back-to-Back Grants															

360.	GB585-IN	7-11-2006	GBP	7.54	16-03-2010	LC	1.40	4.94	0.00	1.93	6.87	138.28	91.14	2.88	0.67
	Orissa Tribal Development Project					INR	10.00	40.32	0.00	14.14	54.46			22.38	5.18
						USD		9.85	0.00	0.06	9.92	138.28	91.14	0.00	
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	10.00	40.32	0.00	14.14	54.46			22.38	5.18
IFAD Total				LC		GBP	1.40	4.94	0.00	1.93	6.87			2.88	0.67
				DC		USD		9.85	0.00	0.06	9.92			0.00	
						INR	10.00	40.32	0.00	14.14	54.46			22.38	5.18
State Total (INR):							110.00	591.38	0.00	88.98	680.37			22.38	313.59
OT (Others)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Government Grants															
361.	New Grant	1-1-1900	GBP	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
WB (West Bengal)															
GOUK (United Kingdom)															
Government Grants															
362.	UKGG036	8-11-2001	GBP	21.20	30-06-2009	LC	4.89	16.37	0.00	1.60	17.97	32.64	84.75	0.05	3.23
	Calcutta Environmental Improvement Pj Grant 2001					INR	35.00	130.82	0.00	11.59	142.41			0.37	25.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
363.	UKGG047	31-12-2003	GBP	89.44	31-03-2011	LC	6.98	44.34	1.17	6.86	51.20	98.22	57.24	0.62	38.24
	Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme					INR	50.00	354.14	9.09	52.89	407.02			4.80	296.83
364.	UKGG057	1-7-2005	GBP	97.50	31-03-2010	LC	6.98	74.00	0.00	13.00	87.00	186.13	89.23	0.00	10.50
	Health System Dev. Initiative—Grant 2005					INR	50.00	588.97	0.00	102.58	691.55			0.00	81.50
365.	UKGG059	18-2-2005	GBP	34.50	31-03-2011	LC	0.70	16.83	0.00	4.53	21.36	648.72	61.92	0.00	13.14
	Strengthening Rural Decent Prog. in West Bengal Ph.-I					INR	5.00	130.18	0.00	34.72	164.89			0.00	101.97
366.	UKGG073	31-3-2008	GBP	21.76	31-03-2011	LC	6.98	5.01	0.00	0.00	5.01	0.00	23.01	0.00	16.75
	West Bengal Public Sector Enterprise Reform Prog.-Ph 2: Grant 2008					INR	50.00	41.89	0.00	0.00	41.89			0.00	130.04
Government Grants Total						INR	190.00	1,245.99	9.09	201.78	1,447.77			5.17	635.45
GOUK Total				LC		GBP	26.54	156.55	1.17	25.99	182.53			0.87	81.87
						INR	190.00	1,245.99	9.09	201.78	1,447.77			5.17	635.45
State Total (INR):							190.00	1,245.99	9.09	201.78	1,447.77			5.17	635.45
GBP Total		GBP		LC		GBP	145.27	513.76	2.31	132.54	646.31				524.96
CAD															
CN (Central Government)															
GOCA (Canada)															
Government Grants															
367.	CAGG 004	11-11-2002	CAD	0.28	31-03-2007	LC	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20		73.36	0.00	0.07
	Strengthening Natural Resource Mgt. and Farmers—Nagaland					INR	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32

GOCA Total			LC		CAD	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20			0.00	0.07
					INR	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
State Total (INR):						0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69			0.00	0.32
CAD Tota	CAD		LC		CAD	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20				0.07
EUR														
CN (Central Government)														
EEC (EEC)														
Government Grants														
368. ECGG 001	24-2-1988	EUR	102.86	31-03-2009	LC	14.50	9.14	0.00	0.00	9.14	0.00	8.88	0.00	93.72
Cooperative Rural Storage Centres in Bihar					INR	100.00	38.51	0.00	0.00	38.51			0.00	644.35
369. ECGG 020	12-10-2001	EUR	199.20	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	199.20	0.00	0.00	199.20		100.0	0.00	0.00
Support Programme for "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan"					INR	0.00	1,094.80	0.00	0.00	1,094.80			0.00	0.00
370. ECGG-023	26-12-2008	EUR	66.50	25-12-2015	LC	21.75	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	30.08	84.24	46.50
Sector Policy Support Programme for "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)"					INR	150.00	136.54	0.00	0.00	136.54			579.13	321.87
371. ECGG 024	26-12-2008	EUR	110.00	25-12-2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	110.00
National Rural Health Mission/Reproductive Child Health (NRHM/RCH ii)					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	761.42
Government Grants Total					INR	250.00	1,269.86	0.00	0.00	1,269.86			579.13	1,720.05
EEC Total			LC		EUR	36.25	228.34	0.00	0.00	228.34			83.67	250.22
					INR	250.00	1,269.86	0.00	0.00	1,269.86			579.13	1,732.05
GODE (Germany)														
Government Grants														
372. 9170248E	12-12-2006	EUR	3.80	30-06-2008	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Study and Expert Fund VII					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	26.30
373.	7522869E	15-10-2004	EUR	10.00	30-12-2008	LC	4.35	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Pulses Polio Immunization Programme V					INR	30.00	56.81	0.00	0.00	56.81			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	30.00	56.81	0.00	0.00	56.81			0.00	26.30
Government Loans															
374.	8704801E	11-12-2008	EUR	31.00	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01		3.27	0.00	29.99
	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme X					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.97	6.97			0.00	207.56
375.	4500766E	20-12-2007	EUR	100.00	30-06-2014	LC	14.50	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	60.00
	NABARD XI—Reform of the Rural Cooperative					INR	100.00	251.20	0.00	0.00	251.20			0.00	415.32
376.	9216047E	20-12-2007	EUR	40.00	30-06-2014	LC	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	12.00		30.00	0.00	28.00
	NABARD XI—Reform of the Rural Cooperative Credit Structure					INR	0.00	75.36	0.00	0.00	75.36			0.00	193.82
377.	3006351E	11-12-2008	EUR	12.49	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	12.49
	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme XI					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	86.45
378.	9248452E	11-12-2008	EUR	1.09	31-12-2010	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09
	Pulse Immunization Programme XI					INR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55
379.	290191E	20-12-2007	EUR	42.00	31-12-2010	LC	3.48	39.45	0.00	0.00	39.45	0.00	93.93	0.00	2.55
	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX					INR	24.00	261.11	0.00	0.00	261.11			0.00	17.64
380.	1421147E	1-8-1997	EUR	94.59	31-12-2009	LC	7.25	24.03	0.07	1.92	25.95	26.52	27.44	0.10	68.64
	Modernisation of Signaling System-Kanpur-Delhi					NR	50.00	138.03	34.07	46.11	184.14			0.72	475.11
Government Loans Total						INR	174.00	725.70	34.07	53.08	778.78			0.72	1,403.48
Non-Government Grants															

381.	7552695E	28-12-2005	EUR	0.50	30-12-2010	LC	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.36	1,244.24	71.12	0.00	0.14
	Renewable Energy Programme PFC-II					INR	0.10	1.12	0.00	1.20	2.32			0.00	1.00
382.	4282967E	20-12-2001	EUR	10.23	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	9.07	0.00	0.80	9.87		96.54	0.00	0.35
	HDFC IV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme Guj.)					INR	0.00	53.98	0.00	5.29	59.27			0.00	2.43
383.	9653760E	20-10-2006	EUR	1.20	31-12-2008	LC	0.52	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	12.45	0.00	1.05
	Financial Cooperation between KFW and India NABARD X-Credit Line for NPS					INR	3.60	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.95			0.00	7.22
384.	5505665E	7-12-2006	EUR	1.00	17-12-2013	LC	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14		14.20	0.00	0.86
	Financial Cooperation between the KFW and India SME Financing and Developer					INR	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83			0.00	5.90
385.	9659843E	8-8-2006	EUR	0.50	08-08-2011	LC	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.03	0.26	182.27	51.44	0.00	0.24
	REC Energy Efficiency Program					INR	0.10	1.46	0.00	0.18	1.63			0.00	1.67
386.	310268E	23-12-1994	EUR	13.29	30-06-2009	LC	0.72	10.78	0.00	0.00	10.78	0.00	81.11	0.00	2.51
	NABARD-V Adivasi Programme Gujarat					INR	5.00	52.09	0.00	0.00	52.09			0.00	17.26
387.	303468E	28-12-1993	EUR	5.47	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00	3.08		56.36	0.00	2.39
	Studdy and Expert Fund VI					INR	0.00	15.78	0.00	0.00	15.78			0.00	16.41
388.	8380662E	28-12-2001	EUR	8.69	30-12-2011	LC	1.19	1.25	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	14.38	0.00	7.44
	Watershed Development Programme-AP					INR	8.21	7.32	0.00	0.00	7.32			0.00	51.17
389.	4291010E	25-2-2002	EUR	19.94	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	4.24		21.27	0.00	15.70
	Watershed Development Programme Ph. III Maharashtra					INR	0.00	26.38	0.00	0.00	26.38			0.00	107.94
390.	7134357E	8-4-2004	EUR	6.14	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	4.65		75.87	0.00	1.48
	Social Marketing-II					INR	0.00	26.69	0.00	0.00	26.69			0.00	10.18
391.	2323038E	25-9-1998	EUR	15.34	31-12-2008	LC	3.39	13.10	0.00	0.00	13.10	0.00	85.40	0.00	2.24
	HDFC-III (Low Cost Housing)					INR	23.39	59.79	0.00	0.00	59.79			0.00	15.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
392.	7726233E	24-6-2002	EUR	4.09	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.20	1.44		35.08	0.00	2.66
	Sewa Bank Captalisation of Rural Fin. Intermediaries					INR	0.00	7.38	0.00	1.40	8.78			0.00	18.26
393.	3681116E	10-7-2003	EUR	9.20	30-12-2012	LC	1.39	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	4.04	0.00	8.83
	Watershed Development Programme (Rehab. of Watershed)					INR	9.60	2.30	0.00	0.00	2.30			0.00	60.72
394.	5505672E	7-12-2006	EUR	11.00	30-12-2014	LC	0.94	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	2.40	0.00	10.74
	Indo German Watershed Development Programme					INR	6.50	1.61	0.00	0.00	1.61			0.00	73.81
395.	2323023E	24-11-1998	EUR	14.32	30-12-2010	LC	0.00	8.49	0.00	0.00	8.49		59.26	0.00	5.83
	Adivasi Development Programme (NABARD)					INR	0.00	44.78	0.00	0.00	44.78			0.00	40.07
Non-Government Grantrs Total						INR	56.50	302.45	0.00	8.06	310.51			0.00	429.42
Non-Government Loans															
396.	320425E	19-6-1995	EUR	11.33	31-12-2009	LC	0.00	11.31	0.00	0.00	11.31		99.79	0.00	0.02
	PFC Energy Investment Prog.					INR	0.00	27.51	0.00	0.00	27.51			0.00	0.17
397.	6725373E	3-12-2002	EUR	15.34	30-12-2009	LC	0.00	15.34	0.00	0.00	15.34		99.99	0.00	0.00
	HDFC IV (Earthquake Reconstruction Programme II)					INR	0.00	79.39	0.00	0.00	79.39			0.00	0.01
398.	4929933E	8-11-2005	EUR	34.50	23-10-2011	LC	0.00	28.40	0.00	4.17	32.57		94.40	0.00	1.93
	Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects					INR	0.00	178.30	0.00	27.75	206.04			0.00	13.29
399.	745190E	8-11-2005	EUR	8.50	23-10-2011	LC	15.95	7.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	82.31	0.00	1.50
	Promotion of Private Infrastructure Projects					INR	110.00	41.21	0.00	0.00	41.21			0.00	10.34
Non-Government Loans Total						INR	110.00	326.41	0.00	27.75	354.16			0.00	23.80
GODE Total				LC		EUR	53.72	244.75	0.07	8.31	253.07			0.10	258.90
						INR	370.50	1,411.37	34.07	88.99	1,500.25			0.72	1,779.92
State Total (INR):							620.50	2,681.22	34.07	88.89	2,770.11			579.85	3,500.21

GU (Gujarat)

GOFR (France)

Government Loans

400.	EFGL4005E	2-12-1997	EUR	1.40	31-12-2008	LC	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35	96.20	0.00	0.05
	Creation of Freshwater Prawn Hatchery-GU and MH					INR	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
GOFR Total				LC		EUR	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35		0.00	0.05
						INR	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37
State Total (INR):							0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	3.83		0.00	0.37

HR (Haryana)

EEC (EEC)

Government Grants

401.	ECGG016	19-2-1997	EUR	23.30	30-06-2010	LC	0.00	16.74	0.00	0.00	16.74	71.84	0.00	6.56
	ALA/95/15 Haryana Community Forestry Project					INR	0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.11
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.11
EEC Total				LC		EUR	0.00	16.74	0.00	0.00	16.74		0.00	6.56
						INR	0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.11
State Total (INR):							0.00	85.70	0.00	0.00	85.70		0.00	45.41

KN (Karnataka)

GODE (Germany)

Government Grants

402.	5420301E	26-04-2004	EUR	14.30	30-12-2008	LC	0.00	2.68	0.05	1.37	4.05	28.33	0.00	10.25
	Upgrading Health Facilities in Karnataka, Ph-199					INR	0.00	16.75	0.38	9.54	26.29		0.00	70.94
403.	1127870E	16-1-1997	EUR	13.80	30-09-2006	LC	0.00	11.66	0.00	0.00	11.66	84.48	0.00	2.14
	DM23M Karnataka Sec. Level Hosp. Dev. Project					INR	0.00	54.65	0.00	0.00	54.65		0.00	14.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
404.	9451864E	16-1-1997	EUR	2.05	31-12-2008	LC	0.22	1.75	0.00	0.30	2.05	137.67	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Upgradation of Sec. Level Health Care Ph. II KN					INR	1.50	10.09	0.00	2.09	12.18			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	1.50	81.49	0.38	11.63	93.13			0.00	85.77
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.22	16.09	0.05	1.67	17.76			0.00	12.39
						INR	1.50	81.49	0.38	11.63	93.13			0.00	85.77
GOFR (Finance)															
Government Loans															
405.	FRGL 4501E	4-2-2003	EUR	4.56	31-12-2007	LC	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	4.55		99.71	0.00	0.01
	Digital Mapping information sys. for Bangalore					INR	0.00	25.55	0.00	0.00	25.55			0.00	0.09
Government Loans Total						INR	0.00	25.55	0.00	0.00	25.55			0.00	0.09
GOFR Total				LC		EUR	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	4.55			0.00	0.01
						INR	0.00	25.55	0.00	0.00	25.55			0.00	0.09
State Total (INR):							1.50	107.04	0.38	11.63	118.68			0.00	85.27
MH (Maharashtra)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
406.	9840508E	23-7-1996	EUR	10.23	30-06-2008	LC	0.00	9.75	0.00	0.00	9.75		95.39	0.00	0.47
	Basic health Maharashtra					INR	0.00	53.78	0.00	0.00	53.78			0.00	3.27
407.	7649867E	28-12-2000	EUR	1.38	17-04-2009	LC	0.03	0.88	0.00	0.05	0.92	159.86	66.90	0.00	0.46
	Rural Water Supply Maharashtra					INR	0.20	4.81	0.00	0.31	5.12			0.00	3.16
Government Grants Total						INR	0.20	58.60	0.00	0.31	58.90			0.00	6.43

Government Loans

408.	9361337E	28-12-2000	EUR	22.45	17-04-2009	LC	0.14	3.74	0.00	1.76	5.50	1,215.11	24.51	0.00	16.94
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation-MH					INR	1.00	20.75	0.00	11.85	32.60			0.00	117.28
409.	2382239E	1-6-2000	EUR	23.01	39-06-2011	LC	0.43	10.00	0.00	0.26	10.26	59.27	44.57	0.00	12.75
	Minor Irrig. Prog. Maharashtra Dt. 31-12-98					INR	3.00	54.75	0.00	1.68	56.43			0.00	88.27
Government Loans Total						INR	4.00	75.50	0.00	13.53	89.03			0.00	205.56
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.61	24.37	0.00	2.07	26.44			0.00	30.62
						INR	4.20	134.09	0.00	13.84	147.93			0.00	211.98
State Total (INR):							4.20	134.09	0.00	13.84	147.93			0.00	211.98

MS (Multistates)

EEC (E.E.C.)

Back-to-Back Grants

410.	ECGG022	14-8-2006	EUR	145.50	30-12-2015	LC	14.50	41.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	28.18	0.00	104.50
	Sector Policy Support Programme-State Partnership					INR	100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
Back-to-Back Grants Total						INR	100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
EEC Total				LC		EUR	14.50	41.00	0.00	0.00	41.00			0.00	104.50
						INR	100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37
State Total (INR):							100.00	242.62	0.00	0.00	242.62			0.00	723.37

OR (Orissa)

GODE (Germany)

Government Grants

411.	4673775E	9-12-2002	EUR	5.11	30-12-2008	LC	0.00	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.38		85.71	0.00	0.73
	Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters Programme II—Orissa					INR	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.00	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.38			0.00	0.73
						INR	0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
State Total (INR):							0.00	24.50	0.00	0.00	24.50			0.00	5.02
OT (Others)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
412.	New Grant	1-1-1900	EUR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	32.30	000	000	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Government Grants Total						INR	32.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Non-Government Grants															
413.	New Grant	1-1-1900	EUR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	000
Non-Government Grants Total						INR	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	000
Non-Government Loans															
414.	New Loan	1-1-1900	EUR	0.00	01-01-1900	LC	30.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Provision for New Link Loan					INR	209.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Non-Government Loan Total						INR	209.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
GODE Total				LC		EUR	135.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
						INR	251.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
State Total (INR):							251.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00

RJ (Rajasthan)

GODE (Germany)

Government Grants

415.	1323824E	5-6-1997	EUR	9.20	30-06-2008	LC	0.00	9.19	0.00	0.00	9.19		99.81	0.00	0.02
	Residential Schools Project Rajasthan					INR	0.00	43.69	0.00	0.00	43.69			0.00	0.12
416.	6726404E	9-12-2002	EUR	13.29	30-06-2009	LC	0.29	3.69	0.00	0.29	3.98	99.17	29.91	0.00	9.32
	Residential Schools Project Rajasthan					INR	2.00	21.45	0.00	1.94	23.39			0.00	64.06
417.	6004990E	26-6-2006	EUR	1.00	30-12-2008	LC	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.08	0.99		99.34	0.00	0.01
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan					INR	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.54	5.99			0.00	0.05
418.	320735E	17-6-1995	EUR	20.45	31-12-2006	LC	0.00	20.33	0.00	000	20.33		99.41	0.00	0.12
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan					INR	0.00	93.85	0.00	0.00	93.85			0.00	0.84
419.	7012001E	29-10-2001	EUR	5.11	31-03-2008	LC	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	4.50		88.09	0.00	0.61
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan					INR	0.00	25.30	0.00	0.00	25.30			0.00	4.19
Government Grants Total						INR	2.00	189.73	0.00	2.48	192.21			0.00	69.25

Government Loans

420.	9151975E	17-6-1994	EUR	3.00	30-12-2008	LC	0.44	1.06	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	35.23	0.00	1.94
	Rural Water Supply Rajasthan, Ph. I					INR	3.04	6.22	0.00	0.00	6.22			0.00	13.45
Government Loans Total						INR	3.04	6.22	0.00	0.00	6.22			0.00	13.45
GODE Total				LC		EUR	0.73	39.68	0.00	0.37	40.05			0.00	12.02
						INR	5.04	195.95	0.00	2.48	198.44			0.00	83.17
State Total (INR):							5.04	195.95	0.00	2.48	198.44			0.00	83.17

Tamil Nadu

GODE (Germany)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Back-to-Back Loans															
421.	1425319E	9-7-2008	EUR	65.00	31-12-2012	LC	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	2.96	0.75	1.76	64.51
	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu					INR	113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.15	446.57
Back-to-Back Loans Total						INR	113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.15	446.57
GODE Total				LC		EUR	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49			1.76	64.51
						INR	113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.15	446.57
State Total (INR):							113.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	3.29			12.15	446.57
WB (West Bengal)															
GODE (Germany)															
Government Grants															
422.	2871993E	22-6-1999	EUR	30.68	31-12-2010	LC	1.45	17.71	0.00	1.90	19.60	130.78	63.90	0.00	11.07
	Basic Health Programme WB					INR	10.00	98.01	0.00	12.78	110.78			0.00	76.66
Government Grants Total						INR	10.00	98.01	0.00	12.78	110.78			0.00	76.66
GODE Total				LC		EUR	1.45	17.71	0.00	1.90	19.60			0.00	11.07
						INR	10.00	98.01	0.00	12.78	110.78			0.00	76.66
GOIT (Italy)															
Government Loans															
423.	ITGL019	30-5-2005	EUR	25.82	14-06-2009	LC	2.90	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.08	0.00	25.54
	Water Supply and Solid Waste Mang. in West Bengal					INR	20.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85			0.00	175.62
Government Loans Total						INR	20.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85			0.00	176.82
GOIT Total				LC		EUR	2.90	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28			0.00	25.54

					INR	20.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00	176.82
State Total (INR):						30.00	90.86	0.00	12.78	112.64	0.00	253.48
EUR Total	EUR		LC		EUR	262.74	639.23	0.12	14.80	654.03		790.73
CHF												
CN (Central Government)												
GOSC (Switzerland)												
Government Grants												
424. SCGGU 02	15-6-1991	CHF	40.00	31-12-2002	LC	0.00	27.77	0.00	0.00	27.77	69.43	0.00	12.23
Swiss Mixed Grant-II					INR	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69	0.00	56.01
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69	0.00	56.01
GOSC Total			LC		CHF	0.00	27.77	0.00	0.00	27.77	0.00	12.23
					INR	0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69	0.00	56.01
State Total (INR):						0.00	15.69	0.00	0.00	15.69	0.00	56.01
MS (Multistates)												
GOSC (Switzerland)												
Government Grants												
425. SCGG 003	5-11-1997	CHF	12.50	30-11-2008	LC	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.00	2.39	19.09	0.14	10.11
Sei-2000 (Sericulture Project)					INR	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32
Government Grants Total					INR	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32
GOSC Total			LC		CHF	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.00	2.39		0.14	10.11
					INR	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32
State Total (INR):						0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	8.74		0.63	46.32
CHF Total		CHF		LC		CHF	0.00	30.16	0.00	0.00	30.16		22.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
INR															
CN (Central Government)															
WFP (World Food Programme)															
Government Grants															
426.	UNWFPGG 001	15-4-2002	INR	1.41	31-03-2004	LC	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.13		80.00	0.00	0.28
	Data Collection on Food Assistance Programme					INR	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11			0.00	0.03
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11			0.00	0.03
WFP Total				LC		INR	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	1.13		80.00	0.00	0.28
						INR	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11			0.00	0.03
WHO (World Health Organisation)															
Government Grants															
427.	IND/PHE/02	1-4-2001	INR	0.60	31-12-2003	LC	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15		25.00	0.00	0.45
	Country Level Assessment of Water Supply and Sanitation					INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	0.04
Government Grants Total						INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	0.04
WHO Total				LC		INR	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15			0.00	0.45
						INR	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01			0.00	0.04
State Total (INR):							0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13			0.00	0.07
INR Total			INR	LC		INR	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.27				0.73
Grand Total (INR):							33,163.21	83,064.12	564.24	15,008.80	98,072.92			3,426.11	119,679.64

Statement-II

World Bank Projects with Additional Financing

(Amount in US $ million)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Amount of additional Financing
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Additional Financing	Andhra Pradesh	65.0
2.	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (Supplement)	Karnataka	64.0
3.	Mizoram State Roads Project	Mizoram	18.0

[English]

Negligence of Doctors

1563. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the cases on the part of negligence by the doctors reported while conducting operations in Government hospitals;

(b) the action taken against the guilty doctors for their negligence; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) No such incident has been reported in the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi. There is an inbuilt mechanism available for redressal of complaints, if any, in the respective institution which is monitored under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent. The complainant can also approach the concerned State Medical Council or the Medical Council of India (MCI) for action against the delinquent doctor as per the provisions of regulation of MCI.

Private and Foreign Players in Insurance Business

1564. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the private and foreign players allowed in the insurance business as on date;

(b) whether these players concentrate more on Life Insurance or General Insurance business;

(c) the reason for their preferential indulgence; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per Insurance Act 1938, a foreign insurer has to enter into joint venture agreement with an Indian promoter/s of Indian Insurance Company or Insurance Co-operative Society and has to restrict its holding to 26% of the paid up capital of the Indian Insurance Company or of the Insurance Co-operative Society to be allowed to transact business in India. List of the private insurers alongwith their foreign partners are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that an insurer is granted license to transact business of life insurance or general insurance only. Hence the question of concentration more on life or general insurance business does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of insurer	Name of Foreign partner
	Life Insurance Companies	
1.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Standard Life Assurance, UK
2.	Max New York Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	New York Life, USA
3.	ICICI-Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Prudential Corporation Holdings Ltd., London, UK
4.	Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Old Mutual, South Africa (routed through subsidiary in London)
5.	Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Sun Life financial (India) Insurance Investment Inc. Canada
6.	Tata-AIG Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	American International Assurance Co., USA
7.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	#BNP Paribas Assurance SA, France
8.	ING Vysya Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	ING Insurance International B.V., Netherlands
9.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Allianz, Germany
10.	Metlife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Metlife International Holdings Ltd., USA
11.	Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd. (Earlier AMP Sanmar Life Insurance Company)	No foreign partner
12.	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	Aviva International Holdings Ltd., UK
13.	Sahara Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	No foreign partner
14.	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Sanlam, South Africa
15.	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	AXA Holdings, France
16.	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Participatie Maatschapij Graafsschap Holland NV, Netherlands ("Generali")
17.	IDBI Fortis Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Fortis, Netherlands
18.	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Ltd.	HSBC, UK (routed through subsidiary in Hong Kong)
19.	Aegon Religare Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Religare, Netherlands
20.	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Prudential of America, USA
21.	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Dai-Ichi Life, Japan
22.	India First Life Insurance Company Limited	Legal and General, England

Sl. No.	Name of insurer	Name of Foreign partner
	Non-Life Insurance Companies	
1.	Royal Sundaram Alliance Insurance	Royal Sun Alliance, UK
2.	Reliance General Insurance Co.	No foreign partner
3.	IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Co.	Millea Asia Pte. Ltd., Japan
4.	TATA AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	American International Assurance Co., USA
5.	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co.	Allianz, Germany
6.	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co.	Mitsui Sumitomo, Japan
7.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co.	Fairfax, Canada (routed through its subsidiary FAL Corpn., London)
8.	HDFC ERGO General Insurance Co.	SERGO, Germany
9.	Star Health and Allied Insurance Company Limited	Individual Promoters, UAE
10.	Apollo DKV Insurance Company Ltd.	DKV, Germany
11.	Future Generali India Assurance Company Ltd.	Participatie Maatschapij Graafsschap Holland NV, Netherlands ("Generali")
12.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Ltd.	Sompo, Japan
13.	Shriram General Insurance Company Ltd.	Sanlam, South Africa
14.	Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.	AXA Holdings, France
15.	Raheja QBE General Insurance Company Ltd.	QBE, Australia

Losses of SEBs

1565. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in the country are incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred by each SEB as on date; and

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Government to improve the conditions of these State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has for the last few years been publishing an Annual Report on the performance of State Power Utilities (State Electricity Boards [SEBs]/unbundled utilities/Power Departments) and private distribution companies created as a result of reform measures in various States. The sixth Report covering the performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 has been published by PFC. The details of profit/losses (on accrual basis) incurred by SEBs during the year 2007-08 as given in the Report are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The Government has been providing assistance to the State Governments for implementing Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)

and Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP). The details of assistance by the Government for Eleventh Plan under APDRP is given in the enclosed Statement-II and the details of assistance under R-APDRP is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

The details of the accumulated profit/(losses) incurred by SEBs as on 31st March, 2008 are given below:

State	Utility	2007-08
Bihar	BSEB	(2,300)
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	(2,183)
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(263)
Jharkhand	JSEB	(114)
Kerala	KSEB	(1,028)
Meghalaya	MeSEB	(402)
Punjab	PSEB	(7,370)
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	(9,628)
Grand Total		(16,867)

Statement-II

Assistance provided by Government of India under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)

X Plan APDRP:

The Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) was launched in 2002-03 as additional central assistance to the states for strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution systems of high-density load centers like towns and industrial areas. The main objectives of the programme were reduction of AT and C loss and commercial loss; improve quality and reliability of supply of power.

—	No. of projects sanctioned	:	571
—	Total project Cost	:	Rs. 17,033.58 crore
—	Revised project cost after short closing	:	Rs. 14,583.07 crore
—	APDRP (GOI) Component	:	Rs. 7,951.63 crore
—	Total fund released by GOI	:	Rs. 7,777.19 crore #
—	Counter Part Fund drawn from FIs	:	Rs. 6,711.80 crore
	Total fund utilized	:	Rs. 13,989.56 crore

In addition, Rs. 262.22 crore has been transferred from APDP.

State-wise details are indicated at Annexure-I

All the states have completed the exercise of closure of the on going projects of X Plan APDRP except Jammu and Kashmir from where closing report is awaited.

Ten states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tripura) have shown reduction of cash loss amounting to Rs. 5809.89 crore and became eligible for APDRP incentive of Rs. 2904.89 crore, which has been released to the states. State-wise details of incentive released are at Annexure-II.

Re-structured APDRP (R-APDRP) for XI Plan

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the "Re-structured APDRP" for XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme in its meeting held on 31-07-2008. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of AT and C loss reduction.

Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing and IT based consumer service centers and Part-B is regular distribution strengthening projects.

The programme size is Rs. 51,577 crore. Expected investment in Part-A (Baseline System) would be Rs.10,000 crore and that in Part-B would be Rs. 40,000 crore. PFC is the nodal agency for operationalising the programme. Initially funds for projects under both the parts would be provided through loan. The entire amount of loan for Part-A projects would be converted into grant on the completion the project and up to 50% (90% for special category States) loan of Part-B projects would be converted Into grant on achieving the 15% AT and C loss in the project area on a sustainable basis.

1130 projects at the cost of Rs. 4183.93 crore have been approved to eighteen states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) under Part-A of the scheme. So far Rs. 934.06 crore has been released to States under the R-APDRP. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Annexure-I

X Plan APDRP Investment Status as on 3-08-2009

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Project Cost	Revised Project Cost after completion	Nos. of Project	GOI Compo-nent	Release	C/part fund drawn	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1127.12	980.39	100	528.48	566.76	466.45	980.39
2.	Bihar	823.15	777.20	15	350.89	344.97	414.46	777.20
3.	Chhattisgarh	353.33	288.12	7	151.64	159.21	295.70	288.12
4.	Delhi	211.02	211.02	2	105.51	105.51	105.51	211.02
5.	Goa	288.94	229.95	7	114.19	114.19	115.76	229.95
6.	Gujarat	1083.22	1057.66	13	464.55	432.42	593.11	1057.66
7.	Haryana	431.95	319.52	18	164.37	168.99	155.14	319.52
8.	Jharkhand	423.65	403.50	8	177.81	166.82	214.69	403.50
9.	Karnataka	1186.31	988.86	35	464.94	464.94	523.92	988.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Kerala	858.50	556.57	52	254.42	254.41	302.15	556.57
11.	Madhya Pradesh	663.20	445.56	48	176.33	178.70	269.23	445.56
12.	Maharashtra	1643.12	1386.48	34	480.74	453.89	878.90	1386.48
13.	Orissa*	206.73	206.73	4	88.69	74.02	35.52	41.79
14.	Punjab	715.57	462.72	26	205.05	202.67	248.85	482.72
15.	Rajasthan	1193.25	988.12	29	439.95	434.28	535.04	988.12
16.	Tamil Nadu	948.12	741.77	41	406.35	441.82	335.42	741.77
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1069.25	1013.15	35	320.55	314.48	880.28	1013.15
18.	West Bengal	441.85	400.14	20	120.12	108.93	300.11	400.14
	Total	**13688.28**	**1145748**	**494**	**5014.58**	**4987.01**	**6470.28**	**11292.54**
Special Category State								
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	82.69	77.04	4	73.00	67.32	7.70	77.04
20.	Assam	650.73	619.92	15	573.81	580.63	47.07	619.92
21.	Himachal Pradesh	322.77	304.69	12	290.61	306.88	30.47	304.89
22.	Jammu and Kashmir*	1100.13	1100.13	6	1021.61	836.37	57.88	671.58
23.	Manipur	141.62	39.45	5	35.77	42.76		39.45
24.	Meghalaya	227.44	194.69	9	181.08	181.06	19.47	194.69
25.	Mizoram	108.74	105.87	7	98.00	98.00	10.57	105.67
26.	Nagaland	122.27	122.27	3	114.33	114.32	12.23	122.27
27.	Sikkim	152.09	150.83	3	151.22	154.73	15.08	150.83
28.	Tripura	146.74	143.43	7	132.85	128.35	14.34	143.43
29.	Uttaranchal	310.08	267.47	6	264.80	279.76	26.75	267.47
	Total	**3365.30**	**3125.59**	**77**	**2837.07**	**2780.18**	**241.50**	**2697.02**
	Grand Total	17033.58	14583.07	571	7951.83	7777.18	6711.80	13989.68

*Project completion/short closing reports from Jammu and Kashmir is awaited.

Annexure-II

Details of Incentive released to States under X Plan APDRP

(Figures in Rs. crore)

S.No.	State	Cash Loss Reduction	Eligibility	Incentive Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530.22	265.11	265.11
2.	Gujarat	2078.62	1039.31	1039.31
3.	Haryana	210.98	105.49	105.49
4.	Kerala	295.86	147.93	147.93
5.	Maharashtra	275.78	137.89	137.89
6.	Punjab	503.88	251.94	251.94
7.	Madhya Pradesh	595.22	297.61	297.61
8.	Rajasthan	275.42	137.71	137.71
9.	West Bengal	993.48	496.74	496.74
10.	Tripura	50.43	25.22	25.22
	Total	5809.89	2904.95	2904.95

Statement-III

Details of projects sanctioned and loan disbursed under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.02	116.40
2.	Bihar	10	81.18	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45	0.00
4.	Goa	4	104.89	31.37
5.	Gujarat	84	225.36	67.60
6.	Haryana	36	165.63	43.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	81.07	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61	0.00
9.	Karnataka	100	391.14	114.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	228.08	68.40
11.	Maharashtra	130	252.11	31.15
12.	Punjab	47	272.85	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	87	315.94	94.57
14.	Sikkim	2	26.30	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00	125.00
16.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82	2.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	168	665.50	190.22
18.	West Bengal	62	159.98	47.99
	Total	1130	4183.93	934.06

Value of Rupee

1566. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set any target level for the rupee and limit volatility in the market-driven exchange rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of such decision on the consumers in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) However, the exchange rate policy is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, while allowing the underlying demand and supply conditions to determine the exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner. Subject to this predominant objective, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervention in the foreign exchange market is guided by the objectives of reducing excess volatility, preventing the emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, maintaining adequate level of reserves, and developing an orderly foreign exchange market.

Import of Superbikes and Parts Thereof

1567. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large scale import of superbikes and bike parts into the country few months ago by evading customs duty thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the losses incurred to the government as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to recover the customs duty from the importers and to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and put a strict vigil on such illegal transactions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Large scale import of Superbikes and bike parts by evading Customs duty has not been noticed. However, some cases of evasion of Customs duty on Superbikes and bike parts have been detected. Details of such cases booked for 2009-10 upto October 2009 is given below:

Seizure of Superbikes and bike parts

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of cases	Value of Goods	Duty involved
2009-2010 (upto Oct., 09)	7	1.67	1.11

(c) and (d) Rupees sixty four lakhs have since been recovered. The field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are alert and Vigilant to thwart any attempt of evasion of Customs duty of such nature in future.

(e) "Nil" in view of reply at (c) and (d) above.

Mega Tourist Projects

1568. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mega tourist projects in the country, State-wise and project-wise; and

(b) the details of allocation of funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments in this regard, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTEE OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has identified 29 destinations/circuits on the basis of footfalls and future potential in consultation with the concerned State Governments so far for development through mega projects. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Destinations/Circuits Identified for Mega Projects so Far

Sl. No.	State/UT		Destination/Circuit	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Tirupati Heritage Circuit	4652.49
		2.	Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	3692.89
		3.	Charminar area	994.75
2.	Bihar	4.	Bodhgaya-Raigir-Nalanda	1922.42
3.	Chhattisgarh	5.	Jagdalpur-Tirathgarh-Chitrakote-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh	1133.82
4.	Delhi	6.	Illumination of Monuments	2375.09
5.	Goa	7.	Churches of Goa (Integrated Development of Infrastructure for heritage and Hinterland Tourism)	4309.91
6.	Gujarat	8.	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka	798.90

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	9.	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Piniore (Haryana)	3175.25
		10.	Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana)-Paonta Sahib (Himachal Pradesh)	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.	Spiritual Destination of Leh-Ladakh	
10.	Karnataka	13.	Hampi	3283.58
11.	Kerala	14.	Muzuris Heritage and Culture Circuit (Trissur and Ernakulam Districts)	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15.	Spiritual and Wellness Destination of Chitrakoot	2401.98
13.	Maharashtra	16.	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	3738.19
		17	Aurangabad	
14.	Orissa	18.	Bhubaneshwar-Puri-Chilka	3022.80
15.	Puducherry	19.	Puducherry	
16.	Punjab	20.	Amritsar	1585.53
17.	Rajasthan	21.	Ajmer	1069.68
		22.	Desert Circuit (Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	
18.	Sikkim	23.	Gangtok	2390.70
19.	Tamil Nadu	24.	Mahabalipuram	1312.69
		25.	Pilgrimage Circuit (Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu	
20.	Uttrakhand	26.	Haridwar-Rishikesh	4452.22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27.	Agra-Revitalization of Taj (Uttar Pradesh)	1525.00
		28.	Varanasi	2202.30
22.	West Bengal	29.	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	2042.35

Assessment of Slum Dwellers in Delhi NCR Region

1569. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the slum dwellers in Delhi National Capital Region and has found any encroachments in the Aravalli Range;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that there is no report of large scale encroachment on the notified/forest land on the Aravalli Range/Ridge, available with the Forest Department, except a few Jhuggi clusters in Rajokhari area in South-West Revenue District in West Forest Division.

Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that 11 Jhuggi Jhopri (JJ) Clusters are existing on DDA land in Aravalli Range. However, in view of the provisions of The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2009, the JJ Clusters have been provided protection against removal upto 31-12-2009.

Incentives to Doctors in Rural Areas

1570. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the doctors to work in the tribal and rural areas by giving incentives; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Medical Council of India Regulations have been reviewed and amended suitably with regard to Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to provide:

(i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and

(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Regulatory Bodies in Health Sector

1571. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace Medical, Dental, Nursing and Pharma Councils of India with a single regulatory body in the health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose of setting up such body;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to setup a National Council for Medical Education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such bodies are likely to come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The Ministry has proposed to set up a National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) as a regulatory body for health sector to reform the current framework and enhance supply of skilled personnel. A Task Force was set up to workout the modalities of setting up the regulatory body to coordinate among various councils.

The Task Force has *inter-alia* recommended creation of regulatory body in the field medical and paramedical education to achieve the objective of enhancing the supply of skilled human resources in the health sector by bringing in the required reforms in the regulatory framework.

Comments and suggestions have been sought from State Governments and other stakeholders on the recommendations of the Task Force.

National Solar Mission

1572. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Solar Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the aims and the objectives of the said Mission;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider solar system as a part of housing plan and provide incentives to promote roof-top solar system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the solar energy product/appliances affordable to the masses?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Government has approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at setting up of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights by 2022. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target, for the first phase of the Mission; to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area, including roof-mounted solar systems, are also proposed in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13. Grid connected rooftop solar systems may be eligible to receive generation based incentive, whereas off-grid systems can avail low interest bearing loan or capital subsidy.

(e) The Ministry is supporting research and development to reduce cost, improve efficiency and overall performance of solar energy systems and also for development of new materials and devices.

The Ministry has taken several other steps to increase utilization of solar energy in the country, which include (i) expanded programmes to encourage utilization of solar energy systems through subsidy or soft loans, (ii) incentive to manufacturers, commercial users and power project developers, (iii) support to Akshaya Urja shops to provide additional channels for supply and after-sales servicing of solar energy systems, and (iv) support for capacity building and for creation of awareness through print and electronic media.

[Translation]

Investigation of Companies by SEBI

1573. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investigation carried out by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) against companies with regard to their alleged involvement in steep fall of share prices alongwith findings thereon during each of the last three years and the current year till date, company-wise; and

(b) the further steps taken/being taken on the findings thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), maintains a constant vigil in the market, and in case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. There are systems and practices in place to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market and to protect market integrity such as advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters etc. These systems and practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs. SEBI has informed that it has not investigated companies specifically with regard to their alleged involvement in steep fall of their share prices during last three years and the current year till date.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) as above, does not arise.

[English]

Interest on IT Refund

1574. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refunds and interest thereon paid by the Income Tax Department during the financial year 2008-09; and

(b) the justification for incurring huge expenditures in charging interest on IT refunds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department has paid Rs. 5785 crores interest on refund of Rs. 41,122 crores during the financial year 2008-09.

(b) Interest on refund is paid to the assessees as per the statutory provisions of the section 244A of the Income Tax, 1961. Interest under this section is payable from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of processing of return of income. Thus, interest payment is inescapable in all cases atleast for the period from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of filing of return and thereafter, till the return of income is processed.

Approval of Drugs

1575. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the patented pharmaceutical drugs/products in India including those imported are registered with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)/Drug Controller General of India (DCGI);

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

(c) whether approval to such drugs/products is given in compliance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some companies have been reported to have launched a combination of drugs without getting approval of the DCGI; and

(f) if so, the details of the cases of such violation and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The patent of drugs are granted by Indian Patent office, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotions, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The office of Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG (I)} neither maintains list of patented drugs in India nor it is required to maintain such list under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made there under.

(c) and (d) Approval of new drugs for manufacture and/or import and marketing are granted by the office of DCG (I) in compliance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The requirements and guidelines for approval of New Drugs are specified in Rule 122A, 122B, 122D, 122E and Schedule Y of said Rules. From April 2007 to September 2009, total 139 New Drugs have been approved by the office of DCG (I) for manufacture and/or import and marketing in the country.

(e) and (f) As per Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, for manufacture of any new Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) of drugs, permission from office of DCG(I) is required before obtaining Licence from State Licensing Authorities (SLAs). However, some SLAs have granted licences to manufacture New Fixed Dose combinations of drugs without permission from DCG (I). Recently, it has been brought to the notice of Office of DCG (I) that FDC of Ofloxacin + Cefixime were launched by some companies without manufacturing permission from DCG (I). One SLA who initially granted approval of this FDC, has cancelled the licence. In another such case, for same FDC, the concerned SLA has been asked by the Office of DCG (I) to furnish the aspect based on which, he has granted license to manufacture this FDC and also requested to take urgent action in the matter as per Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

Forest Clearance of Power Projects

1576. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has obtained forest clearance for all its hydro, thermal and gas based power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As a practice adopted in NTPC, forest land is avoided for acquisition as far as possible. In case, it is essential to acquire forest land, forest clearance is obtained from State Forest Department and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

The details of forest clearance obtained from MoEF for NTPC projects under construction/New Projects in advanced stage is as given below:

Sl No.	Project	Type	Status of forest clearance from MoEF	
			In Principle	Final
1.	Sipat STPP, Stage-II	Coal	March, 04	June, 04
2.	North Karanpura STPP	Coal	June, 09	Awaited
3.	Loharinag Pala HEPP	Hydro	June, 05	Aug, 05
4.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEPP	Hydro	June, 05	March, 06
5.	Lata Tapovan	Hydro	Oct., 06	June, 07
6.	Rammam-III	Hydro	Dec., 07	June, 08

[Translation]

Power Generation

1577. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the status of power generation in the country including Northern States in view of the shortage of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of power projects which are not generating power as per their installed capacity; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During the current financial year 2009-10 (April-October, 2009), the electricity generation in the country (including import of power from Bhutan) at 448.84 Billion Unit (BU) was 97.53% of the targety of 460.2 BU with a growth rate of 6.5% as compared to the actual generation of 421.46 BU during April to October, 2008. In the Northern Region, the actual power generation during April to October, 2009 was 131.19 Billion unit against a target of 130.01 Billion Unit, which was 1000.9% of the target and 4.62% more than the actual generation during the corresponding period of last year.

The generation of electricity in the country during the current financial year has been affected primarily due to less rainfall in the catchment areas and reservoirs of hydro electric projects and inadequate availability of coal and gas for thermal power projects.

(b) The details of category-wise electricity generation during April-October, 2009 in the country and in Northern Region are given below:

All India

(in Billion Unit)

	Generation Target	Actual Generation	% of Target	% of Last Year
Thermal	367.86	361.81	98.36	109.68
Nuclear	10.00	10.54	105.38	117.44
Hydro*	82.36	76.49	92.83	92.57
Total	460.22	448.84	97.53	106.50

*Including import from Bhutan

Northern Region

(in Billion Unit)

	Generation Target	Actual Generation	% of Target	% of Last Year
Thermal	88.73	91.93	103.61	107.72
Nuclear	2.92	2.01	68.89	112.83
Hydro	38.36	37.25	97.08	97.32
Total	130.01	131.19	100.90	104.62

(c) Output of the generating units i.e. electricity generation with reference to their installed capacity depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, outage of the unit for repair works due to breakdonw and planned maintenance, availability for thermal and nuclear power stations, required quantity and quality of fuel, maintenance procedures followed, availability of discharge from the reservoir/inflows in the river for hydro projects, etc. A statement indicating the power stations with generation less than 90% of the target during the current year (April to October, 2009) is enclosed.

(d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to improve generation of electricity in the country:

(i) Allocation of over 30 MMSCMD of gas from KG Basin (D6) and additional 12 MMSCMD gas on fallback basis for gas based power stations of Power Utilities and 10 MMSCMD gas to captive power plants on fall-back basis.

(ii) Harnessing surplus power from captive power plants into Grid.

(iii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(iv) Monitoring import of coal to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

(v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

Statement

Details of Power Projects which generated energy less than 90% of their target During 2009-10 (April 09-Octuber 09)

State	Sector	Category	Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Target Gen. (MU)	Actual Gene-ration (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BBMB	Central	Hydro	Bhakra HPS	1325	3368	2812.2
			Ganguwal HPS	77.65	642	334.4
			Pong HPS	396	823	632.9
Delhi	State	Thermal	Rajghat TPS	135	475	399.5
Himachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	Baira Siul HPS	198	599	
	State		Bassi HPS	60	197	138.3
			Giri Bata HPS	60	165	76.2
	Pvt.	Hydro	Malana HPS	86	309	259.4
Punjab	State	Hydro	Mukerian HPS	207	670	578.3
			Ranjit Sagar HPS	600	1120	840.7
Rajasthan	Central	Nuclear	Rajasthan A.P.S.	740	2254	1456.1
	State	Hydro	Jawahar Sagar HPS	99	55	27.0
			Mahi Bajaj HPS	140	80	1.8
			R.P. Sagar HPS	172	31	20.3
		Thermal	Giral TPS	125	592	259.8
Uttar Pradesh	Central	Nuclear	Narora A.P.S.	440	669	547.6
	State	Hydro	Khara HPS	72	258	186.0
			Matatilla HPS	30.6	61	26.3
			Obra HPS	99	147	108.8
			Rihand HPS	300	363	262.7
		Thermal	Obra TPS	1372	3328	2891.1
Uttarakhand	Central	Hydro	Tehri ST-1 HPS	1000	1496	1028.4
	State	Hydro	Chibro (Yamuna) HPS	240	616	448.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Dhakrani HPS	33.75	120	80.0
			Dhalipur HPS	51	173	121.1
			Khodri HPS	120	289	210.3
			Kulhal HPS	30	115	82.2
Chhattisgarh	State	Thermal	Kobra-III	240	926	827.3
	Pvt.	Thermal	Pathadi TPP	300	788.6	678.5
Gujarat	State	Hydro	Kadana HPS	240	150	80.6
			S. Sarovar RBPH HPS	1200	1991	1286.9
			Ukai HPS	305	363	188.5
		Thermal	Dhuvaran TPS	220	731	330.5
			Kutch Lig. TPS	290	946	602.7
			Utran CCPP	144	560	481.9
	Pvt.	Thermal	Baroda CCPP	160	753.36	604.0
Madhya Pradesh	Central	Hydro	Indira Sagar HPS	1000	1165	1042.1
			Omkareshwar HPS	520	546	489.6
	State	Hydro	Bansagar Tons-II HPS	30	48	39.3
			Bansagar Tons-III HPS	60	83	70.5
			Bargi HPS	90	248	128.5
			Gandhi Sagar HPS	115	134	46.6
			Madhikhera HPS	60	41	7.6
			Rajghat HPS	45	45	26.2
		Thermal	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340	4824	3952.5
			Satpura TPS	1142.5	4206	3547.6
Maharashtra	Central	Thermal	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	740	1882	1181.6
			Ratnagiri CCPP-II	740	1884	1482.8
			Ratnagiri CCPP-III	740	1887	1538.4
	State	Hydro	Ghatghar HPS	250	223	58.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Vaitarna HPS	60	74	61.2
		Thermal	Koradi TPS	1040	3734	2789.0
			New Parli TPS	250	1105	724.5
			Paras Exp.	250	1032	891.3
			Paras TPS	55	216	139.7
			Parli TPS	670	2882	2315.1
	Pvt.	Hydro	Bhira HPS	150	562	206.5
			Bhivpuri HPS	87	147	131.6
Andhra Pradesh	State	Hydro	Lower Sileru HPS	460	635	382.8
			Machkund HPS	114.75	427	319.2
			Nagarjun Sagar HPS	815.6	1157	961.7
			Nagarjun Sagar LBC HPS	60	48	14.9
			Nagarjun Sagar RBC HPS	90	81	42.9
			Pochampad HPS	27	42	0.0
			Priyadarshni Jurala HPS	117	365	195.4
			Srisailam HPS	770	1209	845.9
			Srisailam LB HPS	900	1483	640.5
			TB Dam HPS	36	104	71.9
			Upper Sileru HPS	240	271	126.6
	Pvt.	Thermal	Konaseema CCPP	280	768.96	680.3
			Peddapuram CCPP	220	924	793.1
Karnataka	State	Hydro	Almatti DPH HPS	290	505	375.2
			Bhadra HPS	39.2	38	29.7
			Ghat Prabha HPS	32	37	28.3
			Kalinadi HPS	855	1494	1217.6
			Kalinadi Supa HPS	100	177	152.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thermal	Bellary TPS	500	1831.2	1445.8
Kerala	State	Hydro	Idamalayar HPS	75	222	177.8
			Idukki HPS	780	1202	1027.7
			Narimanglam Ext. HPS	25	190	0.0
			Panniar HPS	30	75	65.8
			Poringalkuttu HPS	32	170	99.8
		Thermal	Kozhikode DG	128	323.8	190.4
Puducherry	State	Thermal	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	148.8	133.5
Tamil Nadu	State	Hydro	Bhawani Kattal	30	58	36.3
			Mettur Dam HPS	40	331	71.7
			Periyar HPS	140	238	200.0
			Pykara HPS	70.2	73	46.7
			Suruliyar HPS	35	55	37.3
		Thermal	Basin Bridge GT (Liquid fuel)	120	141	74.2
			Ennore TPS	450	1252	892.4
			Kovikalpal CCPP	107	463	282.5
			Tuticorin TPS	1050	4932	4217.3
	Pvt.	Thermal	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	502	416.3
			Samalpatti DG	105.7	408	293.5
			Samayanallur DG	106	411	294.0
			Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	239	190.6
Bihar	Central	Thermal	Kahalgaon TPS	2340	8085	5936.3
			Muzaffarpur TPS	220	323	265.9
	State	Thermal	Barauni TPS	310	210	97.8
DVC	Central	Hydro	Maithon HPS	63.2	132	65.9
			Panchet HPS	80	141	69.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thermal	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630	2239	1985.2
			Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	750	1996	1424.5
			Mejia TPS	1340	5556	3891.9
Jharkhand	State	Hydro	Subernrekha HPS	130	116	102.8
		Thermal	Patratu TPS	770	1330	625.3
Orissa	State	Hydro	Hirakud HPS	331.5	893	555.3
			Rengali HPS	250	615	464.5
			Upper Indravati HPS	600	1526	1032.1
			Utter Kolab HPS	320	507	328.1
West Bengal	Central	Thermal	Farakka STPS	1600	6716	5575.3
	State	Hydro	Jaldhaka HPS	35	56	0.0
		Thermal	D.P.L. TPS	690	2369	1589.8
			Kolaghat TPS	1280	4710	4078.4
			Sagardighi TPS	800	2399.6	1832.5
			Santaldih TPS	730	1985	953.6
Arunachal Pradesh	Central	Hydro	Ranganadi HPS	405	1101	819.6
Assam	Central	Hydro	Kopili HPS	225	777	564.5
Manipur	Central	Hydro	Loktak HPS	105	297	197.5
Meghalaya	Central	Hydro	Khondong HPS	50	251	128.9
Nagaland	Central	Hydro	Doyang HPS	75	191	150.3

MW—Mega Watt

MU—Million Unit

HPS—Hydro Power Station

TPS—Thermal Power Station

APS—Atomic Power Station

DPH—Dam Power House

CCPP—Combined Cycle Power Plant

DG—Diesel Generator

Arrangement to Identify Fake Currency

1578. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no effective arrangements to identify fake currency notes in most of the branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by the consumers on this account;

(c) if not, the factual situation in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that all Currency chest branches of banks and certain non-currency chest branches have been equipped with Note Sorting Machines to detect and curb the circulation of counterfeit notes. RBI has further instructed banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100 and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by Note Sorting Machines.

Banks have also been advised to use, by March 2010, Note Sorting Machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts of Rs. 1 crore and above and also in those branches having average daily cash receipts between Rs. 50 lakh and Rs. 1 crore by March, 2011.

As a part of the public awareness campaign to educate the public, RBI has also been popularizing the security features of the bank notes through its website, posters displayed at branches of the bank etc. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has also been released in theaters besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus stations/railway stations etc.

To check the menace of counterfeiting of bank-notes, the Reserve Bank has initiated several measures, which include, augmenting security features on the bank notes so as to render counterfeiting difficult and expensive.

[English]

Yatri Niwas

1579. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up Low-Budget Hotels (Yatri Niwas) in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Roads Link Rural Habitats

1580. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to build new roads as well as required through route under the Missing Link Plan to connect the unconnected rural habitations in the country with the nearby main route or town;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the time by which Madhya Pradesh is likely to be included under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Proposals under "Missing Links" are part of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), which seeks to provide all-weather road connectivity to the unconnected eligible habitations in the rural areas. If some portions of the roads are required to provide full connectivity to the eligible habitations under PMGSY, which was left

out in the proposals sanctioned earlier, then such road works are considered as "Missing Links".

(b) 550 road works of length 2268.98 Km were sanctioned as "Missing Links" under PMGSY for the States including Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Regional Labour Commissioners

1581. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Labour Commissioners working in the country to look into the complaints received from registered trade unions in various Public Sector Undertakings, State-wise;

(b) whether these officers are sufficient to look into the pending cases in the country; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Union Govemment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Thirty three (33) Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) RLC(C)], 05 at Chief Labour Commissioner (C) Headquarter, and the other twenty eight (28) in the field offices, have been appointed to look into among other works, the complaints received from registered trade unions in various public sector undertaking for which Central Government is the appropriate Govemment. The list of state-wise offices of RLC(C)s is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) These Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) as mentioned at (a) above are assisted by 56 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) and 162 Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) for looking into cases arising in Central Sphere in the country. Moreover, Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central), have been advised from time to time to liquidate the pendency of Industrial Disputes/Complaints. As there has been no substantial increase in the pending cases, the present strength of the above mentioned machinery is considered sufficient presently.

Statement

Detail of Offices of Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) [RLC(C)]

Name of the State/ States	No. of RLC(C)s
West Bengal, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar	02
Jharkhand	02
Bihar	01
Orissa	02
Andhra Pradesh	01
Karnataka	02
Tamil Nadu	01
Kerala	01
Madhya Pradesh	02
Chhattisgarh	01
Rajasthan	02
Gujarat	01
Maharashtra	03
Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	01
Jammu and Kashmir	01
Uttar Pradesh	02
Uttarakhand	01
Delhi	01
All the 07 North Eastern States	01
Total	28

[Translation]

Price of Tea

1582. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the Tea in open market have increased;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to contain the above increasing prices and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As of September 2009, the price of tea in the primary market has increased by Rs. 14.42/kg and at retail level by Rs. 12.28/kg when compared to the average price of tea for 2008. The primary reason for increase in prices in 2009 was the shortfall in global production to the tune of 71 million kilograms during the calendar year up to September 2009, mainly due to the effect of drought in the major tea producer exporting countries—Sri Lanka and Kenya.

Tea prices in the primary market crashed from Rs. 76/kg in 1998 to Rs. 56/kg in 2005 and remained depressed till 2007. Tea prices started moving up from the middle of 2008 and continued during 2009. Tea price improvements in 2008 and 2009 have not actually neutralized the effects of past downturn. This improvement is helping tea plantations to recoup accumulated losses and providing renewed impetus to investments (field and factory). Both Sri Lanka and Kenya have now started recovering from the adverse effect of drought. It would be prudent to allow some time for the market forces to stabilise the prices based on demand and supply position.

[Emglish]

Review of Social Security Scheme for Agricultural Workers

1583. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the outcomes of the Social Security Scheme under implementation for agricultural labourers/workers;

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

(c) the criteria adopted to determine the funds released for such scheme; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised under such scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There is no specific scheme for agricultural labourers/ workers. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is applicable to BPL agricultural labourers/workers also. The Government has decided to review the outcomes of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in Gujarat and Haryana.

(b) The study of the outcome of these States is yet to be initiated.

(c) and (d) With a view to providing death and disability cover to rural landless households, the 'Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana' has been launched on 2nd October, 2007. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is insured. The Central Government bears 50% of the premium of Rs. 200 per year per person and the remaining 50% of the premium is borne by State Government. The benefits under the scheme include Rs. 30,000 in case of natural death; Rs. 75,000 in case of death due to accident or total permanent disability due to accident. In case of partial disability due to accident, the insurance cover is Rs. 37,500. The children of beneficiaries of AABY studying in classes 9th to 12th standard are eligible to a scholarship @ Rs. 300 per quarter per child. A statement showing State-wise coverage under Aam Admi Bima Yojana and claims settled with amount as on 30-09-2009 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise coverage as on 30-09-2009

Sl. No.	States	Coverage
1.	Maharashtra	9,71,147
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38,00,000
3.	Chandigarh	1,153
4.	Madhya Pradesh	13,64,232
5.	Bihar	5,27,318
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	51,000
7.	Karnataka	2,72,437
8.	Gujarat	3,36,259
9.	Kerala	1,84,862
10.	Uttar Pradesh	6,53,096
11.	Jharkhand	37,546
12.	Chhattisgarh	100
	Total	81,99,150

Claim settled:

Sl. No.	Numbers	Amount
1. Claim settled	14,181	47,72,62,500
2. Scholarships disbursed	52,885	3,17,30,800

[Translation]

Websites for Indian Languages

1584. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the websites of Government are in English language;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch these websites in Hindi or in other regional languages;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be launched; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been providing IT intrastructure and technical support in the development and hosting of websites to the Central Government Departments, State Governments, UT Administrations and District Administrations. This includes use of Hindi and other Indian languages. However, content of the websites including its language is provided and maintained by the respective user Department. Government has brought out guidelines for Indian Government websites, which suggest that Government websites should be in bi-lingual form.

[English]

Termination of Projects

1585. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no clause in the agreement between the Public and Private Partnership mode regarding the termination of a development of major port project midway;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loss suffered by the Union Government as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for private sector projects in Major Ports contains specific provision for termination of agreement entered into hy a Major Port with any Private Party under Puhlic Private Partnership Mode for development of Major Port.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Manpower at Paradip Port

1586. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased. to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding recruitment of manpower after expansion of Cargo Handling capacity and introduction of new berth at Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for establishment of civil township at port and rehabilitation of slum dwellers of Paradip Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Paradip Port Trust has taken various steps as under:

(i) Different types of quarters and market complex have heen constructed;

(ii) Four schools, bus stand, taxi stand, truck terminals, electrical sub-stations, stadium, parks, clubs and library/reading room for the use and entertainment of port employees and general public have been constructed;

(iii) Physical infrastructure such as roads, water supply, electric supply and street light have also been developed and maintained by Paradip Port Trust;

(iv) Paradip Port Trust has rehabilitated 2289 numbers of slum dwellers who were evicted for Port development works at different locations within the Port limits.

[Translation]

Export Promotion Schemes

1587. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding Export Promotion and Marketing Development Welfare Scheme and Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme being run by the Government to promote exports;

(b) the norms required to be fulfilled by the exporters and facilities being provided to them under the said schemes;

(c) the names of agencies implementing the said scheme in various States alongwith the financial assistance provided to the States during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether some irregularities have been observed on part of the exporters with regard to availing facilities and not fulfilling commitments under the Schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) In the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, the Export Promotion and Marketing Development Welfare Schemes broadly consist of Duty Remission Schemes, Incentive Schemes, Inrastructure and Technology Upgradation Schemes. The broad outlines and eligibility of each scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of these schemes are in the FTP, which has been laid before the Parliament and are also available in the public domain, on the website http://www.dgft.gov.in. The value of Authorisations/Duty Credit Scrips issued in the last three years is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) In case of default in export obligations, the proceedings for recovery of duty credit amount/duty saved amount (along with interest and penalty) is initiated under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

Statement-I

I. Duty Remission Schemes:

(a) Advance Authorisation (AA) Scheme

(b) Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) Scheme

(c) Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme

Eligibility: All exporters are eligible. Exporters have to choose from one of the above schemes for duty remission on inputs.

II. Incentive Schemes:

(a) Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana

(b) Focus Market Scheme

(c) Focus Product Scheme

(d) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme

Eligibilily: Specified Products/Markets under each scheme are listed in appendices 37A, 37C and 37D of Handbook of Procedures Vol. I, which has been laid on in the Parliament and is also available in the public domain, on the website http://www.dgft.gov.in. Exporters of such products/to such markets are eligible for benefits under anyone of the above schemes. The benefit is in the form of Duty Credit Scrip at specified percentage of free on board (FOB) value of exports.

(e) Served from India Scheme

Eligibility: Service Providers (except certain exclusions) are eligible. The benefit is in the form of Duty Credit Scrip at 10% of foreign exchange earned in the current year.

III. Infrastructure and Technology Upgradation Schemes:

(a) 3% Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scherne

Eligibility: All exporters are eligible.

(b) Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme

Eligibility: Exporters of specified sectors (except certain exclusions) are eligible.

(c) Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS) Scheme:

Eligibility: Status Holder exporters of specified sectors are eligible. The benefit is in the form of Duty Credit Scrip at 1% of FOB value of exports.

(d) Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip (AIIS) Schelue:

Eligibility: Status Holders of Agri. Sector are eligible. The benefit is in the form of Duty Credit Scrip at stipulated rate for improving agri. infrastructure.

The Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 and the Handbook of Procedures Vol. I has been laid before the Parliament and the details are also available in the public domain, on the website http://www.dgft.gov.in.

Statement-II

CIF Value of Authorisations under Foreign Trade Policy

Category	CIF Value of Imports (Rs. Crore)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Advance Authorisation	160079	135014	104333
Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA)	14763	9235	8779
EPCG Concessional Duty 03%	15133	16438	17038

Value of Duty Credit Scrip under Foreign Trade Policy

Category	Ditu Credot (Rs. Crore)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
DEPB	4605	5500	7713

1	2	3	4
Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana	566	550	2676
Focus Market Scheme	0	55	347
Focus Product Scheme (including Market Linked FPS)	0	29	215
Served from India Scheme	1273	1229	736

[English]

Industrial Corridors

1588. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Industrial Corridors in the country especially Chennai-Bangalore-Mumbai within a time bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the setting up target and mode of investment therein;

(c) whether the setting up of Industrial Corridor will increase the volume of trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Project planning work has begun on the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The Chennai-Bengalooru-Mumbai Industrial Corridor [renamed as Peninsular Region Industrial Development (PRIDe) Corridor] Project is currently only at the conceptual stage.

[Translation]

Wireless and Broadband Subscribers

1589. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of subscribers of wireless telephone connections and Broad-band connections has continuously been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of subscribers of the Land-line telephone connections have been decreasing in comparison to the subscribers of the wireless telephone connections in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of wireless telephone subscribers in the country, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of number of wireless telephone subscribers and Broad-band subscribers in the country for the last 3 years are given below:

At the end of March	Number of subscribers (in millions)	
	Wireless Telephones	Broadband
2007	165.09	2.29
2008	261.76	3.81
2009	391.76	6.07
As on 31-10-2009	488.40	7.02*

*The Broadband subscribers figure is as on 30-09-2009 (latest available)

(c) and (d) The number of landline telephone subscribers have been decreasing whereas the wireless telephone subscribers are increasing in the country. The details of number of landline and wireless telephone subscribers in the country for the last 3 years are given below:

At the end of March	Number of subscribers (in millions)	
	Landline Telephones	Wireless Telephones
2007	40.77	165.07
2008	39.41	261.08
2009	37.96	391.76
As on 31-10-2009	37.25	488.40

The number of wireless telephone subscribers in the country, company-wise, as on 31-10-2009 is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Number or Wireless telephone subscribers
1	2	3
Public Sector:		
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	59,431,838
2.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	4,746,591
Private Sector:		
3.	Bharti Airtel	113,213,508
4.	Reliance Telecom Ltd. and Reliance Communications Ltd.	88,214,139
5.	Vodafore Essar	85,826,258
6.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	50,663,758
7.	Idea Mobile Communication	53,354,950
8.	Aircel	27,746,797
9.	Loop Mobile	2,545,151
10.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	366,051
11.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	2,296,374
	All-India Total (1 to 11)	488,405,416

Beedi Workers Benefited under Welfare Schemes

1590. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the number of Beedi workers benefited under the various welfare schemes being run by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): A Statement showing the number of Beedi workers benefited under the various welfare schemes during each of the last three years and the current year is annexed.

Statement

The number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2006-07

Name of the Scheme	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneshwar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
	State covered under each region									
	Rajasthan Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme	40000	341878		157808	90000	382764	13038	375333	15000	1258013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Workers Covered under GIS	44	222	28		66	573		289		1462
Health										
Patients treated in disp/hosp.	363408	323227	627629	368431	1090342	249480	456427	519284	346448	4344676
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	1	1	2	3	24	168	17	580	7	803
Financial Asstt. for Funeral	81	90	5	2		31		60	49	838
Treatment for cancer	1	2	25	7	2	10		20	15	642
Treatment for leprosy	102	511	87	5	5	822	20	61	117	1730
Maternity Benefit	420	348	1028	336	228	409	81	3289	671	6810
Family Welfare Operations	7	2	11		4	13		30	108	175
Treatment for Heart Disease	6		32	3	3	61		8	8	121
Treatment for Kidney Diseases	1		2			7			2	12
Treatment of Minor Disease			21			3			8	32
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	22	77	5			70		6	21	201
Treatment of Gyna-ecology diseases	2					3		6		11
Treatment of Appendectomy	1					1		9		11
Education										
Grant of Scholarship	15966	10549	76290	5400	148554	28652	10221	51359	32794	379785
Supply of Book/Uniform	6400	8000	32300	9165		8800	12000	12290	17000	96855
Recreation										
Workers visiting holi-day homes				1528				424		1952
Housing	3	128	1160	1634	14383	225	829	259	129	18750

The number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2007-08

Name of the Scheme	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneshwar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
	State covered under each region									
	Rajasthan, Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers Covered under GIS	40000	363139		152810	90000	20513	9566	375333		1051361
Health										
Patients treated in Disp./Hosp.	398082	326480	617817	354756	4843981	305583	303288	419936	203063	7772986
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	1		7	5		160	16	493	6	688
Financial asstt. for Funeral	229	187	38	34		350		363	141	1342
Treatment for cancer	5	2	65	1	2	36		21	12	144
Purchase of Spectacles	795	1387	79	2	7	2506		72	235	5083
Treatment for Leprosy										0
Maternity Benefit	299	301	3275	351	371	361		4093	429	9480
Family Welfare operations	10	1	15	2	7	15			63	113
Treatment for Heart Disease	1		53	2	11	106		4	1	178
Treatment for Kidney disease	1		23			7				31
Treatment for Minor Diseases			13	3					9	25
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	34	165	7	4		119		20	63	412
Treatment of Gyna-ecological treatment		1				4		13		18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Treatment of Appendectomy								5		5
Eduction										
Grant of Scholarship	24023	26168	180895	31610	138596	42440	9431	117683	57812	628658
Supply of Book/ Uniform	10840	4000	41873	21492		11279	92744	16066	18267	216561
Recreation										
Workers visiting holiday homes				1217				508		1725
Housing	175	504	1854	1552	6950	3704	1188	13515	9327	38322

The number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2008-09

Name of the Scheme	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneshwar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
	State covered under each region									
	Rajasthan, Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers covered under GIS	40000	374515		115540	90000		15655	429444	15000	1080154
Health										
Patients treated in disp./hosp.	430183	225774	554474	368858	10054541	141641	336039	478043	322716	3881814
Domicilliary treatment of TB Patients	10	11		12	29	280	42	410	5	799
Financial Asstt. for Funeral	191	295	20	94	1	829	7	355	67	1859
Treatment for cancer	4	1	68	4	2	65		46	7	197
Purchase of Spectacles	648	1784	128	2	12	435	53	152	107	3321
Treatment for Leprosy	1							1		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maternity Benefit	375	349	1197	432	238	499	45	2025	785	5945
Family Welfare Operations	32		31	31	4	24		30	61	213
Treatment for Heart Disease	6		54	2	6	128		8	8	212
Treatment for Kidney Disease	3	1	14			8			2	28
Treatment for Minor Diseases		2	17	8				9	7	43
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	44	209	6	7	1	256		34	62	619
Treatment of Gyna-ecological diseases						5				5
Education										
Grant fo Scholarship	22425	19091	243065	35792	153711	40115	12375	208286	49365	758255
Supply of Book/Uniform	10882	4800	82374	16445		11177	12960	19207	20458	178303
Recreation										
Workers visiting holiday homes				3631				702		4333
Housing	945	537	635	1748	9397	1950	1769	5078	1339	23398

The number of Beedi workers benefited under various welfare schemes during the year 2009-10 (upto September, 2009)

Name of the Scheme	Ajmer	Allahabad	Bangalore	Bhubaneshwar	Hyderabad	Jabalpur	Karma	Kolkata	Nagpur	Total
	State covered under each region									
	Rajasthan, Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka, Kerala	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	Bihar, Jharkhand	West Bengal NE States	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group Insurance Scheme										
Workers Covered under GIS	40000	338882		115540	90000		5166	429444	15000	1034032

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Health										
Patients treated in disp/hosp.	161956	104449	292023	186278	429004	161940	132866	193774	138572	1800862
Domiciliary tratment of TB Patients	3			6	11	75	7		3	105
Financial asstt. for funeral			4					43	149	196
Treatment for cancer		2	40			25		21	2	90
Treatment for mental diseases						1				1
Purchase of Spectacles	161	73		1	2	136	6		251	630
Maternity Benefit	95	128	1487	205	208	98		567	250	3038
Family Welfare operations	10	1	93	8	7	10		281	140	550
Treatment for Heart Disease	4		50	2		27		2	3	88
Treatment for Kidney disease	2	1	11			2			1	17
Financial Assistance in death cases	65	84		39		206	6	50		450
Treatment of Minor Diseases	1		4	6	2			4	1	18
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	27	156	2	3		116		12	69	385
Treatment for Gynaecological diseases						1				1
Education										
Grant of Scholarship	189		81219	94	143350	53	5811	104732	29964	365412
Supply of Book/ Uniform			1185							1185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Recreation										
Workers visiting holiday homes				608				245		853
Housing	62	216	182	1908	1314		540			4222

[English]

Surrendering of Funds

1591. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for procurement of new equipment for armed forces in the country during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred for the purpose during the said period; and

(c) the reasons for underutilization/surrendering of these funds during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The allocation of funds for procurement of defence equipments and their expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Revised Estimate	Actuals	Savings(+)/ Excess(-)	Percentage Utilized
2006-2007	26774.39	26900.44	(-)126.05	100.47
2007-2008	28110.01	27903.42	(+)206.59	99.27
2008-2009	30614.64	30000.42	(+)614.22	97.99

(c) While in 2006-2007, there was slight excess expenditure, in the two subsequent years there has been marginal under utilization, primarily on account of the complexities involved in procurement of defence equipments and slippages in delivery schedule resulting in postponement of payments, which were to be made on achievement of milestones as set out in the contracts.

Proposal to Set Up Special Industrial Zone in Maharashtra

1592. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Special Industrial Zone (SIZ) in Kudal-Kankavli, District Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) "In-principle" approval was accorded to a proposal for setting up of multi-product Special Economic Zone at Taluka Kankawali, District Sindhudurg, Maharashtra by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. The said in-principle approval has since lapsed.

Issuance of Job Cards under NREGS

1593. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the unavailability and non-issuance of job cards under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details of such cases, State-wise;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered to find out the factors behind the occurrence of such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Since inception of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 60 complaints relating to non-issuance of job cards have been received in this Ministry. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development deputes National Level Monitors (NLMs) to enquire into the complaints of serious nature. The measures taken by the Ministry to redress the complaints are as under:

(i) All complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. For investigation into complaints of serious nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed by the Ministry to the concerned district/State and their reports are shared with the concerned State Government for taking corrective measures.

(ii) Orders dated 7-9-2009 have been issued directing all State Governments for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

(iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Complaints regarding Issuance of job cards
1.	Assam	6
2.	Bihar	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Haryana	2
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Jharkhand	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4
8.	Maharashtra	3
9.	Orissa	3
10.	Punjab	2
11.	Rajasthan	8
12.	Uttar Pradesh	16
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	West Bengal	2
	Total	60

Funds under Bharat Nirman

1594. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made to the State of Goa under Bharat Nirman Scheme during the last two years; and

(b) the projects taken up under the Scheme and the progress made so far in this regard, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The allocation made to State of Goa under Bharat Nirman scheme, as pertaining to Ministry of Rural Development for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 is as follows:

Name of the Schemes	2007-08		2008-09	
	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Physical Progress	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Physical Progress
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	2.22	660 (Houses constructed)	3.11	586 (Houses constructed)
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	3.31	1 habitation covered	3.98	4 habitations covered

Revision of Eligibility for NOAPS, NFBS and NMBS

1595. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the eligibility of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated and released to States during the year 2008-2009, Scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The scope of National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) has been widened and the scheme has been renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) w.e.f. 19-11-2009 by revising the eligibility criteria from 'a person of 65 years old and destitute' to 'a person of 65 years old and belonging to a family living below poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India'. There is no proposal to modify the eligibility criteria under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS). National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) was transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare w.e.f. 1-4-2001.

(c) IGNOAPS and NFBS, among others, are part of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and have been transferred to State Plan since 2002-03 and funds are released as a combined allocation for all the schemes of NSAP together. State-wise allocation and releases during the year 2008-09 under NSAP is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Combined Allocation/Release under NSAP during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28989.21	28989.21

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	49996.41	49996.41
3.	Chhattisgarh	13408.63	13408.63
4.	Goa	156.75	156.75
5.	Gujarat	2568.67	2568.67
6.	Haryana	4127.50	4127.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1989.31	1989.31
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2042.75	2042.75
9.	Jharkhand	20983.60	20983.60
10.	Karnataka	22850.20	22850.20
11.	Kerala	5779.21	5779.21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43592.42	43592.42
13.	Maharashtra	31332.25	31332.25
14.	Orissa	20802.81	20802.81
15.	Punjab	4792.37	4792.37
16.	Rajasthan	14316.14	14316.14
17.	Tamil Nadu	32070.19	32070.19
18.	Uttar Pradesh	84300.35	84300.35
19.	Uttarakhand	4720.53	4720.53
20.	West Bengal	27842.45	27842.45
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	488.02	488.02
22.	Assam	17941.11	17941.11
23.	Manipur	2051.86	2051.86
24.	Meghalaya	1866.47	1866.47
25.	Mizoram	602.20	602.20
26.	Nagaland	835.15	835.15
27.	Sikkim	437.90	437.90
28.	Tripura	3339.35	3339.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	25.00

1	2	3	4
30.	Chandigarh	181.00	181.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.00	61.00
32.	Daman and Diu	13.00	13.00
33.	NCT Delhi	5327.00	5327.00
34.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00
35.	Pondicherry	168.00	168.00
	Total	450000.00	450000.00

Selling of Gold Coins Through Post Offices

1596. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started selling gold coins through Post Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of gold coins sold by various post offices and the revenue earned therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to expand this scheme in all over the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has fixed any target for the next three years in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As of now 466 Posts Offices are selling gold coins in 16 Postal Circles across the country. These gold coins are of 0.5 gm, 1 gm, 5 gms and 8 gms. Total revenue earned by the Department of Posts from the Gold Coins project from 14th October, 2008 to 17th November, 2009 is Rs. 2,08,52,394.

(c) The total quantity of gold coins sold by various post offices and the revenue earned State-wise since commencement of the project from 14-10-2008 to 17-11-2009 is as follows:

State	Gms of Gold coins sold	Commission
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8,367.0	558,477
Bihar	1,557.0	112,182
Chhattisgarh	2,42.30	176,614
Delhi	21,917.5	1,402,799
Gujarat	33,882.0	2,174,198
Haryana	1,378.5	98,905
Jharkhand	2,975.0	208,250
Karnataka	28,972.0	1,890,258
Kerala	16,002.5	1,126,144
Madhya Pradesh	24,485.0	1,606,713
Maharashtra	11,323.0	715,139
Punjab	5,838.0	388,718
Rajasthan	5,568.5	392,687
Tamil Nadu	129,536.5	8,826,122

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	11,358.05	816,240
West Bengal	5,193.0	358,948

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Department of Posts reviews the project from time to time and based on requirement the scope of the project is expanded.

(f) and (g) No Madam. The Department has not fixed any target for the next 3 years.

[Translation]

Atrocities on SC/ST Women

1597. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially on SC/ST women are increasing;

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

(c) whether the Government intends to make this law more stringent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The number of cases registered by Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during last three years is as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered
2006	32407
2007	35352
2008	28923

Source:— National Crime Records Bureau

Data for 2008 is provisional

Separate data in regard to women is not maintained.

(b) The State/UT-wise data is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Act was brought into force on 31-01-1990, with a view to preventing "atrocities against members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims" of atrocities. The punishment prescribed for offences of atrocities, under the Act are in between six months to life imprisonment. Further, if the accused has given or fabricated false evidence intending thereby to get the victim convicted of an offence which is of capital nature, then the accused can be punishable with death.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007

Sl.	States/UT	Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989								
		2006			2007			2008		
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3798	781	4579	3261	750	4011	2998	564	3562

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	27	27	0	32	32	0	64	64
3.	Assam	282	244	526	125	49	174	7	3	10
4.	Bihar	2041	56	2097	2786	65	2851	2289	89	2378
5.	Chhattisgarh	444	583	1027	511	615	1126	352	352	704
6.	Goa	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	5
7.	Gujarat	991	164	1155	1038	156	1194	1145	199	1344
8.	Haryana	283	0	283	227	0	227	192	0	192
9.	Himachal Pradesh	92	15	107	87	2	89	59	0	59
10.	Jharkhand	322	298	620	538	268	806	180	68	248
11.	Karnataka	1705	213	1918	1827	205	2032	1411	158	1569
12.	Kerala	364	75	439	477	88	565	478	107	585
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4213	1498	5711	4106	1501	5607	3402	950	4352
14.	Maharashtra	1017	267	1284	1146	239	1385	945	260	1205
15.	Manipur	0	26	26	0	1	1	0	1	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	5	109	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	1153	349	1502	1355	394	1749	0	0	0
20.	Punjab	184	0	184	177	0	177	51	0	51
21.	Rajasthan	3910	967	4877	4174	1110	5284	3317	922	4239
22.	Sikkim	2	0	2	10	12	22	5	0	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	907	24	931	1737	17	1754	1439	152	1591
24.	Tripura	14	9	23	8	6	14	5	4	9
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4827	11	4838	6136	4	6140	6494	24	6518
26.	Uttarakhand	68	1	69	71	1	72	141	4	145
27.	West Bengal	13	7	20	3	4	7	15	13	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	17	17	0	1	1	0	10	10
29.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	3	0	3	3	1	4	5
31.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	4
32.	Delhi	21	0	21	24	0	24	35	0	35
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
	Total	26665	5742	32407	29825	5527	35352	24971	3952	28923

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

— The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[English]

Welfare Schemes for Old Age Persons

1598. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes for old age persons;

(b) the proposals received from various State Governments/Union Territories and NGOs and VOs especially from Karnataka under such scheme and the funds allocated/released to them during each of the last three years and the current year; scheme-wise, State/Union Territory-wise and NGO and VO-wise;

(c) the funds utilised by them during the said period, State-wise and NGO and VO-wise, especially in Karnataka; and

(d) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for further expansion of schemes for old age persons and proper monitoring of funds utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) At present, the Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) for the welfare of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is provided to suitable Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for establishing and maintaining of old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units etc.

(b) and (c) Grants are released to the NGOs on the basis of recommendation and inspection report received from the State Government. State/UT-wise number of NGOs assisted and the amount released during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I to IV.

(d) Expansion or increase in allocation of funds under the Scheme would depend upon the overall availability of budgetary resources and demand received from time to time. Grants under the Scheme are released only on receipt of Utilisation Certificates for the grant sanctioned in previous year.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Number of NGOs assisted and Amount released under IPOP during 2006-07

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGO assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	273.23	85
2.	Assam	40.17	14
3.	Delhi	29.56	2
4.	Gujarat	1.38	1
5.	Haryana	26.5	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.80	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.72	2
8.	Karnataka	135.94	40
9.	Kerala	5.00	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.76	1
11.	Maharashtra	30.47	12
12.	Manipur	75.99	25
13.	Mizoram	0	2
14.	Orissa	236.63	54
15.	Pondicherry	5.64	2
16.	Punjab	16.94	8
17.	Rajasthan	7.38	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	122.69	38
19.	Tripura	96.41	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	96.41	33
21.	Uttarakhand	5.97	3
22.	West Bengal	124.22	35

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Number of NGOs assisted and Amount released under IPOP during 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGO assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	458.51	107
2.	Assam	79.22	21
3.	Bihar	2.76	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.18	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.42	1
6.	Haryana	35.38	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.58	1
8.	Karnataka	190.73	33
9.	Kerala	2.22	1
10.	Manipur	98.99	26
11.	Maharashtra	31.99	14
12.	Mizoram	0.98	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8.02	2
14.	Nagaland	1.38	1
15.	Delhi	14.99	3
16.	Orissa	243.29	48
17.	Punjab	13.66	7
18.	Pondicherry	3.98	1
19.	Rajasthan	13.15	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	205.67	52
21.	Tripura	20.71	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	53.52	17

1	2	3	4
23.	Uttarakhand	3.63	2
24.	West Bengal	124.43	30

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Number of NGOs assisted and Amount released under IPOP during 2008-09

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGO assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412.97	82
2.	Assam	87.29	15
3.	Bihar	2.76	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.97	1
5.	Delhi	20.98	1
6.	Haryana	29.10	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.60	1
8.	Karnataka	196.47	33
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9.98	2
10.	Maharashtra	49.92	10
11.	Manipur	120.16	21
12.	Mizoram	3.88	2
13.	Orissa	293.92	36
14.	Punjab	10.00	4
15.	Rajasthan	7.48	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	209.62	39
17.	Tripura	4.30	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	40.31	7
19.	Uttarakhand	5.54	1
20.	West Bengal	261.85	34

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise Number of NGOs assisted and Amount released under IPOP during 2009-10 (as on 25-11-2009)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGO assisted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.34	17
2.	Assam	1.95	1
3.	Bihar	4.87	1
4.	Delhi	3.62	1
5.	Haryana	20.69	5
6.	Karnataka	139.96	21
7.	Maharashtra	4.60	1
8.	Manipur	8.89	5
9.	Mizoram	1.29	1
10.	Orissa	27.13	8
11.	Punjab	3.00	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	27.09	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	29.28	8
14.	West Bengal	43.99	11

Assistance to Diamond Industries

1599. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of diamond processing units in the country have closed down in recent times;

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

(c) the total losses incurred to the industry and the number of workers affected as a result of the closure of the Diamond units; and

(d) the measures being taken to provide assistance for reopening the closed diamond processing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Due to global slowdown, there has been a fall in the consumer demand in major export destination markets resulting in accumulation of inventory, delay in realization of export receivables etc. for the Indian diamond industry. According to surveys undertaken by the Government of Gujarat as quoted in the Report dated 26th February, 2009 of the Reserve Bank of India Task Force for Diamond Sector, approximately 2,230 Diamond Units out of approximately 6,547 Diamond Units were functioning. Thus, approximately 4317 Diamond Units were not functioning and 4.13 lakh workers (approx.) have lost their jobs.

(d) Government had given two fiscal stimulus packages to promote and protect the industry, including the diamond sector. Further, the Government has announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy and Union Budget 2009-10, such as reduction in the threshold limit for recognition of Premier Trading House from Rs. 10000 crores to Rs. 7500 crores in export turnover in the previous three years and current year taken together; recognition of Surat (Gujarat) as a Town of Export Excellence; increase in the value limit of personal carriage from US$ 2 Million to US$ 5 Million in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and from US$ 0.1 Million to US$ 1 Million in case of samples in personal carriage for export promotion tours; extension of interest subvention of 2% on rupee export credit up to March 31, 2010; exemption of Service Tax on services received by exporters from goods transport agents and commission agents where the liability to pay service tax is *ab initio* on the exporter, etc. to help the revival of the diamond.

Funds for Social Security Scheme

1600. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the Social Security Scheme;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance provided to the State GovernmentsfUnion Territories, especially to Karnataka, during each of the last three years and the Current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether this fund is being properly utilised by the State Governments/UTs, especially in Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against those States/UTs who have misutilised the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Central Government provides financial assistance to States under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for three pension schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), as well as under the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and the "Annapurna" scheme.

(b) to (d) A statement indicating financial assistance provided and utilisation reported by States/UTs during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(e) No complaints have been received about misutilisation of funds by State/UT during the last three years.

Statement

Release and Expenditure under NSAP during 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2006-07		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11975.33	12389.99	202342.26	19613.33	28989.21	24284.74	24480.00	15867.05
2.	Bihar	36002.20	26864.68	25909.42	34875.91	49996.41	40968.89	52836.00	25499.40
3.	Chhattisgarh	7321.40	7321.40	11090.26	10424.73	13408.63	12867.02	14003.00	5042.52
4.	Goa	66.95	98.04	136.36	79.60	156.75	65.23	196.00	45.14
5.	Gujarat	4507.10	1936.55	2468.01	2503.63	2568.67	2652.04	7262.00	1739.18
6.	Haryana	3296.25	2642.53	2982.65	3559.00	4127.50	3575.45	3467.00	781.84
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1389.08	1402.05	2290.41	1514.93	1989.31	2259.52	1880.00	1325.15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1381.41	1540.14	1863.99	899.20	2042.75	1489.13	2469.00	NR
9.	Jharkhand	10257.15	9983.15	14180.12	12288.59	20983.60	18880.77	18514.00	8100.59
10.	Karnataka	9043.49	8428.94	21176.47	17738.22	22850.20	21429.26	22794.00	8546.34
11.	Kerala	4056.39	5667.85	7497.36	7084.47	5779.21	4002.64	5943.00	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17387.80	15947.22	24397.63	24397.63	43592.42	25303.90	29747.00	8092.74
13.	Maharashtra	22213.91	17005.13	20199.06	18629.44	31332.25	29844.00	32915.00	21580.44
14.	Orissa	17021.72	14106.84	18479.38	20908.54	20802.81	19277.35	22043.00	6641.25
15.	Punjab	1289.03	1289.00	1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	2743.54	3769.00	595.95
16.	Rajasthan	8533.24	9379.29	15959.34	12001.69	14316.14	13197.15	15259.00	8167.41
17.	Tamil Nadu	13159.76	9756.97	18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	19879.70	28618.00	10857.67
18.	Uttar Pradesh	37824.45	19291.11	33106.56	58176.00	84300.35	88229.51	80886.00	57469.83
19.	Uttarakhand	3217.41	1742.50	1841.90	1670.88	4720.53	3286.38	4745.00	1868.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	West Bengal	15220.45	15424.57	17012.92	19289.28	27842.45	22819.08	33124.00	13735.30
	Sub Total	**225164.52**	**182517.95**	**260532.76**	**285363.73**	**41661.75**	**357055.30**	**404950.00**	**195955.92**
NE States									
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	759.11	404.00	390.85	358.27	488.02	10.00	365.00	NR
22.	Assam	15866.36	8692.52	16872.45	15464.00	17941.11	17318.51	14414.00	NR
23.	Manipur	1062.92	1147.92	2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	2021.34	1126.00	NR
24.	Meghalaya	1190.80	691.00	950.23	1264.62	1866.47	1095.10	830.00	974.11
25.	Mizoram	345.32	345.32	429.71	429.71	602.20	602.20	490.00	141.00
26.	Nagaland	1016.72	523.00	789.22	525.95	835.15	665.31	622.00	647.00
27.	Sikkim	304.44	393.85	441.39	421.96	437.90	473.10	381.00	150.23
28.	Tripura	2386.92	1958.94	2648.32	2531.05	3339.35	3880.13	2876.00	2086.67
	Sub Total	**22932.48**	**14156.55**	**24604.65**	**23078.04**	**27562.06**	**26055.69**	**21104.00**	**3999.01**
UTs									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.42	15.44	12.63	16.49	25.00	16.89	29.00	10.33
30.	Chandigarh	16.00	46.00	30.91	20.00	181.00	181.00	212.66	116.77
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78.42	16.72	30.00	30.00	61.00	NR	72.00	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	4.00	2.46	6.69	6.69	13.00	NR	15.00	1.57
33.	NCT Delhi	567.00	40.06	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	2967.00	1970.33	326.50
34.	Lakshadweep	5.60	1.21	0.57	0.57	1.00	3.65	1.66	NR
35.	Puducherry	115.00	NR	115.00	115.00	168.00	126.00	88.00	88.00
	Sub Total	**864.44**	**1231.89**	**3835.80**	**3828.75**	**5776.00**	**3294.54**	**2388.65**	**543.17**
	Grand Total	248961.44	196796.39	288973.21	312270.52	450000.00	386405.53	428442.65	200498.10

NR—Not Reported.

Non-Compliance of EPFO Norms

1601. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of firms/trusts in whose case the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has revoked Income tax exemptions granted to them due to non-compliance of the norms of EPFO;

(b) the details of private trusts/firms whose cases are still pending with the Government for non-compliance of the norms laid down by EPFO;

(c) the dates from which these cases are pending with the Government; and

(d) the details of firms/trusts whose cases were pending with EPFO for non-compliance of its norms and have been let off with simple warning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Employees' Provident Funds Organisation does not revoke the income tax exemption granted to trusts/firms.

(d) There Is no provision under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for issue of simple warning and let-off in cases where exempted establishments/trusts are found to be violating the conditions of exemption. A Show-Cause notice is issued under the provisions of the Act where it is established that there is violation of terms and conditions of the exemption granted to the establishment. Subsequently, exemption may be withdrawn if the reply to the Show Cause notice is not satisfactory.

Voice Over Internet Protocol Services

1602. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to block all Voice over Internet Protocol (YoIP) services provided by telecom companies in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

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

Export of Minerals

1603. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantity and value of export of natural minerals such as iron, manganese, zinc etc. during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to fulfill the domestic requirement and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Major minerals being exported from India are Iron Ore, Chrome Ore and Manganese Ore. Details of quantity and value of exports of Chrome ore and Manganese ore are at Statement-I and II. In case of Iron ore, almost the entire quantity is procured from the states of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka and Jharkhand and exported from the ports of Vishakapatnam, Chennai, Ennore, Goa, Paradip, Haldia, Krishnapatnam etc. The iron ore gets stored and blended with cargo at various ports and hence loses its identity. As such the details of quantity and value of state-wise export of Iron ore is not available. However, the details showing port-wise export of iron ore alongwith the value are placed at Statement-III. Details of state-wise export of zinc are also not available. However, details of quantity and value of export of zinc ores and concentrates are at Statement-IV.

(b) The export of Indian minerals is driven more by the domestic demand than export demand. Accordingly, in respect of major minerals such as iron ore, chrome and manganese ore only the surplus available after meeting the domestic demand are exported.

Statement-I

Export of Chrome Ore/Concentrate

(Qty: Lakh Mts/Value: Rs. crores)

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Orissa	11.92	867.65	8.34	1098.79	3.77	827.05

Statement-II

Export of Manganese Ore

(Qty: Lakh Mts/Value: Rs. crores)

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Karnataka	1.06	27.61	0.94	21.54	0.69	53.87
Andhra Pradesh	0.33	8.02	0.66	20.91	1.22	56.29
Jharkhand	0.30	5.25	0.10	1.68	—	—
Total	1.69	40.88	1.70	44.13	1.91	110.16

Statement-III

Port-wise Iron Ore Exports

(Qty: Million Tonnes/Value: Rs. crores)

Port	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Prov.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belekeri	41.22	908.13	45.77	1620.72	18.45	601.97
Chennai	103.50	2343.54	105.51	3724.27	82.81	3910.78
Ennore	17.19	412.64	21.94	822.44	11.11	478.85
Haldia	78.49	1755.06	95.61	3245.35	85.84	3216.01
Hazira/Mumbai	3.15	101.27	0.49	23.69	2.76	136.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kakinada	38.13	894.83	34.62	1210.87	18.26	799.24
Karwar	14.90	335.87	16.86	576.65	21.76	708.22
Krishnapatnam	5.50	120.93	19.99	719.61	62.40	2225.93
Goa	405.37	6606.05	395.52	11931.23	455.89	9172.95
New Mangalore	52.40	1247.35	81.40	2889.78	74.13	3455.24
Paradeep	119.48	2786.11	127.17	4267.40	136.67	5727.76
Redi Port	4.30	85.02	4.54	165.47	5.29	170.68
Vizag	54.27	1239.28	93.28	2902.94	83.28	3432.85
Total	937.90	18836.07	1042.70	34100.40	1058.65	34036.67

Source: Quantity—Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association (GMOEA), Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), MMTC Limited.

Value—Values are estimates based on the quantities and price trend during the years and information by GMOEA, KIOCL and MMTC

Statement-IV

Export of Zinc Ores and Concentrates

(Qty: Tons/Value: Rs. lakhs)

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
3174196.00	173373.16	506774.20	128794.14	88387.30	23891.72

Source: DGCI and S, Kolkata

Financial Assistance Under MPEDA

1604. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided under Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) to various States during the last three years;

(b) whether some State Governments have proposed for waiver of repayment of financial assistance extended by MPEDA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) 1. MPEDA has provided the following financial assistance to States by way of providing machinery and equipments (worth about Rs. 30 lakh per harbour), for setting up flake/tube ice machines and chill rooms in the following fishing harbours.

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	Harbour	Payment during 2008-09	Payment during 2009-10
1.	Karnataka	Mangalore	23,73,759	2,82,150
2.	Karnataka	Tadri	23,73,759	2,82,150
3.	Kerala	Munambam	9,62,960	14,10,000
4.	Kerala	Puthiyappa	9,62,960	14,10,000
5.	Kerala	Beypore	0	23,73,009
6.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	41,90,000	—

2. Rs. 110 lakhs has been paid in 2008-09 to The Kerala State Co-operative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd. (MATSYAFED) of the Government of Kerala for the development of a chilled tuna packing facility for use of the industry.

(b) No, Madam. There is no request from State Government for waiver of repayment in the above mentioned assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of Mobile Services

1605. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide mobile services in the Naxal affected States including Orissa;

(b) if so, the time by which the above service is likely to be provided; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide other connectivity services in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing mobile services in its area of operation including Orissa, based on techno commercial viability.

R and D Spending on Tea Industry

1606. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase Research and Development (R and D) on the industry;

(b) if so, the amount spent on R and D during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The outlay for the 11th Plan for Research and Development (R and D) in the tea sector has been increased by 21% over the X Plan period. For the 11th Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 85 crore has been earmarked towards Research and Development projects covering different aspects of tea research including field, factory and laboratory. In addition, a sum of Rs. 20 crore has been sanctioned towards commemoration of centenary of Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat which is the oldest tea Research Institute in the World and will be completing its 100 years of service to the Tea Industry in 2011. The details of amount spent on R and D during the last two years and the current year are as under:—

Year	Amount Spent (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	11.84
2008-09	17.21
2009-10 (upto October 2009)	9.10
Total	38.15

Training of Small Tea Growers

1607. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government introduces any scheme for training of small tea growers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed and achieved so far under the scheme alongwith the expenditure incurred for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is supporting training programmes for the various stake-holders—managerial personnel in tea gardens, workers and small growers through the ongoing Human Resource Development Scheme of Tea Board. A special training on modern aspects of tea growing is organized for the small tea growers'. Self Help Groups (SHGs) who in turn on completion of the training, are expected to impart training to other members of the SHG. Besides meeting the training fee, the boarding and lodging cost for the training period is fully met by the Board. After completion of the training, each trainee is provided with stipend @Rs. 500 per month for next six months. For this purpose, Tea Board has a tied up arrangement with Tea Research Associations and other educational institutes.

(c) Against the 11th Plan financial target of Rs. 12.50 crore for the aforementioned training programmes, an expenditure of Rs. 1.40 crore has been incurred during the period from 1st April, 2007 to October 2009 by providing training to 24,116 growers.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Heavy Industries

1608. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industries operating in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and investment made;

(b) whether some big companies have expressed their interest to set up industries in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith the number of companies to be set up and number of persons to get employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) There is no formal classification of Industries as "Heavy". Further, the information on industries operating in various states is not centrally maintained. However, on the basis of the Part B of IEMs filed by the entrepreneurs and Industrial Licences issued, the details of industries set up in the state of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh since August 1991 to October 2009 are as follows:

Name of the State	Number of units	Investment (Rs. in crore)
Maharashtra	1623	42976
Uttar Pradesh	712	28841

And currently there are 19 applications for grant of Industrial Licence with the Government for the state of Maharashtra with proposed employment for 1380 persons.

[English]

Social Audit for NREGS

1609. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large number of Non-Governmental Organisations are facing obstacles while doing social

audit for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in the country including Bhilwara, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In accordance with Section 17 (2) of NREG Act, only Gram Sabha is authorized to conduct social audits of all the projects taken up within the Gram Panchayat. There is no provision under the NREG Act for conducting social audit by Non-Governmental Organisations. However, to make the process of social audit transparent and participatory, detailed procedures have been laid down by modifying para 13 of Schedule I of NREG Act which *inter alia* provides that any outside individual person may participate in social audit as observer.

[Translation]

Deployment of Helicopters in Naxal Affected States

1610. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to deploy Air Force helicopters in the naxal affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the permission for retaliatory action in case of attacks by naxalites on helicopters has been given to the Air Force; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government has proposed deployment of Indian Air Force (IAF) helicopters in naxal affected States for providing logistic support to Para Military Forces. No offensive military action is envisaged.

(c) and (d) No specific approval is required for action in self defence. However, the Indian Air Force (IAF) has proposed a draft 'Rules of Engagement' to regulate such action, in order to avoid any ambiguity and damage/injury to the helicopters and occupants.

[English]

Liquidated Damages from UAS Licensees

1611. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of non-recovery under the Liquidated Damages from Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees in the country; and

(b) the reasons for non-recovery from UAS Licensees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The amount of revised Liquidated Damages (LD) to be recovered from various Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees is being worked out as per terms and conditions of amendment issued on 10-02-2009. The details of the amount of LD imposed after final computation will be laid on the Table of the House.

Basmati Export to Iran

1612. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a shipment of basmati rice from India was recently held up at Iranian port of Bandar Abbas due to the rice cargo being contaminated with traces of toxic chemicals;

(b) whether Iran has imposed ban on importing Indian basmati rice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. The Government is not aware of any consignment of Indian rice being held up at Iranian port of Bandar Abbas due to contamination with toxic chemicals.

(b) and (c) No Madam. Iran has not imposed ban on Indian basmati rice imports.

[Translation]

Indira Awaas Yojana

1613. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the physical and financial targets set up by the Centre under Indira Awaas Yojana in each district of Bihar including Madhubani for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the updated full details of the remaining funds during the said three year period, year-wise and also of the backlog physical targets in respect of the implementation of the scheme;

(b) whether the second instalment of the central share of the funds under the scheme has yet not been released for the said districts during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Statement showing the year-wise, district-wise Central Allocation made under Indira Awaas Yojana, unspent balance at the end of the year, number of houses targeted, constructed and backlog of houses during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 in respect of each district of Bihar including Madhubani district, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) As per Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) guidelines, the last date for receipt of proposals for release of 2nd instalment of IAY funds for the current financial year is 31st December, 2009. However, after scrutiny and completion of all formalities, 2nd instalment has been released to Patna district.

Statement

Year-wise district-wise Central Allocation, Unspent Balance at the end of year, Number of Houses targeted, Constructed and Backlog of Houses during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the Indira Awaas Yojana in each district of Bihar

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	2007-08					2008-09				
		Central Allocation*	Unspent Balance at the end of year #	Physical Target	Houses Construc-ted	Back-log of Houses (Col. 5-6)	Central Allocation*	Unspent Balance at the end of year #	Physical Target	Houses Construc-ted	Back-log of Houses (Col. 10-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Araria	6339.72	6059.52	33812	23204	10608	8874.90	12974.91	33809	17543	16266
2.	Arwal	318.91	333.90	1701	1852	-151	446.43	1324.36	1701	1857	–156
3.	Aurangabad	1204.04	980.97	6422	38.65	2557	1685.52	4453.14	6421	5676	745
4.	Banka	884.03	742.12	4715	1730	2985	1237.54	1526.07	4714	3484	1230
5.	Begusarai	2206.15	2658.96	11766	10312	1454	3088.35	4090.87	11765	8788	2977
6.	Bhagalpur	1807.01	1059.40	96.37	78.74	1763	2529.61	1904.19	9637	10366	–729

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Bhojpur	1345.13	997.85	7174	2388	4786	1883.02	3370.74	7173	6003	1170
8.	Buxer	819.02	582.01	4368	2963	1405	1146.53	1876.21	4368	4939	-571
9.	Darbhanga	4144.91	759.41	22106	10128	11978	5802.41	7922.77	22104	11484	10620
10.	Gaya	2509.44	858.93	13384	12230	1154	3512.93	11745.88	13383	6641	6742
11.	Gopal Ganj	2976.06	2215.39	15872	12874	2998	4166.15	5813.12	158.71	22264	-6393
12.	Jamui	8771.14	181.54	4646	4727	-81	1219.50	3208.65	4646	5081	-435
13.	Jehanabad	453.57	631.92	2419	2203	216	634.95	1791.53	2419	836	1583
14.	Kaimur (Bhaabhua)	785.27	128.24	4188	2038	2150	1099.29	1224.70	4188	3270	918
15.	Katihar	4464.88	3101.95	23813	24246	–433	6250.33	8806.97	23811	22009	1802
16.	Khagaria	1873.46	-227.51	9992	905	9087	2622.64	3554.17	9991	5150	4841
17.	Kishanganj	2584.38	1810.15	13783	7809	5974	3617.85	3841.54	13782	10885	2897
18.	Lakhisarai	436.98	1.25	2331	2540	–209	611.73	166.49	2330	1489	841
19.	Madhepura	4058.43	847.42	21645	22312	–667	5681.35	9528.12	21643	21292	351
20.	Madhubani	6960.29	8928.04	37122	17884	19238	9743.62	12236.95	37119	31332	5787
21.	Munger	698.39	-266.65	3725	3751	–26	977.67	1024.63	3724	4120	-396
22.	Muzaffarpur	6540.81	1148.98	34884	49440	–14556	9156.40	10390.29	34882	24814	10068
23.	Nalanda	1158.78	401.93	6180	3085	3095	1622.16	1252.57	6180	7415	–1235
24.	Nawada	1037.43	1154.78	5533	4445	1088	1452.29	2031.52	5533	6247	–714
25.	Paschim Champaran	5938.88	2944.03	31674	14195	17479	8313.76	7475.05	316.71	17299	14372
26.	Patna	1765.11	519.19	9414	9659	–245	2470.95	–1597.32	9413	7521	1892
27.	Purbi Champaran	6401.79	1860.06	34142	21641	12501	8961.78	13975.44	34140	33341	799
28.	Purnia	7161.78	2297.46	38196	15512	22684	10025.67	6160.33	38193	32637	5556
29.	Rohtas	1231.31	849.35	6567	5505	1062	1723.70	5661.09	6566	3690	2876
30.	Saharsa	3398.62	774.18	18126	22412	–4286	4757.68	3673.27	18124	27122	–8998
31.	Samastipur	4327.62	43.59	23081	21908	1173	6058.18	8413.47	23079	20493	2586
32.	Saran	2639.47	1862.98	14077	8424	5653	3694.96	3629.39	14076	18023	–3947

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Sheikhpura	235.51	26.99	1256	1086	170	329.69	314.38	1257	953	304
34.	Sheohar	1457.41	2126.07	7773	5590	2183	2040.21	2084.41	7772	9722	-1950
35.	Sitamarhi	4428.14	3566.86	23617	23474	143	6198.90	9418.71	23615	22387	1228
36.	Siwan	2381.42	–643.80	12701	15381	-2680	3333.72	1862.42	12700	12609	91
37.	Supul	4940.49	1143.69	26349	23000	3349	6916.12	9490.80	26347	18404	7943
38.	Vaishali	3558.71	2355.48	18980	8272	10708	4981.79	5244.15	18978	17011	1967
	Total	106344.49	52529.24	567171	430864	136307	148870.28	195060.62	567125	484197	82928

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	2009-10				
		Central Allocation*	Unspent Balance at the end of year#	Physical Target	Houses constructed	Back log of Houses (Co. 15-16)
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Araria	13356.10	12863.17	65457	10243	55214
2.	Arwal	671.85	701.93	3292	2120	1172
3.	Aurangabad	2536.59	–32.57	12431	3025	9406
4.	Banka	1862.41	673.60	9128	4802	4326
5.	Begusarai	464776	2086.33	227.79	7090	15689
6.	Bhagalpur	3806.89	–89.09	186.57	100.94	85.63
7.	Bhojpur	2833.82	1981.88	13889	5793	8096
8.	Buxer	1725.45	217.20	8456	4413	4043
9.	Darbhanga	8732.22	6445.03	42796	15258	27538
10.	Gaya	5286.71	–650.87	25910	6675	19235
11.	Gopalganj	6269.76	5326.92	307.28	9747	20981
12.	Jamui	1835.26	5.31	8994	5593	3401
13.	Jehanabad	955.55	265.84	4683	2879	1804
14.	Kaimur (Bhaabhua)	1654.35	755.86	8108	1914	6194

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
15.	Katihar	9406.31	5069.09	46100	19126	26974
16.	Khagaria	3946.89	783.67	19344	12957	6387
17.	Kishanganj	5444.61	197.38	26683	3541	23142
18.	Lakhisarai	920.60	23.20	4512	2358	2154
19.	Madhepura	8550.04	4422.75	41904	6611	35293
20.	Madhubani	14663.46	14751.41	71865	24084	47781
21.	Munger	1471.33	290.78	7211	2850	4361
22.	Muzaffarpur	13779.74	7932.15	67533	17280	50253
23.	Nalanda	2441.24	-64.18	11964	6007	5957
24.	Nawada	2185.59	221.67	10711	5726	4985
25.	Pashchim Champaran	12511.63	6292.09	61318	20141	41177
26.	Patna	3718.61	2472.09	18225	6359	11866
27.	Purbi Champaran	13486.86	0.00	66099	19653	46446
28.	Purnia	15087.94	6660.52	73945	16278	57667
29.	Rohtas	2594.05	1329.66	12713	5507	7206
30.	Saharsa	7159.97	3439.06	35090	21653	13437
31.	Samastipur	9117.14	4302.62	44683	23166	21517
32.	Saran	5560.66	1144.85	27252	13869	13383
33.	Sheikhpura	496.17	0.48	2432	814	1618
34.	Shivhar	3070.37	1617.38	15048	5399	9649
35.	Sitamarhi	9328.91	4165.63	45721	20582	25139
36.	Siwan	5017.01	-571.34	24588	12609	11979
37.	Supul	10408.29	5784.85	51011	19554	31457
38.	Vaishali	7497.25	434.99	36741	14127	22614
	Total	224039.39	101251.34	1098001	389897	708104

*This is the Central Allocation in the beginning of the year.

#Unspent Balance is out of Total Available Funds during the year including Opening Balance and State Matching Share.

For 2008-09, it also includes the Economic stimulus package released during February/March 2009.

$ This includes Physical Target for the Economic Stimulus Package released during February/March, 2009.

[English]

Franchising of Postal Outlets

1614. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for the launch of scheme for franchising postal outlets in the country;

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

(c) the extent to which increase in mail/registered mail alongwith the revenue has been registered in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) In order to augment the Postal network, Franchisee Outlets are being opened in urban areas of the country especially in new upcoming urban townships, special economic zones, major highway projects, upcoming new industrial centres, colleges etc. where post offices are not available due to non-fulfillment of norms prescribed for the opening of post offices. The scheme was introduced on 8-2-07.

(b) As on 31-03-2009 there are 850 franchise outlets operating in urban areas of the country which includes 42 in the Gujarat Circle. State/Circle-wise details of franchise outlets available in the country as on 31-03-2009 are in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The ordinary/registered (in brackets) mail traffic for the past three years is 645.98 crores (21.73 crores) during 2006-07, 619.13 crores (19.98 crores) during 2007-08 and 634.27 crores (19.82 crores) during 2008-09. The figures of 2008-09 are tentative (Statement-II). The increase in traffic of unregistered mail during 2008-09 against 2007-08 has been 2.45%. The decrease in traffic of registered mail during 2008-09 against 2007-08 is 0.80%.

The revenue earned by the Department on account of sale of stamps and stationery and postage realized in cash (which includes all forms of mail/parcel traffic) is Rs. 45 crares for 2008-09, which is a decrease of 2.81% against the previous year 2007-08.

Statement-I

Number of Franchise Outlets as on 31-3-2009

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of Franchisee Outlets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	45
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Delhi	38
6.	Gujarat	42
6.1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
6.2	Daman and Diu	0
7.	Haryana	17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
10.	Jharkhand	12
11.	Karnataka	6
12.	Kerala	0
12.1	Lakshadweep	0
12.2	Mahe	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69
14.	Maharashtra	60
14.1	Goa	2
15.	North East	
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	0
15.2	Manipur	0

1	2	3
15.3	Meghalaya	4
15.4	Mizoram	0
15.5	Nagaland	5
15.6	Tripura	2
16.	Orissa	35
17	Punjab	20
17.1	Chandigarh	3
18.	Rajasthan	62
19.	Tamil Nadu	97
19.1	Pondicherry	0
20.	Uttarakhand	35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	129
22.	West Bengal	1
22.1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
22.2	Sikkim	0
	Total	850

Statement-II

Details of Total Unregistered Mail and Registered Mail Traffic for the last three years from 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Tentative)

Unregistered Mail

Year	Total unregistered mail No. of articles (in crore)	Decline/increase in total unregistered mail over previous year No. of articles (in crore)	Percentage of decline/ increase
1	2	3	4
2006-07	645.98	–3.23	–0.49
2007-08	619.13	–26.85	–4.16
2008-09	634.27*	+15.14	+2.45

+tentative

Registered Mail

Year	Total registered mail No. of articles (in crore)	Decline/increase in total registered mail over previous year No. of articles (in crore)	Percentage of decline/ increase
2006-07	21.73	+0.88	+4.22
2007-08	19.98	–1.75	–8.05
2008-09	19.82	–0.16	–0.80

+tentative

[Translation]

Review of Rural Employment Schemes

1615. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views expressed by the public representatives during the review of Rural employment works under the rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the number of public representatives who have lodged such complaints during the last three years; and

(c) the number of officers against whom the action has been taken on the basis of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As members of Parliamentary Standing Committee and Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Rural

Development, the public representatives express their vies on rural development schemes. Members of Parliament and other public representatives review the implementation of rural development schemes as Chairman/Co-Chairman/Members of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees. The public representatives also send their views/complaints to the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Since 2006-07, 1010 complaints relating to irregularities in implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) have been received, including that of the public representatives, in the Ministry of Rural Development. All complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Similarly, in case of complaints received with regard to other programmes of the Ministry, appropriate action is taken in accordance with the programme guidelines.

Supply of Substandard Explosive Items

1616. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study in regard to the quality of hand grenades and other such explosive items being supplied to the Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether about thirty per cent of the above items fail to explode at the time of actual use; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government to ensure the supply of up-to-date and quality items to the jawans for the sake of national security?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No such study has been carried out. As per records available for the period from 2005-2009, out of total grenades used in training only 0.002 per cent defect reports were raised.

Certain defects were reported in 1994-1995 and in the subsequent years. Thereafter, product improvements were carried out with the result that the defects reports in subsequent years were considerably lower in number.

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA), have developed Multi Mode Grenade which has been cleared for bulk production.

[English]

Harassment of Telecom Subscribers

1617. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the messages have started flashing on the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) Landline telephones causing nuisance to the subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines regarding business promotional messages and calls laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) are not being followed by telecom operators and the subscribers are being harassed in the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to check harassment to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, there are cases of telemarketing agents making calls to landline subscribers.

(c) and (d) MTNL is following guidelines laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). For private operators the matter is being taken up with TRAI.

Calculation of WPI

1618. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Wholesale Price Index (WPI) showing negative inflation is contrary to the ground realities of prices;

(b) if so, whether there is rethinking in the matter of collecting data for wholesale price index; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the basis on which the wholesale price index is calculated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The annual rate of inflation, based on WPI, became negative during the months of June, July and August 2009. Negative inflation during this period was both because of the base effect and because of decline in the prices of petroleum products and some manufactured products. WPI and rate of inflation from April 2009 to October 2009 for three Broad Groups is indicated below:

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Inflation for Broad Groups rom April 09 to October 09

	Weight	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09
Wholesale price Index (1993-94=100)								
All Commodities	100	231.5	234.3	235	238.4	240.8	242.7	242.2
I. Primary Articles	22.02	254.4	257.2	259.8	266.6	269.2	275.8	273.4
II. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricant	14.23	323.4	325.7	327.5	338.2	342.9	344.6	345.0
III. Manufactured Products	63.75	203.0	205.9	205.8	206.4	208.1	208.6	208.5
Rate of Inflation (per cent)								
All commodities	100	1.31	1.38	–1.01	–0.67	–0.17	0.50	1.34
I. Primary Articles	22.02	6.62	6.32	6.52	7.20	7.98	9.36	8.71
II. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	14.23	–5.69	–6.14	–12.53	–10.34	–9.26	–8.18	–6.55
III. Manufactured Products	63.75	1.75	2.18	0.64	0.05	0.10	0.29	1.36

Note: Figures of September 2009 and October 2009 are provisional.

(b) and (c) The current series of WPI with base year 1993-94 continues to be compiled based on 1918 quotations covering 435 commodities. Number of items and quotations covered for broad groups alongwith their weights in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) [Base: 1993-94=100] is given below:

Description	Weight (%)	Number of items	Number of quotations
All Commodities	100.00	435	1918
I. Primary Articles	22.02	98	455
II. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	14.23	19	72
III. Manufactured Products	63.75	318	1391

Safe Drinking Water in Rural Areas

1619. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of renewable fresh water has fallen drastically over the last 20 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of constraints of access to safe drinking water in rural areas of the country; and

(d) the measures taken/to be taken by the Government to enhance the access to safe drinking water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The increase in population results in decline in per capita water availability. The Ministry of Water Resources has assessed that the per capita water availability as per the 1951 Census was 5177 cubic meter and that as per 2001 Census has been worked out as 1820 cubic meter.

(c) and (d) The constraints to access to safe drinking water in rural areas are, *inter alia*, sources going dry, lowering of the ground water table, systems outliving their lives, increase in population resulting in lower per capita availability, ground water becomes chemically contaminated, etc. The entire strategy and focus of the Department and its current programme in the field is towards ensuring sustainability in all drinking water schemes, so that access to drinking water is improved. The steps taken to expedite access to drinking water in rural areas are, *inter-alia*:

— Increased budgetary support during the Bharat Nirman period. The central allocation increased from Rs. 2900 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 4050 crore in 2005-06, Rs. 5200 crore in 2006-07, Rs. 6500 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 7300 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 8000 crore in 2009-10.

— Promoting conjunctive use of surface water, groundwater and rainwater.

— Encouraging sustainability of drinking water sources by providing enhanced Central assistance.

— Encouraging convergence with existing government programmes like NREGS and other Soil and Water Conservation Programmes to augment availability of water.

— For economically weaker states of North-East and Jammu and Kashmir, the fund sharing pattern has been leberalized from the previous 50:50 (Centre: State) to 90:10 (Centre: State) to ensure that they have sufficient funds to implement drinking water schemes.

[Translation]

Categorisation of Different Castes

1620. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for categorizing various castes into different categories for reservation in the country;

(b) whether the Governments proposes to constitute a Commission to determine denovo categorization of general, other backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on economic basis in place of caste basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the names of the States which have submitted the proposal to the Union Government for inclusion of Gurjar and Jat communities under the Union list of Scheduled Castes (SCs); and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Criteria for categorizing certain castes as (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Scheduled Tribes and (iii) Other Backward Classes is as follows:—

(i) Schedule Castes: Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability;

(ii) Schedule Tribes: Indication of primitive traits, Distinctive culture, Geographical isolation,

Shyness of contact with the community at large; and

(iii) Other Backward Classes: Social, Educational, Economic Backwardness and inadequate Representation in the Central Government posts and services.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has set up a Commission for Economically Backward Classes not covered under the existing Reservation Policy.

(e) No State Government has recommended to this Ministry inclusion of Gurjar and Jat communities in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

National Rural Livelihood Mission

1621. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various poverty alleviation programmes launched in the States with central assistance are not going on as per schedule;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the States recently to push up the programmes especially National Rural Livelihood Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development through State Governments and UT Administrations, implements the National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (NREGA) as wage employment programme and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as self employment programme in the rural areas of the country, for poverty alleviation and employment generation. The NREGA is a demand based scheme and targets are not fixed under the Scheme. Whereas under SGSY, targets to assist the BPL families are fixed annually. The reports received from the State Governments concerning these schemes show satisfactory progress. All India physical progress of these schemes during the last three years is given below:

Schemes	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
SGSY (lakh number of swarojgaries assisted)	10.91	16.92	13.53	16.99	17.62	18.62
NREGA (employment generated in lakh person days)	—	9050.55	—	14359.22	—	21600.57

(c) and (d) The Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the Schemes and advises the State Governments for improving their performance in this regard.

The proposal for National Rural Livelihood Mission is at present under finalization.

[Translation]

Use of Defence Aircrafts/Helicopters

1622. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dignitaries entitled to use Defence Aircraft/Helicopters;

(b) whether any amount is outstanding against them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to recover the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The following dignitaries are entitled to use Defence Aircraft/Helicopters:—

President of India, Vice President of India, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister of India, Minister of Defence, Minister of Finance and other Ministers of the Central Government. In addition Cabinet Secretary, three Service Chiefs, Defence Secretary, Foreign Heads of States, Vice Presidents and Heads of Foreign Governments on state visit to India, Foreign service chiefs on official visit to India are also eligibl.

(b) to (d) A total amount of Rs. 6,45,92,973 is outstanding.

Bills of airlift are raised by Air HQs against the concerned and necessary follow up action is taken thereon.

Implementation of Schemes under Foreign Aid

1623. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes under his Ministry being run in the rural areas with the foreign aid, state-wise and agency-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to various States for the purpose being run in the rural areas during the last three years, area-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of the utilization of the funds allocated during the said period scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The details regarding United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted Social Mobilisation Around Natural Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation Project (2003-2008) is enclosed as Statement-I. The details in respect of assistance from World Bank and ADB for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is enclosed as Statement-II.

As informed by Department of Economic Affairs, the details of World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) aided Rural Development Sector Projects is enclosed as Statement-III. The details of Department for International Development (DFID) and KfW (Germany) assisted projects is enclosed as Statement-IV. The details of Japan International Cooperation (JICA) assisted projects is enclosed as Statement-V.

Statement-I

Details in respect of UNDP assisted Social Mobilisation Around Natural Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation Project (2003-2008)

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Approved Fund as per project proposal	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Addl. Fund I (Direct) Payment by UNDP)	Addl. Fund II	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Jharkhand									0
1.	AAA, Dumko	9997944	0	1465000	2715080	3500443		0	0	7680523
2.	Female, Ranchi	3709482	0	840000	840750	1285570	743162		0	3709482

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	KSRA, Ranchi	9591292	0	1263900	2416600	4605320	1218042	1195900	0	10699762
4.	LGSS, Lohadagga	8487975	0	1473000	3175800	2112500	1726675		0	8487975
5.	Pradan	31505845	2907644	1290000	11372902	8638925	7296374	2746500	3076746	37329091
	Total	**63292538**	**2907644**	**6331900**	**20521132**	**20142758**	**10984253**	**3942400**	**3076746**	**67906833**
	Orissa								0	0
6.	AMA, Raigoda	13208000	0	1488000	3362498	5364995	2992507		0	13208000
7.	Lokadrusti, Naupada	21306000	2539000	2452188	6748623	7718439	1847750	2000000	191195	23497195
8.	Wida, Koraput	14554650	0	538600	4256699	5987642	3771709		0	14554650
9.	Vikalpa, Bolangir	21293100	220504	1110252	8172760	4905595	4799041		0	21208152
	Total	**70361750**	**4759504**	**5589040**	**22540580**	**23976671**	**13411007**	**2000000**	**191195**	**72467997**
	Rajasthan								0	0
10.	Astha Udaipur	15083514	638750	756960	6832556	4594317	1483389		0	14305972
11.	Aravali, Ajmer	22475000	920000	6407337	10557663	2154525	2435475	899000	0	23374000
12.	Baif, Baran	6501876	0	1673550	1367407	2193287	1267632		0	6501876
13.	Cecoedecon Baran	8000000	0	712250	1481462	3200192	2606096	1888500	877500	10766000
14.	FES, Udaipur	11410000	1293386	650694	2492704	4513063	2460153	850000	0	12260000
15.	GVT, Baran	5000000	0	854000	1794349	1638102	713549		0	5000000
16.	Samarthak, Udaipur	4922515	855200	220450	1312974	1565866	968025		0	4922515
17.	Sankalp, Baran	13300000	0	904800	3304585	6021219	1812618		0	12043222
	Total	**86692905**	**3707336**	**12180041**	**29143700**	**25880571**	**13746937**	**3637500**	**877500**	**89173585**
	Grand Total	220347193	11374484	24100981	72205412	70000000	38142197	9579900	4145441	229548415

Statement-II

The details in respect of assistance from World Bank and ADB for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being run with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB). Five loans agreement for US $ 948.55 million from ADB and one loan agreement for US $ 399.5 million has been signed for funding of part of PMGSY.

Funds released for these States for implementation of **ADB** assisted projects since April, 2006 to October, 2009 is shown below:—

Scheme	Name of State	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
PMGSY	Assam	1017	578
	Chhattisgarh	1162	986
	Madhya Pradesh	1116	946
	Orissa	1354	782
	West Bengal	464	425

Funds released for these States for implementation of **World Bank** assisted projects since April, 2006 to Oct. 2009 is shown below:

Scheme	Name of State	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
PMGSY	Himachal Pradesh	208.16	141.07
	Jharkhand	14.59	27.37
	Rajasthan	843.83	463.47
	Uttar Pradesh	546.09	456.51

Statement-III

World Bank and IFAD aided Rural Development Sector Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	States	Donor	Date of Agreement/ Effective from	Closing date	Loan/Credit Amount	Cum. Disb. upto Oct. 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	World Bank						
1.	Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Chhattisgarh	IDA	13-11-2003	31-3-2010	92.56*	56.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Rural Roads Project (PMGSY-I)	Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand	IDA IDA/ IBRD	16-3-2005	31-3-2010	300/ 99.5	309.14**/ 0.50
3.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project	Tamil Nadu	IDA	24-10-2005	30-9-2011	120	41.12
4.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	Bihar	IDA	1-10-2007	31-10-2012	63	6.00
5.	Additional Financing and Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Andhra Pradesh	IDA	15-4-2008	31-12-2009	65	49.27
6.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project-TRIPTI	Orissa	IDA	31-3-2009	31-12-2013	82.4	3.19
7.	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project-Phase II	Madhya Pradesh	IDA	13-10-2009	31-12-2014	100	0.00
8.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Punjab	IDA	26-02-2007	31-03-2012	154	19.70
9.	2nd Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Karnataka	IDA	08-03-2002	31-12-2009	151.6	148.30
10.	Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project #	Kerala	IDA	04-01-2001	30-09-2008	62.5	61.15
11.	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Uttarakhand	IDA	16-10-2006	30-06-2012	120	17.40
12.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project #	Maharashtra	IDA	30-09-2003	30-09-2009	181	200.80
	IFAD						
13.	Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas	Uttarakhand and Meghalaya	IFAD	1-10-2004	31-12-2012	39.91	14.64
14.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	Rajasthan	IFAD	11-12-2008	31-12-2014	30.3	2.00

*After Cancellation and reallocation of US$ 20 million from this project to Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project.

**Amount in US$ may fluctuate due to exchange rate variation.

#closed on 30-9-2009 IDA—International Development Association IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Statement-IV

Details of DFID (United Kingdom) assisted projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Implementing Agency (Central/ State/Multi.)	DFID Grant Assistance				Date of Agreement	Terminal Date
				Financial Component		TC Component	Total Grant		
				PDS million	Rs. Crores*	PDS million	PDS million		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Giripragathi-Sustainable Development of Tribals	Andhra Pradesh	State (RD Deptt.) GoAP	1.500	11.625	0.000	1.500	13-12-2005	31-12-2008
2.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project	Andhra Pradesh		40.176	311.364	5.367	45.543	23-07-1999	31-12-2008
3.	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project-I	Madhya Pradesh		13.880	107.570	2.520	16.400	23-12-2003	30-06-2007
4.	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project-II	Madhya Pradesh	State (RD Deptt.) GoMP	42.000	325.500	3.000	45.000	29-07-2007	30-06-2012
5.	Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	Orissa	State (Min. of RD)	26.000	201.500	6.750	32.750	23-07-1999	31-07-2009
6.	Strengthening Rural Decentralisation	West Bengal	State (RD Deptt.) GoWB	34.500	267.375	1.500	36.000	19-09-2005	31-03-2011
			Total	158.056	1224.934	19.137	177.193		

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Implementing Agency (Central/ State/Multi)	Disbursement 2006-07 (Rs. crore)	Disbursement 2007-08 (Rs. crore)	Disbursement 2008-09 (Rs. crore)	Disbursement 2009-10 (Rs. crore)	Comulative Disbursement (upto Oct., 09) (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Giripragathi-Sustainable Development of Tribals	Andhra Pradesh	State (RD Deptt) GoAP	0.000	0.391	10.680	0.000	11.069

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15
2.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project	Andhra Pradesh		58.793	48.340	0.000	0.000	296.880
3.	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project-I	Madhya Pradesh		58.850	32.747	0.000	0.000	113.985
4.	Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project-II	Madhya Pradesh	Stae (RD Deptt) GoMP	0.000	30.795	21.240	53.990	106.030
5.	Western Orissa Rural Ligelihoods Project	Orissa	Stae (Min. of RD)	26.067	25.407	39.100	27.790	136.850
6.	Strengthening Rural Decentralisation	West Bengal	State (RD Deptt) GoWB	32.036	37.055	61.090	34.720	164.890
			Total	175.746	174.735	132.110	116.500	829.704

*Conversion rate 1£=Rs. 77.5

Details of Kfw (Germany) assisted Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Committed funds (Euro million)	Date of Agreement	Terminal Date	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 10 '09)
1.	Rural Water Supply Project, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	23.826	28-12-2000	31-12-2009	6.108	2.526	1.269	12.16
2.	Rural Water Supply Project, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	9.113	26-06-2006	31.03.2010	4.021	3.263	1.511	0.54

Statement-V

Detail of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted projects in the Rural Development Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State/Location	Donor Agency	Loan Amount in JPY Mln.	Date of signing loan agreement	Date of closing of loan agreement	Loan Disbursement in 2006-07 (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Attappady Waste-	Attappady	JICA	5112	25-1-1996	26-3-2010	20.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	land Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project	Block (divided into 15 development units) of Palakkad Distt. State of Kerala					
2.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	Dharmapur and Krishnagiri district of State of Tamil Nadu	JICA	22387	10-3-2008	25-3-2017	
3.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-2	Dharmapur and Krishnagiri district of State of Tamil Nadu	JICA	17095	31-3-2009	28-7-2017	

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State/Location	Donor Agency	Loan Disbursement in 2007-08 (Rs. crore)	Loan Disbursement in 2008-09 (Rs. crore)	Cumulative Disb. As on 31-10-2009 (Rs. crore)	Undrawn balance (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project	Attappady Block (divided into 15 development units) of Palakkad Distt. State of Kerala	JICA	23.09	24.62	155.29	67.38
2.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	Dharmapur and Krishnagiri district of State of Tamil Nadu	JICA		2.90	7.73	1148.78
3.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project Phase-2	Dharmapur and Krishnagiri district of State of Tamil Nadu	JICA			0.00	883.13

Revival Package for BSNL/MTNL

1624. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are unable to compete with the private telecom operators;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive package for the BSNL and MTNL to enable them to compete with the private operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, BSNL and MTNL are strongly competing with private telecom operators continuously. However, due to intense competition and entry of new operators with aggressive tariff plants BSNL and MTNL are losing market share.

(c) and (d) To strengthen the financial health of BSNL and MTNL, the following initiatives have been taken:—

— Augmentation of capacity to enhance the network coverage and to remove the congestion.

— Expanding distribution channels and improving system of follow up of franchisees and retailers.

— Developing a system of providing special premium Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for large enterprise customers and focusing on corporate accounts.

— Improving customer care, better feedback and after sales service.

— Developing new lines of revenue through infrastructure sharing.

— Improving management information systems for better management and collection of revenue.

Installation of Mobile Towers

1625. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mobile towers installed by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country including rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to install more towers by BSNL/MTNL in the country including rural areas;

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

(d) it not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, the details of the mobile towers installed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country including rural areas during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further details of mobile towers installed by BSNL is available in the public domain (http://pinfra.bsnl.co.in)

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Details of mobile towers by BSNL/MTNL in the country including rural areas and Bihar proposed to be installed during 2009-10 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Mobile Towers provided by BSNL and MTNL during the last three years (including rural areas) and proposed during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Number of Towers provided during last three years including rural areas					Proposed during 2009-10 including as on rural areas
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total Provided in last three years	Total rural available 31-03-2009	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BSNL						
1.	Andaman and Niocobar Islands	20	27	39	86	97	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	454	119	988	1561	2215	900
3.	Assam	87	222	254	563	942	80
4.	Bihar	187	243	528	958	1225	300
5.	Chhattisgarh	243	313	261	817	836	300
6.	Gujarat	853	479	118	1450	2376	950
7.	Haryana	219	76	174	469	1154	150
8.	Himachal Pradesh	124	27	90	241	514	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	107	34	169	310	745	30
10.	Jharkhand	110	50	286	446	630	500
11.	Karnataka	201	93	624	918	2028	900
12.	Kerala	604	141	596	1341	2465	600
13.	Madhya Pradesh	566	384	339	1289	1829	500
14.	Maharashtra	1024	738	617	2379	3212	800
15.	North East-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	52	72	56	180	326	50
16.	North East-II (Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh)	50	29	65	144	283	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Orissa	178	256	304	738	1282	500
18.	Punjab	364	46	293	730	1651	150
19.	Rajasthan	775	246	543	1564	2891	900
20.	Tamil Nadu	426	168	1557	2151	3201	950
21.	Uttarakhand	105	34	326	465	688	100
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	1189	259	851	2299	3369	250
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	295	129	294	718	1323	400
24.	West Bengal	500	312	583	1395	1252	400
	Total	**8733**	**4497**	**9955**	**23185**	**37959**	**9800**
	MTNL						
1.	Delhi	105	146	111	362	78	200
2.	Mumbai	54	86	57	197	12	284
	Total	**159**	**232**	**168**	**559**	**90**	**484**

[English]

Internet Telephony Services

1626. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Internet Telephony is the cheapest mode of telecommunication in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to give permission for use of Internet Telephony by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations on "Issues related to Internet Telephony" dated 18th August, 2008 has, *inter-alia*, recommended that Internet Service Providers (ISPs) may be permitted Internet Telephony with permission to provide Internet Telephony calls to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)/Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and vice-versa within the country.

The Internet Telephony service is not a predominant mode of communication in rural areas at present and no comparative tariff data is available for Internet Telephony and other forms of voice telephony. However, TRAI in its above recommendations has viewed that there would be cost saving by transmitting the call over Internet Protocol (IP) based network (i.e. Internet Telephony).

As on date, no decision has been taken by the Government on these recommendations. However, being a policy matter, no time frame can be specified.

[Translation]

Association of Public Representatives with PMGSY

1627. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the public representatives are associated with the Rural Development Schemes including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the States;

(b) the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from MPs with regard to the new projects under various development projects and the PMGSY; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints received in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Association of public representatives in Rural Development Schemes including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are given below:

1. Four Members of Parliament (MPs) are nominated as members in the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. At district level, a Member of Parliament elected from the district and nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development is Chairperson of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. Other Members of the Parliament representing the district are designated as vice chairpersons of the Committee.

2. Elected Representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions play major role in selection of beneficiaries under various schemes like Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY).

3. Association of public representatives in Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as per the guidelines and instructions issued by the Ministry are given below:

   (i) Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) of the district has been approved by the District panchayat after giving fullest consideration to the suggestions received from the Members of Parliament/MLAs and lower level Panchayati Institutions. The CNCPL is the basis of all new connectivity proposals and the CUPL is the basis of all upgradation proposals in Districts.

   (ii) The list of road works to be taken up under the PMGSY is finalised each year by the District Panchayat. The District Panchayat finalises the list through a consultative process involving lower level Panchayati Raj institutions and elected representatives. The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated date are be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which is expected to record the reason in each case of non-inclusion, and the Members of Parliament are to be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals alongwith the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion. While Lok Sabha Members are consulted in respect of their constituencies, Rajya Sabha Members are consulted in respect of that District of the State they represent for which they have been nominated as Vice-Chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee.

   (iii) Instructions have been issued to the States for joint inspection of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) works with the public representatives.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Five complaints from Members of Parliament have been received in Uttar Pradesh Rural Road

Development Agency (UPRRDA) during the year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 (till date) for projects under PMGSY. Details of the action taken on these complaints are as follows:

(i) One complaint which was regarding tendering was found non-substantial after enquiry. Hence no further action was taken.

(ii) Four complaints were enquired into by the National Quality Monitors (NQMs) and based upon their observations the necessary corrective actions have been taken by the implementing agencies.

Five complaints have been received from Members of Parliament regarding Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). These complaints have been sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for causing enquiry and taking necessary remedial action.

One complaint has been received regarding SGSY which has been sent to the Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh for enquiry and necessary remedial action.

[English]

Hazardous Processes and Occupations

1628. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT' be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hazardous processes and occupations where employment of children as per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is strictly prohibited;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand the list of the hazardous processes and occupations;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating any suggestions received from various organisations/institutions in this behalf; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to monitor such occupations and processes which are hazardous for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 16 Occupations and 65 Processes. The list of Occupations and Processes is in enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The expansion of the list of hazardous occupations and processes is a continuous process. Government has been expanding the list of hazardous occupations/processes on the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee constituted for this purpose under the Act from time to time. To avoid employment of children in such hazardous occupations and processes the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is being implemented throughout the country. The aforementioned Committee monitors the occupations and processes to be added to this list as per procedure stated above.

Statement

The Schedule
(See Sec. 3)

PART A

Occupations

Any occupation concerned with:

(1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;

(2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;

(3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;

(4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;

(5) A port authority within the limits of any port;

(6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;

(7) Abattoirs/Slaughter Houses;

(8) Automobile workshops and garages;

(9) Foundries;

(10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;

(11) Handloom and powerloom industry;

(12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;

(13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;

(14) Domestic workers or servants;

(15) Dhabas (road side eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centre; and

(16) Diving.

Part B

Processes

(1) Beedi-making;

(2) Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof;

(3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement;

(4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto;

(5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works;

(6) Mica-cutting and splitting;

(7) Shellac manufacture;

(8) Soap manufacture;

(9) Tanning;

(10) Wool-cleaning;

(11) Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones;

(12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing);

(13) Manufacture of products from agate;

(14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances, such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos;

(15) 'Hazardous processes' as defined in Section 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notified in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);

(16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k)(iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948);

(17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing;

(18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.

(19) 'Aggarbatti' manufacturing.

(20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.

(21) Brick kilns and Roof tiles units.

(22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.

(23) Detergent manufacturing.

(24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non-ferrous)

(25) Gem cutting and polishing.

(26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores.

(27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making.

(28) Lime Kilns and Manufacture of lime.

(29) Lock Making.

(30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wire patenting, lead casting, type

founding in printing shops. Store type setting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.

(31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work;

(32) Manufacture of glass, glassware including bangles, flourescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products;

(33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff;

(34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides;

(35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry;

(36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes;

(37) Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather;

(38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic;

(39) Oil expelling and refinery;

(40) Paper making;

(41) Potteries and ceramic industry;

(42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms;

(43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting;

(44) Saw mill—all processes;

(45) Sericulture processing;

(46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products;

(47) Stone breaking and stone crushing;

(48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form;

(49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation;

(50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing;

(51) 'Zari' making (all processes);

(52) Electroplating;

(53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing;

(54) Grinding or glazing of metals;

(55) Diamond cutting and polishing;

(56) Extraction of slate from mines;

(57) Rag picking and scavenging;

(58) Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold;

(59) Mechanised fishing;

(60) Food Processing;

(61) Beverage Industry;

(62) Timber handling and loading;

(63) Mechanical Lumbering;

(64) Warehousing;

(65) Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

[Translation]

Families Living Below Poverty Line

1629. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by the Government for the families living below the poverty line;

(b) whether the Government has directed the State Governments to revise the BPL list;

(c) if so, the name of States where such revision has been made;

(d) whether the Government is planning for fresh Below Poverty Line census to identify the BPL families;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any differences in calculating poverty assessment criteria between Union Government and State Governments; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implements following programmes under which assistance directly flows to BPL families. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) financial assistance is provided to rural BPL households for construction/up-gradation of dwelling units. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic Self Employment Programme under which rural poor are being organized into Self Help Groups, training is given for their capacity building and financial assistance is provided in the form of bank credit and subsidy to take up economic activities which could generate income on sustainable basis. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) provides subsidy to BPL households for construction of sanitary latrine. Details of the schemes are also published on the website of the Ministry at www.rural.nic.in.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development, on 12th August, 2008, constituted an Expert Group, which could advise the Ministry on the methodology for conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Expert Group submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The report of the Expert Group has been circulated among the States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries for comments. It has also been posted on the Ministry's website www.rural.nic.in. The Ministry is in the process of finalizing the methodology to carry out next BPL Census for identification of people living Below the Poverty Line in rural areas of the country, taking in to account the suggestions/comments received.

(f) and (g) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty at the national and state level. The state-wise poverty is estimated by the Planning Commission from the state-specific poverty lines and State Specific Consumer Expenditure Distribution obtained from the large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).

Speed Post Services

1630. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district headquarters in the country including Madhya Pradesh having the facility of speed post services;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch speed post services at the Tehsil level in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The mumber of district headquarters in the country including Madhya Pradesh having the facility of Speed Post service is 601.

(b) and (c) Speed post service is already available at Tehsil level in the country. The number of post offices in Tehsils providing Speed Post service in the country, at present, is 6017. The details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement.

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

Statement

Number of Post offices at District Headquarters and Tehsils providing speed post service in the country:

Sl. No.	Name of State	At District HQs level	At Tehsil HQs level
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	461	1164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	0
3.	Assam	102	99
4.	Bihar	38	88
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	68
6.	Delhi	344	
7.	Goa	2	9
8.	Gujarat	268	167
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57	85
10.	Haryana	212	76
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	99	33
12.	Jharkhand	54	95
13.	Karnataka	452	190
14.	Kerala	219	1194
15.	Madhya Pradesh	121	261
16.	Maharashtra	838	612
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Meghalaya	5	0
19.	Mizoram	12	0
20.	Nagaland	9	0
21.	Orissa	196	261
22.	Punjab	253	196
23.	Rajasthan	315	243
24.	Sikkim	1	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	540	451
26.	Tripura	4	0
27.	Uttarakhand	840	368
28.	Uttar Pradesh	13	67
29.	West Bengal	18	281
	Total	5545	6009
Union Territory			
1.	Daman and Diu	2	0
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	1
4.	Lakshadweep	1	0
5.	Puducherry	2	3
	Total	**7**	**4**
	Grand Total	5552	6017

Setting Up of Model Hospitals

1631. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up model hospitals for providing medical facilities of a high standard to the labourers/workers in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) The ESI Corporation in its meeting held on 16-02-2001 decided to set up Model Hospitals in the States with a view to improving the quality of medical care services being provided to the ESI beneficiaries in various States and to serve as a bench mark for upgradation of other hospitals in the States. The total expenditure on these model hospitals is borne by ESI Corporation directly. At present, there are 18 model hospitals in the States which are run directly by the ESI Corporation. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of ESIC Model Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nacharam, Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Beltola
3.	Bihar	Phulwari Sharif
4.	Gujarat	Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
5.	Jammu	Bari Brahmna
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
7.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore
8.	Kerala	Asarmam, Kollam
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
10.	Maharashtra	Andheri, Mumbai
11.	NCT Delhi	Basaidarapur
12.	Orissa	Rourkela
13.	Punjab	Ludhiana
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
15.	Tamil Nadu	KK Nagar, Chennai
16.	UT of Chandigarh	Chandigarh
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
18.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata

Statement-II

Funds Allocated and Expenditure incurred for Model Hospitals during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital	Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nacharam, Hyderabad	2006-07	789.50	933.02
			2007-08	736.48	845.68
			2008-09	1089.00	1297.64
2.	Assam	Beltola, Guwahati	2006-07	312.65	231.14
			2007-08	317.40	246.93
			2008-09	539.00	673.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	Phulwari-Shariff, Patna	2006-07	264.97	213.40
			2007-08	267.15	263.18
			2008-09	561.00	590.20
4.	Delhi	Basaidarapur	2006-07	3846.15	4460.89
			2007-08	4763.10	4159.97
			2008-09	5382.00	6197.47
5.	Gujarat	Bapunagar, Ahmedabad	2006-07	1291.65	1129.84
			2007-08	1625.67	1195.76
			2008-09	2283.50	1295.88
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bari Brahmna, Jammu	2006-07	195.99	162.29
			2007-08	168.31	190.37
			2008-09	309.00	501.79
7.	Jharkhand	Namkum, Ranchi	2006-07	183.70	133.94
			2007-08	215.58	136.05
			2008-09	359.00	281.72
8.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore	2006-07	1299.63	1095.25
			2007-08	1815.97	1406.52
			2008-09	3522.00	2520.09
9.	Kerala	Asramam, Kollam	2006-07	597.80	434.65
			2007-08	786.48	753.12
			2008-09	1235.00	1713.94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2006-07	Hospital Started w.e.f. 1-4-2007	
			2007-08	1029.77	878.45
			2008-09	1388.00	1358.26
11.	Maharashtra	Andheri (Mumbai)	2006-07	Hospital taken over w.e.f. April, 2008	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2007-08		
			2008-09	2460.00	1762.54
12.	Orissa	Rourkela	2006-07	136.63	162.97
			2007-08	318.15	198.28
			2008-09	297.00	177.77
13.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2006-07	873.22	795.67
			2007-08	1209.05	701.86
			2008-09	1286.00	1371.51
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2006-07	814.45	711.42
			2007-08	843.01	742.16
			2008-09	1447.00	920.44
15.	Tamil Nadu	K.K. Nagar, Chennai	2006-07	1331.54	1373.12
			2007-08	1890.18	1490.81
			2008-09	2466.00	2364.47
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	2006-07	1727.14	1526.87
			2007-08	1884.93	1956.04
			2008-09	2668.00	2604.42
17.	UT Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2006-07	437.38	456.76
			2007-08	499.16	422.07
			2008-09	728.00	736.50
18.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata	2006-07	1269.42	1041.61
			2007-08	1721.51	1270.91
			2008-09	1804.00	2249.99

Note: 1. Additional fund/allocation has been made for Model Hospitals under head medical expenditure and additional requirement over and above budget allocationin model hospitals is made from the head, depending upon requirement of each hospital.

2. In addition, super specialty expenditure by Model Hospital is not included in the initial budget allocation of these hospitals.

3. Funds are released to the Model Hospital as on monthly basis as per allocation and requirements.

[English]

Closure of Post Offices

1632. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several post offices in the country have been given closure notice by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of post offices which have been closed in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the criteria likely to be adopted in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the decision in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam. No closure notice has been given to any Post Office by the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not apply in view of (a) above.

However, a few post offices have been closed down in extreme circumstances due to non-fulfillment of prescribed norms or due to court orders for vacation of rented buildings where alternate suitable accommodation could not be found. Details of post offices closed during the last three years and the current year (upto October 2009) are enclosed in Statement-I.

In addition to this, some of the post offices have been relocated/merged to other needy and justified locations with a view to rationalize the existing postal network. Details of such post offices are also enclosed in Statement-II and III.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to review the decision regarding closure of Post Offices in view of the fact that opening and retention of branch post offices is heavily subsidized to the extent of 66.66% in normal rural areas and upto 85% in hilly, tribal, desert and inaccessible areas. Even Sub Post Offices are subsidized, and the permissible limit of annual loss is upto Rs. 2400 per annum in normal rural areas and upto Rs. 4800 in hilly and tribal areas.

Statement-I

Number of Post Offices closed during the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) and the current year (upto October 2009)

Circle	EDBOs Total	EDSOs Total	DSOs Total
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0
Assam	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	1	0
Haryana	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0

Circle	EDBOs	EDSOs	DSOs
Jharkhand	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
Maharashtra	5	0	11
North East	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	2	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0
Total	8	3	11

Statement-II

Number of Post Offices relocated during the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) and the current year (upto October 2009)

Circle	EDBOs	EDSOs	DSOs
Andhra Pradesh	20	1	29
Assam	0	0	0
Bihar	3	0	9
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2
Delhi	0	0	4
Gujarat	6	0	16
Haryana	3	0	8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	3

Circle	EDBOs	EDSOs	DSOs
Jharkhand	0	0	1
Karnataka	8	0	19
Kerala	5	7	9
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	4
Maharashtra	5	0	13
North East	2	0	0
Orissa	5	0	2
Punjab	1	0	6
Rajasthan	6	0	9
Tamil Nadu	5	0	22
Uttar Pradesh	9	2	22
Uttarakhand	6	0	7
West Bengal	1	0	14
Total	88	13	199

Statement-III

Number of Post Offices merged during the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09) and the current year (upto October 2009)

Circle	EDBOs	EDSOs	DSOs
Andhra Pradesh	6	0	16
Assam	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
Delhi	0	0	0
Gujarat	1	0	2
Haryana	3	0	8
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1

Circle	EDBOs	EDSOs	DSOs
Jharkhand	0	0	0
Karnataka	10	0	39
Kerala	4	0	2
Madhya Pradesh	2	4	8
Maharashtra	0	0	10
North East	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	1
Punjab	20	0	37
Rajasthan	8	22	62
Tamil Nadu	22	0	44
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	2	0	2
West Bengal	0	0	0
Total	80	26	234

[Translation]

Export Potential of the Country

1633. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any targets to increase exports in certain countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets set for export during the financial year 2009-10 and achievements made in this regard so far country-wise and product-wise;

(c) the details regarding value of exports made from SEZs and non-SEZs during the last one year;

(d) whether any assessment has been made regarding export potential of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures being taken to tackle the bottlenecks being faced by exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Despite steep decline in export growth since October, 2008 in the wake of unprecedented global economic slowdown, a target of US$ 200 billion has been set for 2010-2011 for merchandise exports. Presently, Country-wise export details for the period 2009-10 are not available.

(c) Figures of Merchandise exports of India and those from SEZs for the period 2008-09 are given below:

Exports during 2008-09	In Rs. Crores	In US $ Million
Total Exports	840755	185295
SEZ Exports	81386	17935

(Source—DGCI and S Kolkata)

(d) and (e) Government is closely monitoring the trend in exports growth and the export potential and is reviewing the progress on continuous basis. Accordingly, need based appropriate measures are taken, keeping in view the financial implications.

[English]

Multi-Pronged Strategy for Eradication of Child Labour

1634. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the menace of child labour and coverage of schemes run by various ministries for eradication of child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the States identified for implementation of proposed strategy; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose alongwith the persons/families likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of child labour, the Government of India has adopted multi-pronged strategy to eliminate child labour from the Country. Besides enforcemerlt of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, a flagship programme 'National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme' is being implemented in 21 States of the country. List of the States/UTs is in Statement enclosed. Under the scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled into the special schools and provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health check-ups, etc. with ultimate objective of mainstreamlng them in the formal system of education. An amount of Rs. 100.00 crore has been allocated for the year 2009-10 under the Scheme. Till 2008-09, 5.21 lakh children have been mainstreamed into regular education system. On the other hand, taking into account that poverty is one of the root causes of child labour, Government has developed convergence of welfare schemes of other Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments aimed towards economic upliftment of vulnerable parents and children. A core group on convergence has been constituted in the Ministry of Labour and Employment in order to monitor and review various steps taken to achieve convergence at grass-root level.

Statement

Multi Pronged Strategy for Eradication of Child Labour

Sl. No.	Name of the State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Mizoram
13.	Nagaland
14.	Orissa
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the State
17.	Tamil Nadu
18.	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Uttarakhand
20.	West Bengal
21.	Delhi

International Convention on Ship Recycling

1635. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has signed Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Indian delegation attended the Diplomatic Conference which adopted the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships. However, this has no relevance to the ratification of the Convention by India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Private Telecom Companies

1636. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rules framed for issuing licences to the private telecom companies in the country;

(b) whether various private telecom companies are functioning in violation of set norms in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to check such illegal activities and the sort of control put on the private telecom companies thereunder;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the said mechanism; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Unified Access Services (UAS) licence(s) are issued to Indian Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 as per UAS licence guidelines dated 14-12-2005 on first-come-first-served basis subject to compliance of applicable FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) guidelines for telecom sector.

(b) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hariyali Guideline Scheme under IWDP

1637. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Hariyali Guideline Scheme under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) alongwith the amount allocated, released, utilised and achievement made for the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the manner in which the amounts allocated and spent for the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) under Hariyali Guidelines. These Guidelines have come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2003. The basic objective of the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme is to check land degradation by treatment of non-forest wastelands on watershed basis and to strengthen the natural resources through community participation and empowerment. Under the scheme development of wastelands is done based on village/micro watershed plans, promoting overall economic development and improving socio-economic conditions of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas through the use of local knowledge and use of simple, easy and affordable solutions. The major land based activities are soil and moisture conservation works, water harvesting, afforestation, pasture development and horticulture. Under the Hariyali Guidelines the projects are implemented mainly through the Zilla Parishad (ZP)/ District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). At the field level, the Gram Panchayats implement the projects under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Implementing Agency (PIA). The projects under IWDP are sanctioned at a cost norm of Rs. 6,000 per ha. in which the central share is Rs. 5500 and the state share is Rs. 500. Under Hariyali Guidelines, the project period is 5 years and the funds are released in installments during the project period. A subsequent installment is only released when the unspent balance with the Project Implementing Agency is less than 50% of the amount released in previous installment. From 1-4-2008, the scheme of Integrated Wastelands Development Programme has been merged with Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme into an integrated and modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The projects sanctioned under Hariyali Guidelines will continue to be implemented under the Hariyali Guidelines. No new project was sanctioned under Hariyali Guidelines from 2007-08 onwards. Emphasis was given to utilize the budget for ongoing projects to complete them quickly. The State-wise details of central share released and area treated under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme during the last 3 years and the current year, State-wise, is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Since this was a demand driven scheme, there was no allocation of funds to the States. The funds under Hariyali Guidelines are released for each project in five instalments of 15%, 30%, 30%, 15% and 10%. The IWDP projects are demand driven and a subsequent installment is released when more than 50% of the funds released under the previous installment have been utilized. The funds do not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Statement

Central Share and Area Treated under IWDP during the Period 2006-07 to 2009-10 (as on 20-11-2009)

(Area in lakh ha, Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central share released	Area treatment	Central share released	Area treatment	Central share released	Area treatment	Central share released	Area treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other than North East States (NNE)									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3563.06	0.65	3713.46	0.68	4443.20	0.81	1751.17	0.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	951.41	0.17	199.57	0.04	732.11	0.13	570.98	0.10
3.	Chhattisgarh	2295.67	0.42	2574.75	0.47	3043.95	0.55	630.54	0.11
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	2713.08	0.50	2356.55	0.43	3186.49	0.58	1688.56	0.31
6.	Haryana	547.99	0.10	445.31	0.08	428.12	0.08	263.38	0,05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1754.56	0.32	2785.57	0.51	2347.85	0.43	707.28	0.13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	661.74	0.12	596.52	0.11	455.02	0.08	562.43	0.10
9.	Jharkhand	232.93	0.04	290.31	0.05	841.08	0.15	243.46	0.04
10.	Karnataka	3206.49	0.60	2292.29	0.42	4602.31	0.84	1709.96	0.31
11.	Kerala	260.05	0.05	201.36	0.04	1146.46	0.21	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtraü	1967.91	0.36	1647.23	0.30	2875.77	0.52	3084.97	0.56
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3111.57	0.57	5697.46	1.04	6043.54	1.10	1990.71	0.36
14.	Orissa	2062.00	0.38	1793.91	0.33	3354.04	0.61	1878.51	0.35
15.	Punjab	350.80	0.06	250.17	0.05	360.13	0.07	180.10	0.03
16.	Rajasthan	4276.32	0.78	4845.23	0.88	4526.42	0.82	1679.77	0.31
17.	Tamil Nadu	2692.45	0.49	2707.01	0.49	3460,08	0.63	440.25	0,08
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4736,16	0.87	5582,07	1.01	7058,15	1.29	2715.32	0.49
19.	Uttaranchal	1123.27	0.21	1667.40	0.31	2463.83	0.45	326.58	0.06
20.	West Bengal	627.18	0.11	262.27	0.05	714.02	0.13	381.66	0.07
North—Eastern States (NE)									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2583.77	0.47	1563.57	0.28	3226.71	0.59	1029.59	0.19
2.	Assam	3102.23	0.56	2705.23	0.49	3892.89	0.71	1055.42	0.19
3.	Manipur	1634.93	0.31	449.58	0.09	1118.08	0.20	753.39	0.14
4.	Meghalaya	1202.51	0.22	547.37	0.10	941.59	0.17	1054.06	0.19
5.	Mizoram	857.86	0.16	3128.82	0.57	2649.65	0.48	1899.61	0.35
6.	Nagaland	1098.17	0.20	2964.28	0.54	2752.62	0.50	551.62	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Sikkim	274.95	0.05	386.14	0.07	260.08	0.05	636.31	0.12
8.	Tripura	538.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	158.38	0.03	38.94	0.01

Social Security to Migrant Labourers/Workers

1638. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of migrant labourers/ workers is earning their livelihood by living as labourers/ workers in the country;

(b) if so, the number of male and female migrant labourers/workers at present in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has any scheme for providing social security to above labourers/ workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that migrant workers are earning their livelihood by living as labourers/workers in the country. A Statement showing the number of male and female migrant workers in the country is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Government have enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security benefits to unorganised workers including migrant workers. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz., life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

Statement

No. of Migrant Workers (Male and Female) State-wise as per Census 2001

Sl. No.	Area Name	Total Migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	67,92,826	26,48,757	41,44,069
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,34,61,895	78,39,461	1,56,22,434
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,11,440	2,15,188	1,96,252
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,74,167	94,713	79,454
5.	Bihar	2,04,80,976	22,49,135	1,82,31,841
6.	Chandigarh	5,79,107	3,22,488	2,56,619

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	69,07,199	17,91,413	51,15,786
8.	Daman and Diu	71,255	46,783	24,472
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78,499	46,289	32,210
10.	Delhi	60,14,458	33,38,550	26,75,908
11.	Gujarat	1,92,21,602	66,94,122	1,25,27,480
12.	Goa	7,85,020	3,52,947	4,32,073
13.	Haryana	75,74,493	21,06,436	54,68,057
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21,92,317	5,72,099	16,20,218
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18,05,757	6,71,714	11,34,043
16.	Jharkhand	74,28,159	16,00,337	58,27,822
17.	Karnataka	1,65,60,377	56,90,630	1,08,69,747
18.	Kerala	91,90,481	33,82,066	58,08,415
19.	Lakshadweep	18,491	11,513	6,978
20.	Manipur	3,77,059	1,55,615	2,21,444
21.	Maharashtra	4,17,15,711	1,67,63,943	2,49,51,768
22.	Mizoram	2,68,932	1,41,440	1,27,492
23.	Meghalaya	3,79,192	2,04,652	1,74,540
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1,82,21,682	41,87,686	1,40,33,996
25.	Nagaland	3,80,812	2,11,705	1,69,107
26.	Orissa	1,10,54,202	24,83,425	85,70,777
27.	Punjab	91,89,438	29,70,842	62,18,596
28.	Puducherry	4,60,996	2,03,883	2,57,113
29.	Rajasthan	1,63,85,715	32,43,848	1,31,41,867
30.	Sikkim	1,86,987	89,228	97,759
31.	Tripura	9,61,653	4,03,929	5,57,724
32.	Tamil Nadu	1,58,24,383	66,71,234	91,53,149

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttarakhand	30,71,174	10,10,183	20,60,991
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,12,17,266	73,10,689	3,39,06,577
35.	West Bengal	2,50,97,629	76,34,866	1,74,62,763
	India	31,45,41,350	9,33,61,809	22,11,79,541

[English]

Price Mechanism of New Telecom Licences

1639. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated August 28, 2007 on Review of Licence Terms and Conditions and Capping of number of access providers had recommended para 2.73 that the price of new telecom licence should be measured through a market mechanism;

(b) if so, whether the entry fee as it stands today is not realistic and neglects the price discovered during the grant of the Fourth Cellular licence;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has considered these recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(d) if not, the reasons of its non acceptance; and

(e) the factors that weighed with Ministry in coming to the conclusion that the new telecom licences awarded in 2008 should be at the 2001 price and not through a market determined process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The deliberations in Para 2.73 of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)'s recommendations dated August 28, 2007 on 'Review of Licence Terms and Conditions and Capping of number of access providers' are reproduced below:

"The allocation of spectrum is after the payment of entry fee and grant of license. The entry fee as it exists today is, in fact, a result of the price discovered through a markets based mechanism applicable for the grant of license to the 4th cellular operator. In today's dynamism and unprecedented growth of telecom sector, the entry fee determined then is also not the realistic price for obtaining a license. Perhaps, it needs to be reassessed through a market mechanism. On the other hand spectrum usage charge is in the form of a royalty which is linked to the revenue earned by the operators and to that extent it captures the economic value of the spectrum that is used. Some stakeholders have viewed the charges/fee as a hybrid model of extracting economic rent for the acquisition and also meet the criterion of efficiency in the utilization of this scarce resource. The Authority in the context of 800, 900 and 1800 MHz is conscious of the legacy i.e. prevailing practice and the overriding consideration of level playing field. Though the dual charge in present form does not reflect the present value of spectrum it needed to be continued for treating already specified bands for 2G services i.e. 800, 900 and 1800 MHz. It is in this background that the Authority is not recommending the standard options pricing of spectrum, however, it has elsewhere in the recommendation made a strong case for adopting auction procedure in the allocation of all other spectrum bands except 800, 900 and 1800 MHz.

Thus in para 2.73, TRAI has not recommended that the price of new telecom licence should be measured through a market mechanism.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) Based on the recommendations of TRAI and decision of Government, the Unified Access Services (UAS) licences are being granted on continuous basis since introduction of UAS licensing regime i.e From 11-11-2003 at the entry fee for the 4th Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) licence(s) awarded in 2001 and in service areas where there were no 4th operator, the entry fee of existing Basic Service Operator (BSO) fixed by the Government in 2001 based on TRAI's recommendation.

TRAI in its recommendations dated 28-08-2007 has not recommended any change in the entry fee for UAS licence. Accordingly, Government continued with the existing entry fee structure for UAS licences.

The fact that TRAI had not recommended any change in the entry fee for UAS licence, is also evident from TRAI's letter dated 26th May 2008 to Department of Telecom (DOT) conveying that keeping in view the objective of growth, affordability, penetration of wireless services in semi-urban and rural areas and principle of level playing field and opportunity for equal competition between the incumbents and new entrants, the TRAI recommended the same entry fee as was taken from the fourth cellular operator for grant of CMTS license in the year 2001.

Review of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

1640. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance and functioning of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the grants provided and utilized under this Yojana during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether certain States have demanded more funds for effective implementation of the Yojana;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such scheme has been implemented by this Ministry during the last three years and in the current year.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Potable Water and Sanitation Programme

1641. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target to provide safe drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Sanitation facilities under Total Sanitation Campaign in rural, tribal and naxal affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated, released, utilized and

achievement made in this regard during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government is working with States and Non-Governmental organisations for providing such facilities to rural people to achieve the targets;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the schemes functioning in the country at present for the purpose;

(f) whether the Government proposes to start any new centres scheme to achieve target early; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a target has been set to provide access to toilets to all in rural areas, including tribal and naxal affected areas, by 2012. There is no target set under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The priority for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to ensure sustainability of all rural drinking water sources and prevent slippages.

(c) The funds allocated, released. utilized and achievemnt made during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise is enclosed at Statement-IA, IB for NRDWP and Statement IIA, IIB, IIC and IID.

(d) and (e) Both the TSC and NRDWP are implemented by the States and the Centre supports them by providing financial and technical support. As the Center does not implement any project directly, no non-governmental organizations (NGO) are engaged by it. However, while implementing projects for drinking water supply and sanitation, the States may engage NGOs and private companies for executing various components such as awareness campaigns, construction of toilets, drilling of bores, installation of handpumps, laying of pipelines, treatment plants, pumping stations, etc.

(f) and (g) As the centrally sponsored scheme of TRDWP and TSC covers all rural areas including tribal and naxal affected areas, there is no proposal at present to launch any other central scheme.

Statement-I (A)

National Rural Drinking Water Programme—Allocation, Release and Utilisation during last three years and current year

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No..	State/UT	2006-07			2007-08		
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20084.08	27221.83	27649.64	29530.00	30524.00	38840.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10299.00	13663.78	10333.20	11241.00	11241.00	12130.67
3.	Assam	17369.00	11372.37	18104.16	18959.00	18959.00	1726.22
4.	Bihar	18571.00	13006.65	13681.84	16937.09	16968.50	16580.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	6549.00	6549.00	7237.00	9595.00	9595.00	10415.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	253.00	127.00	147.88	331.00	165.50	23099
7.	Gujarat	13161.56	14033.08	12166.76	20589.00	20589.00	21911.79
8.	Haryana	6045.63	6372.63	6341.02	9341.00	9341.00	10953.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9706.86	15620.86	15632.68	11746.00	13042.00	13245.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26324.79	23314.67	27092.31	32992.00	32992.00	36140.83
11.	Jharkhand	2761.00	3631.00	4115.15	11388.00	8445.51	11751.10
12.	Karnataka	19502.40	24336.00	24590.65	27851.00	28316.79	28656.79
13.	Kerala	6216.00	6216.00	7471.95	8293.00	8425.08	8346.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18797.00	19733.40	16798.24	25162.00	25162.00	26755.60
15.	Maharashtra	36152.00	36152.00	34870.89	40440.00	40440.00	37838.33
16.	Manipur	3379.00	1689.50	3234.95	3859.00	4559.00	3470.73
17.	Meghalaya	4073.00	5104.59	4569.51	4446.00	5529.00	5661.16
18.	Mizoram	2920.00	4271.39	4381.79	3188.00	3888.00	3015.73
19.	Nagaland	2998.00	2998.00	2857.52	3272.00	3974.57	2738.62
20.	Orissa	10332.00	9722.58	9954.61	16885.00	17194.55	23360.27
21.	Punjab	4098.00	4098.00	4111.48	5291.00	5179.91	4027.59
22.	Rajasthan	41489.68	31466.30	51477.91	60672.00	60672.00	61966.80
23.	Sikkim	1229.00	1630.77	1596.40	1342.00	2013.00	1536.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	12057.00	12496.22	16111.32	19090.60	19090.00	19090.00
25.	Tripura	3613.00	4577.89	3681.54	3943.00	5443.00	5430.45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27990.00	28389.40	33073.82	40151.00	40151.00	42113.56
27.	Uttarakhand	7523.00	8329.36	5916.69	8930.00	8930.00	11414.46
28.	West Bengal	15806.00	17118.40	14454.73	19137.00	19137.00	23054.59
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	472.18
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.92	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	13.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	38.72	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	5.46					
	Total	353900.00	353242.72	381655.64	475701.00	469966.86	492876.77

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release*	Utilisation#
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39453.00	39505.49	39805.30	42074.00	23037.00	13075.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14612.00	16246.35	18843.64	18000.00	9000.00	830.80
3.	Assam	24644.00	18756.80	26539.80	30160.00	14780.00	7793.20
4.	Bihar	42538.00	45238.00	16474.16	37221.00	18010.50	2992.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	13042.00	12525.50	11242.21	11049.00	5524.50	3946.83
6.	Goa	398.00	0.00	0.00	546.00	182.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	31444.00	36944.00	29915.70	26238.00	13119.00	16878.55
8.	Haryana	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00	9038.00	4519.00	3275.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14151.00	14151.00	14151.00	13852.00	7526.00	2007.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39786.00	39649.00	32097.95	44774.00	22387.00	15701.10
11.	Jharkhand	16067.00	8033.00	1884.57	14929.00	7464.50	314.68
12.	Karnataka	47719.00	47784.57	48119.90	37396.00	22351.00	14584.84
13.	Kerala	10333.00	10697.00	10775.83	15277.00	7638.50	3336.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37047.00	38047.00	37452.30	33714.00	16857.00	9931.09

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	57257.00	64824.49	65314.98	61834.00	30917.00	19878.46
16.	Manipur	5016.00	4522.91	3725.67	6160.00	2980.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	5779.00	6338.00	7451.25	7040.00	3520.00	2153.34
18.	Mizoram	4144.00	5419.26	4615.86	5040.00	2520.00	157.20
19.	Nagaland	4253.00	4253.00	6921.01	5200.00	2600.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	29868.00	29868.00	27708.00	18713.00	10268.67	7592.18
21.	Punjab	8656.00	8656.00	7755.78	7764.00	3882.00	1648.61
22.	Rajasthan	97013.00	97182.66	97182.66	42705.00	36672.50	29413.69
23.	Sikkim	1745.00	3245.00	851.00	2160.00	980.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	24182.00	28782.00	23105.15	24793.00	12396.50	4889.96
25.	Tripura	5125.00	4100.80	5484.44	6240.00	3120.00	1479.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53974.00	61577.55	61344.30	68576.30	34312.23	22078.07
27.	Uttarakhand	10758.00	8586.83	6380.01	12616.00	6181.84	2410.14
28.	West Begnal	38939.00	38939.00	37162.25	29871.00	15935.50	11337.36
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00		0.00		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00		
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00		
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00		0.00		
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.00		
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00		
35.	Chandigarh						
	Total	689672.00	705602.21	654050.72	632998.00	339282.24	197767.04

*Release up to 30-10-2009.

#As per information received till 30-10-2009.

Statement-I (B)

National Rural Drinking Water Programme—Target and Achievement of Habitations during last three years and current-year

Sl.No	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3957	5198	10094	8716	15889	19697	8500	NR**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	328	245	1584	1049	2390	1306	2400	204
3.	Assam	2978	2491	12792	18174	23099	23940	23000	2482
4.	Bihar	5116	15430	15863	15306	39956	35233	44015	250
5.	Chhattisgarh	4800	8230	4342	4465	4408	12586	3500	94
6.	Goa	6	1	4	1	3	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2329	2361	3771	6748	4232	8207	1396	660
8.	Haryana	725	768	1140	1074	635	1164	950	371
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3694	4510	4510	5184	5529	5000	1992
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1008	549	2241	747	4704	2283	4700	NR
11.	Jharkhand	3802	1982	5479	7370	7170	7007	1552	450
12.	Karnataka	5333	2686	9176	12487	12950	13820	13000	2005
13.	Kerala	1065	1505	3258	1194	4596	9627	395	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6963	13344	10107	13915	3718	6803	4500	1341
15.	Maharashtra	7673	6152	14975	11824	19877	26128	8605	2905
16.	Manipur	123	178	153	218	0	115	730	20
17.	Meghalaya	700	1118	1558	1286	1881	1209	500	93
18.	Mizoram	134	134	145	237	306	46	300	5
19.	Nagaland	274	123	379	219	170	178	200	12
20.	Orissa	4226	8425	10361	18943	16492	38403	0	1799
21.	Punjab	882	875	2045	1791	4933	2453	1651	713
22.	Rajasthan	2853	7990	19123	20969	25654	32650	10929	1228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim	164	138	307	375	300	27	300	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	3072	7156	9625	11145	4602	13235	7000	2104
25.	Tripura	446	570	784	2670	138	4751	3132	268
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7024	10947	3479	4431	1639	4302	2000	298
27.	Uttarakhand	111	1896	1451	2117	1450	1332	1199	129
28.	West Bengal	3900	3039	5896	8734	11460	65215	9093	855
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	31	14		34	26	42	NR
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	16	9	15	21	0		0	
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0		0	
32.	Delhi	0		0		0		0	
33.	Lakshadweep	3		7		10		0	
34.	Puducherry	64	85	21	52	18	103	0	
35.	Chandigarh	0		0		0		0	
	Total	73120	107350	155499	180788	217898	337379	158589	20289

*As per information received till 30-10-2009.

**NR—Not Reported

Statement-II (A)

Total Sanitation Campaign—Financial and Physical Achievements in 2006-07

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in lakh		Number of Units Constructed			
		Release Amount	Expenditure Amount	IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9455.2	4571.57	1383783	194	12624	1656
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	105.07	1744	22	238	43
3.	Assam	337.74	521.31	59635	0	1256	35
4.	Bihar	830.23	3350.98	168566	23	7010	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	4677.48	3201.4	288953	19	4805	1459
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	142.28	14690	0	101	8
8.	Gujarat	4976.36	3754.24	762381	727	6046	6870
9.	Haryana	2334.61	1441.39	326403	227	2591	1878
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.01	470.94	83976	29	631	1281
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	703.33	92367	277	4620	22
12.	Jharkhand	2747.69	3318.54	133973	8	4329	166
13.	Karnataka	1924.3	3035.37	449196	104	8117	7522
14.	Kerala	363.18	673.83	121658	24	221	163
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4386.49	3180.88	499516	99	9536	539
16.	Maharashtra	8719.53	5648.9	1523969	402	17100	14010
17.	Manipur	90.81	14.83	1047	5	43	01
18.	Meghalaya	550.06	124.91	660	2	59	0
19.	Mizoram	647.91	727.84	42664	220	997	445
20.	Nagaland	89.61	31.53	1131	0	4	0
21.	Orissa	5465.48	3499.85	389802	2	7458	5207
22.	Puducherry	0	0.14	311	0	0	9
23.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	0
24.	Rajasthan	1148.29	3126.98	152071	87	13875	2728
25.	Sikkim	137.64	279.21	24455	263	77	169
26.	Tamil Nadu	2873.92	3596.93	391101	60	4127	689
27.	Tripura	0	320.61	20347	12	1088	237
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17210.53	13632.48	1770862	73	17856	5730
29.	Uttarakhand	157.4	497.17	64951	17	490	48
30.	West Bengal	945.99	1796.8	930168	57	6475	3391
	Total	72097.46	61769.92	9700380	2953	131775	53126

IHHL—Individual Household Latrine

Statement-II (B)

Total Sanitation Campaign—Financial and Physical Achievements in 2007-08

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in lakh		Number of Units Constructed			
		Release Amount	Expenditure Amount	IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	878.78	4091.37	389242	337	13888	957
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	282.91	5436	5	936	204
3.	Assam	4256.13	875.78	87554	1	1548	319
4.	Bihar	9554.97	5794.58	513050	66	11836	474
5.	Chhattisgarh	5158.04	5939.38	506722	38	15812	3173
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	37.65	0	310	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	8528.33	4193.76	847897	318	2493	5211
9.	Haryana	2755.14	2038.66	658602	386	2292	2347
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1024.5	355.13	136043	23	1858	484
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1791.2	429.37	39559	22	1347	12
12.	Jharkhand	1909.95	2674.82	318227	35	15200	885
13.	Karnataka	1383.75	2659.55	720063	188	13700	5985
14.	Kerala	2229.06	1408.58	290158	63	672	1416
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6793.58	6247.67	868037	98	12760	4866
16.	Maharashtra	6785.73	6951.51	1191643	587	26562	20558
17.	Manipur	748.44	126.34	3479	14	154	42
18.	Meghalaya	0	284.53	23311	28	1104	106
19.	Mizoram	182.7	243.44	15653	18	2222	350
20.	Nagaland	190.05	229.92	12156	96	51	40
21.	Orissa	5858.4	5463.96	475904	2	15763	4479

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Puducherry	0	0	545	14	0	0
23.	Punjab	0	146.21	171713	5	3571	474
24.	Rajasthan	2915.05	2492.64	809476	109	12501	2425
25.	Sikkim	0	57.9	9201	273	33	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	2243.15	5404.73	648360	24	5627	1489
27.	Tripura	882.41	58.82	2941	16	31	381
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15085.11	16466.3	2014524	63	60035	22058
29.	Uttarakhand	664.36	427.36	75801	9	320	84
30.	West Bengal	9056.89	3725.4	692256	168	13973	7673
	Total	90913.37	79070.63	11527890	3006	236289	86493

IHHL—Individual Household Latrine

Statement-II (C)

Total Sanitation Campaign—Financial and Physical Achievements in 2008-09

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in lakh		Number of Units Constructed			
		Release Amount	Expenditure Amount	IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	4227.67	292697	17	30727	1640
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	277.38	3399	1	1910	910
3.	Assam	8310.66	4102.74	206256	0	8296	1195
4.	Bihar	7150.57	7140.02	756465	52	15065	272
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	3042.53	305456	63	18511	1906
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	7.65	18753	0	345	50
8.	Gujarat	978.81	4344.62	984200	244	3180	1834

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	1069.09	1152.75	367097	115	14	521
10.	Himachal Pradesh	679.7	466.9	313872	35	1959	994
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	989.93	139415	159	4291	27
12.	Jharkhand	3188.2	3001.85	362573	23	6913	700
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	1843.62	409816	97	790	1173
14.	Kerala	388.99	719.59	81865	89	605	713
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	7524.65	1406113	139	23697	8772
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	5062.78	854563	361	8871	5992
17.	Manipur	99.83	494.2	4590	43	885	95
18.	Meghalaya	578.3	346.44	30004	20	549	37
19.	Mizoram	679.15	336.57	8973	39	0	117
20.	Nagaland	99.78	167.38	5543	2	522	35
21.	Orissa	7204.33	3964.11	323802	5	16623	3768
22.	Puducherry	0	23.74	227	9	0	0
23.	Punjab	223.18	66.76	263781	1	2176	37
24.	Rajasthan	2516.85	2232.06	889762	51	9796	2196
25.	Sikkim	254.86	0	3712	155	1	75
26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31	2427.37	421967	54	2919	1443
27.	Tripura	158.76	740.63	62971	2	459	132
28.	Uttar Pradesh	38139.95	25668.75	2415154	1448	84045	33380
29.	Uttarakhand	861.89	478.15	98884	6	870	109
30.	West Bengal	3047.06	2894.19	636422	51	9780	922
	Total	97755.5	83745.04	11668332	3281	253799	69045

IHHL—Individual Household Latrine

Statement-II (D)

Total Sanitation Campaign—Financial and Physical Achievements in 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Rs. in lakh		Number of Units Constructed			
		Release Amount	Expenditure Amount	IHHL	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44	1101.04	433254	12	1460	604
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	155.24	182.76	5924	4	9	73
3.	Assam	726.18	2933.51	152369	3	6261	1932
4.	Bihar	9046.72	4500.98	454372	4	3150	152
5.	Chhattisgarh	5018.42	1767.71	206219	10	3364	1110
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	2524.8	339460	63	278	659
9.	Haryana	0	590.79	139566	22	0	114
10.	Himachal Pradesh	408.4	899.91	192783	36	1468	1248
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	96.53	4756	3	451	3
12.	Jharkhand	0	1727.49	194749	26	2755	1178
13.	Karnataka	5571	1798.73	377044	66	34	385
14.	Kerala	975.45	779.63	57057	75	259	170
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7987.48	4241.75	660410	40	3964	1145
16.	Maharashtra	0	993.2	421738	352	595	1031
17.	Manipur	0	200.3	9123	34	301	22
18.	Meghalaya	0	550.92	15588	8	325	47
19.	Mizoram	0	311.67	6997	67	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1059.27	564.83	11394	3	279	371
21.	Orissa	5031.55	2888.63	249095	7	10150	3205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Puducherry	0	5.19	208	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	0	113.67	35261	0	736	265
24.	Rajasthan	4352.64	1677.15	288081	19	2711	696
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	6166.18	3782.41	393833	3	730	374
27.	Tripura	0	117.33	11337	0	264	302
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11504.86	14414.42	665851	14	29771	8430
29.	Uttarakhand	773.98	452.37	49932	0	249	1
30.	West Bengal	2666.76	2192.59	176821	80	8430	2474
	Total	75559.5	51410.32	5553222	951	77994	25991

IHHL—Individual Household Latrine

[English]

Incentive Scheme for Private Sector

1642. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments has launched incentive scheme for private companies for giving employment to the persons with disabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the scheme;

(d) the number of private companies which have been awarded incentives so far; and

(e) the number of disabled persons benefited under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes Madam.

The Incentive Scheme for employers in Private Sector for providing Employment to persons with the disabilities have come into force w.e.f. 01-04-2008 through Ministry of Labour and Employment Gazette Notification No. S-38025/2/2008-SS.-1 dated 31-03-2008 published in the Gazette of India extraordinary part-II, Section 3 Sub-Section (I). Persons with Disabilities employed on or after 01-04-2008 and drawing monthly wages upto 25,000 are covered under the Scheme and employer's share of contribution for the Provident Fund and State Insurance are paid by the Government of India for three years.

(c) 1. The Scheme aims at to promote employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector upto the wage ceiling of Rs. 25,000 p.m.

2. Far the purpose, persons with disability will be one as defined under Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and under the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerbral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).

3. As per the Scheme, the employers who provide employment to persons with disabilities are exempted

from paying employer's contribution for the first 3 years. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will reimburse the employer's contribution in respect of such persons to Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation for first three year.

(d) 49 Factories/Establishments have availed this benefit through Employees State Insurance Corporation and 6 Factories/Establishments have availed the benefit through Employees Provident Fund Organization to employ person with disabilities since 01-04-2008.

(e) Under the scheme 144 persons have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organization and 261 persons have been covered by Employees State Insurance Corporation till 30-09-2009.

Collaboration between ESIC and Other Insurance Companies

1643. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for collaboration between Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and other Insurance Companies to offer/provide a comprehensive coverage to the employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Pathetic Conditions of ESI Hospitals

1644. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country is pathetic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is lackness in proper utilisation of ESI income;

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

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding ESI money being diverted to other purposes and the benefit do not reach to the working class;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against persons/officials found guilty in this regard;

(g) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of the ESI hospitals throughout the country; and

(h) the reasons for not providing ESI benefits to all the workers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The condition of ESI hospitals and their working in the country is generally satisfactory.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Some complaints relating to inadequacy of medical facilities are received from time to time which are taken care of by public grievance redress mechanism. If any officer or employee is found indulged in any activity which is violative of the rules, action is taken against such officers or employees. The funds generated for ESIC are utilized for providing benefits under ESI Scheme to the ESI beneficiaries only.

(g) Steps taken by ESI Corporation for streamlining the functioning of the hospitals are as under:

(i) ESI Corporation has taken a decision to reimburse the administrative expenditure incurred by the State Governments on actual basis without ceiling subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. This will ensure State Governments to post the medical and Para medical staff in ESI Hospitals and dispensaries as per norms and standards of ESI Corporation and will help in providing proper medical care

facilities to ESI beneficiaries. Further, the ceiling on medical care reimbursement to the States has been increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 w.e.f. 01-04-2009.

(ii) Hospital Development Committees have been constituted in all ESI Hospitals and have been given adequate administrative and financial powers for taking decisions for improvement in medical care facilities.

(iii) Modernization and upgradation of hospitals by providing modern equipments for diagnostic and clinical services. To facilitate early sanction of equipments for hospitals, Senior State Medical Commissioners/State Medical Commissioners, ESIC at State level have been delegated powers to sanction equipments up to Rs. 15 lac per unit.

(iv) ESIC has formulated norms and standards for staff and equipments for smooth functioning of hospitals and dispensaries.

(v) Powers have been delegated to the State Medical Commissioners for sanction of equipments, release of advance, on account payments and repair and maintenance of equipments.

(vi) Apart from this, ESI Corporation is incurring entire expenditure on construction/repair and maintenance of hospital buildings at its sole cost and sharing expenditure on equipments costing above Rs. 25000 per unit outside the ceiling.

(vii) For ensuring regular supply of medicines, ESIC formulates rate contracts for allopathic and ayurvedic drugs and the same are sent to all the State Governments for procurement of medicines.

(viii) ESI Corporation has undertaken patient satisfaction survey in ESI Hospitals by independent agencies and is taking various actions based on the findings of the survey for improving the medical care facilities in ESI Hospitals.

(ix) ESI Corporation is getting its hospitals and dispensaries graded by reputed organizations. Further action has been initiated for getting ISO certification in respect of hospitals and dispensaries.

(x) ESI Corporation has taken a decision to set up one hospital in each State as Model Hospital. At present, ESIC has set up Model Hospital in 18 States. These hospitals are being graded up as per norms and standards laid down by ESI Corporation. The expenditure on Model Hospitals is fully borne by ESI Corporation.

(xi) The expenditure on super speciality treatment is being totally borne by ESI Corporation outside the ceiling since 01-08-2008 and ESIC has entered into tie-up arrangement with reputed Government/private hospitals for super speciality services and is providing cashless and hassle free services to the ESI beneficiaries.

(xii) ESI Corporation has taken a decision to take over the ESI Scheme from the States to be run directly wherever the State Government gives consent for the same.

(xiii) ESI Corporation in its meeting held in August 2009, has decided that henceforth all the new hospitals under construction and proposed will be run directly by ESI Corporation and total expenditure on these will be borne by ESI Corporation.

(xiv) As a part of Initiative for overcoming the shortage of medical manpower and improving the services in ESI Hospitals, ESI Corporation has undertaken a project for starting medical colleges, nursing colleges, dental colleges and training school for other Para-medical staff in ESIC/ESI Hospitals.

(h) At present, ESI scheme is applicable only to workers in organized sector earning upto Rs. 10,000 per month and the benefits thereof are only provided to workers covered under the Scheme.

[Translation]

Discrepancies in One Rank One Pension Scheme

1645. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fully implemented One Rank One Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the personnel of all the three services in various ranks will be equally benefited by the scheme;

(c) whether some discrepancies in the scheme have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the details of representations received in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to remove the discrepancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of One Rank One Pension and other related matters. After considering all aspects of the issue, the Committee did not find it administratively feasible to recommend One Rank One Pension, as such. However, several other recommendations to substantially improve pensionary benefits of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) and Commissioned Officers have been made, which have been accepted by the Government:—

(i) Inclusion of Classification Allowance for PBOR from 1-1-2006.

(ii) Removal of linkage of full pension with 33 years from 1-1-2006.

(iii) Revision of Lt. General pension after carving out a separate pay scale for them.

(iv) Bringing parity between pension of pre and post 10-10-1997 PBOR pensioners.

(v) Further improving PBOR pensions based on award of GOM, 2006.

(vi) Broadbanding of percentage of disability/war injury pension for pre 1-1-1996 disability/war injury pensioners.

(vii) Removal of cap on war injury element of pension in the case of disabled pensioners belonging to Category 'E'.

Recommendation at (i) and (ii) stand implemented by issue of Government letter dated 30-10-2009.

[English]

Violation of Ceasefire by Pakistan

1646. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of ceasefire violations, including air space violation on the Line of Control (LoC) by Pakistan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the counter steps taken by the Government against this offensive by Pakistan;

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue at any international forum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The total number of incidents of cease fire violations, including air space violations on the Line of Control by Pakistan during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Gournd Cease Fire Violations	Air Space Violations
1	2	3
2006	03	21

1	2	3
2007	21	09
2008	77	08
2009	27 (until 25-11-2009)	05 (until 25-11-2009)

(b) to (d) Government of India has taken up the issue of cease fire violations with Pakistan consistently. All such violations of cease fire are also taken up with Pak military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotline, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations.

Monitoring of U.N. Convention on Persons with Disability

1647. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability; and

(b) the office/officials which have been assigned the responsibility of monitoring the UN Convention on Persons with Disability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), to which India is a party, has come into effect on 03-05-2008. Obligations and provisions of the Convention were conveyed to all the State Governments/Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries/Departments for taking appropriate action. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has initiated the process of preparing the First Country Report of India as per article 35 of the Convention on measures taken to give effect to its obligations under the Convention and on progress made in that regard, by May, 2010. The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and Central Ministries/ Departments have now been asked to furnish their action taken report, to prepare First Country Report of India.

[Translation]

Filling Up of Reserved Posts

1648. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to fill up the vacancies in Government service reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government has been making concerted efforts to fill up the reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs. Special Recruitment Drives were launched, from time to time, to fill up backlog reserved vacancies for SCs and STs. One such Drive was launched in the year 2004. More than 56,000 backlog vacancies of SCs and STs in the Ministries/ Departments/Attached/Subordinate Offices/Autonomous Bodies were filled up during the said drive. A fresh Special Recruitment Drive has been launched in November, 2008 for filling the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs/STs and OBCs. In order to ensure that the posts reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs are filled up by the candidates of respective category only, a ban on de-reservation of reserved vacancies in direct recruitment has been imposed.

Impact of Chinese Goods

1649. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SANJOY TAKAM:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has exempted some of the Chinese goods from import in the country;

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

(c) the details regarding value of Chinese goods imported in the country during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take steps to review the situation emerging from increasing foreign products in Indian markets and its impact on domestic industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In view of the reports of melamine contamination in milk and milk products in China, the Government has imposed a ban on import of dairy products from China on the advise of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(c) The details regarding value of goods imported from China during the last three years are as under:

(In Rs. crore)

Year	Import Value
2006-07	79008.61
2007-08	109116.07
2008-09	147605.60

(Source: DGCI and S, Kolkata)

(d) and (e) Any domestic concern arising out of imports are addressed by appropriate action under the provisions of the Agreement on Antidumping (i.e. the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994), the Agreement on Safeguards and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the WTO.

Import of Pulses

1650. SHRI GANESH SINGH
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pulses imported and exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of countries to which pulses have been exported/imported alongwith the value thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to import pulses from foreign countries to check its rising prices;

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

(e) the terms and conditions under which import of pulses has been allowed; and

(f) the impact of such imports on the prices of pulses in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of pulses imported and exported for the last three years are as under:

Quantity in lac tons
Value in crores Rs.

Year	Import		Export	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	22.70	3891.90	2.50	773.34

Quantity in lac tons
Value in crores Rs.

Year	Import		Export	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2007-08	28.35	5374.94	1.64	526.41
2008-09	23.77	5989.76	1.36	540.23

The main countries from which pulses are imported are Myanmar, Canada, Australia, USA, Ukraine and China. The main destinations of exports are Pakistan, UAE, Algeria and Sri Lanka.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to import pulses to abridge the gap between demand and supply and to ensure that the consumers get adequate quantity of pulses at affordable prices. The details of imports are given above.

(e) Import of pulses is under the OGL. These can be imported by everyone including the private sector. To encourage private traders to import pulses, the import duty has been reduced to nil on 8th June, 2006.

(f) Due to less production, the prices of pulses have increased globally. Import of pulses has helped in keeping the prices lower than what they would have been in the absence of such imports.

Irregularities in IAY

1651. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of irregularities including allotment of houses to poor and needy eligible persons have been found in distribution of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in different Gram Panchayats in the country during the year 2008-09.

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to look into the allegations and take appropriate action in preventing such unauthorized allotments and ensure that the needy persons get the allotment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Once the funds under Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme are allocated and released in accordance with the pre-determined criteria, implementation of the scheme lies with the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities/deficiencies in the implementation of the Scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT for necessary action. In case the complaints are of serious nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of the Ministry are asked to investigate the matter. If irregularities are established, the State Government concerned are instructed to take appropriate corrective measures. The details of the irregularities noticed in this regard during the last year 2008-09 and action taken thereon are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of cases of irregularities in implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana received during 2008-09 and action taken thereon

1. Bihar

(a) A complaint was received on 14-10-2008 from

Shri Uday Prakash, on behalf of Shri Vijay Krishan, M.P.(LS) alleging irregularities in the preparation of BPL list in Mokama Block of Patna district in Bihar by including the non-eligible families in the list.

Action taken

State Government of Bihar has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

2. Uttar Pradesh

(a) A complaint was received on 30-12-2008 from the Shri Bhagauti Prasad Rawat, Secretary, Zilla Congress Committee, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh regarding allotment of houses to the non-eligible candidates under IAY in Gram Panchayat-Majhiyawa, Block-Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.

Action Taken

State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

(b) Complaint against Pradhan of Pura Vikas Khand-Aaspur Devsra, District-Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY was received from Shri Shiv Prasad, a resident of that Village on 3-2-2009, through the Planning Commission.

Action Taken

State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

(c) A Complaint of Shri J. Rai, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh alleging misuse of IAY funds in Azamgarh district was forwarded by Ch. Mannavar Hassan, M.P.(LS) on 11-1-2009.

Action Taken

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

(d) A Complaint was received on 26-5-2008 from Dr. Rita Bahuguna, President, Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee requesting to send Central Team for site inspection for irregularity made in the selection of beneficiaries under IAY in Barabanki.

Action Taken

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

3. Rajasthan

(a) A Complaint was received from Dr. Chandrasekhar Vaidya, MLA, Rajasthan regarding misutilisation of IAY funds on 16-7-2008.

Action Taken

The State Government of Rajashtan has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

4. West Bengal

(a) A complaint was received on 25-9-2008 from Sh. Bhairab Saini and others villagers of Panchal Gram Panchayat, Block-Sonamukhi, District-Bankura, West Bengal regarding selection of non-eligible candidate under Indira Awaas Yojana. As per complaint Smt. Ammapurana Datta W/o Sh. Late Bhaskar Data has received financial assistance under Indira Awaas Yojan. She has her own big house with eight rooms, kitchen and toilet.

Action Taken

The State Government of West Bengal has been requested to inquire into the matter and to take appropriate corrective measures.

[English]

Availability of Raw Material to the Paper Mills

1652. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether paper mills being run in Barak Valley are suffering production for want of bamboos, the main raw material for making paper despite the fact that there is huge availability of bamboos in the adjacent areas of Mizoram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of closed mills for want of Bamboos and the steps taken by the Government to save the Paper Mills in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is only one paper mill in Barak Valley, viz., Cachar Paper Mill, one of the two units of Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited. The mill operated at a capacity of 65% in 2008-2009 and is operating at 50% capacity in the current year due to shortage in the supply of bamboo. There is a problem in the availability of pulp quality bamboo in Barak Valley mainly because of gregarious flowering of Muli bamboo in North Cachar hills. About 70-80% of bamboo available in the adjacent area of Mizoram is also Muli bamboo, which again is affected by flowering. The other reasons for poor availability of bamboo are insurgency, poor rail infrastructure, frequent landslides, floods etc. The Mill authorities have taken several steps to improve the situation which include procurement of home grown bamboo and pulp wood, use of recycled fibre, purchase of indigenous pulp from Andhra Pradesh, import of pulp from Indonesia, supply of bamboo from lower Assam through river route across Bangladesh, etc.

Violation of Labour Laws by ONGC and IOC

1653. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding complaints of violation of various labour laws in respect of contract labourers engaged in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken thereon by the concerned Labour Commissioner; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of various labour laws by ONGC, IOC and other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Armed Forces Tribunal

1654. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued the notification to set up Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) for redressal of grievances of serving defence personnel and ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of pending cases in various courts transferred to AFT and dispensed with so far; and

(d) the time by which all the pending cases will be settled?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Government has issued notification for setting up the Armed Forces Tribunal with effect from 10th August, 2009, for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints with respect to the service matters and also to provide for appeals arising out of verdicts of the Courts Martial in respect of personnel of the Armed Forces.

774 cases have been transferred form High Courts to AFT and 161 new cases have been instituted. Against this, 115 cases have been disposed.

No exact time frame for setting all the pending cases can be indicated.

Officers Training Academy

1655. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cadets joining the various Military training academics including the National Defence Academy, Kharakwasla and Indian Military Academy, Dehradun has declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the youths to join the Armed Forces including the proposals, if any, to set up new training academy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The number of cadets joining National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla and Indian Military Academy, Dehradun in 2009 has gone up as compared to 2008. In Officers Training Academy there has been a decline.

(b) Details for last three years and current year are as under:—

Year	National Defence Academy		Indian Military Academy		Officers Training Academy	
	Auth	Joined	Auth	Joined	Auth	Joined
2006	390	429	1633	1489	700	575
2007	390	405	1633	1351	700	497
2008	390	370	1540	1159	700	407
2009	390	500	1540	1262	700	315

(c) Government has taken various steps to encourage the youths to join the Armed Forces. The details of the measures adopted are as follows:—

(i) Better pay package as part of 6th Pay Commission;

(ii) Making Short Service Commission (SSC) attractive through a slew of measures such as:

(1) Grant of ex-servicemen status to all SSC Officers who have completed terms of service;

(2) Provision of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facility to the SSC Officers.

(3) Provision of medical facility to all the SSC Officers after release under Employees Contributory Health Services (ECHS) scheme;

(iii) The Army has also opened a number of professional training institutes under the Army Welfare Education Society, to offer quality professional education to Army children at affordable costs.

(iv) A number of Image Projection campaigns have been launched by the Recruiting Directorate to attract quality youth to join the Army.

(v) Enhanced physical interaction with target audience has been undertaken in which Officers from Recruiting Directorate and teams from Command Headquarters visit various Universities and Colleges. Publicity Compact Discs (CDs) on Army as a career have been prepared and projected to target audience through these teams. Moreover, National Cadet Corps (NCC) units and Recruiting organizations have also been incorporated to deliver motivational talks in educational institutions.

(vi) A proposal to set up another Officers' Training Academy is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Import and Export of Spices

1656. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import and export of spices like cardamom and back pepper during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to modernize this industry and the coutcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details of import and export are given below:

Import of Cardamom and pepper

(Quantity in Tons and Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Cardamom (small)		Cardamom (large)		Pepper	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	623	5.69	6297	54.86	15701	135.97
2007-08	875	8.68	5850	46.35	13500	193.89
2008-09	180	3.09	5950	49.96	10750	176.65

Export of Cardamom and Pepper

(Quantity in Tons and Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Cardamom (small)		Cardamom (large)		Pepper	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	650	22.36	1500	16.95	28750	306.20
2007-08	500	24.75	1325	15.00	35000	519.50
2008-09	750	47.27	1875	22.81	25250	413.74

(b) In order to modernize the industry, financial support is being provided for adoption of new technology in spice processing, process upgradation, setting up/ upgradation of inhouse quality control, quality certification and training of labouratory personnel, product research and development, etc. Spices Board is establishing common infrastructure facilities (Spices Parks) for cleaning, grading, processing, packing facilities etc., primarily to empower the spieces farmers through value addition and quality improvement of spces, alongwith backward linkage in various parts of the country. The country's exports has increased from 348,524 MT valuing Rs. 2350.52 crores in 2004-05 to 470520 MT valuing Rs. 3070.35 crores in 2008-09.

[English]

Regularisation of Casual/Contract Workers

1657. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-muster-roll and casual workers appointed in the Central Government, Public

Sector Undertakings during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise;

(b) the details of minimum wages paid to them;

(c) the mechanism put in place to ensure payment of minimum wages to the contract and casual workers through the labour contractors;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy for regularisation of above workers including contract workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Land under NREGA Programme

1658. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krish Jala Bhagya Nigam has acquired 100 kms land and 500 hectare of vacant land through land acquisition in Bagalkot district of Karnataka since long; and

(b) if so, under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) Programme utilisation of the land be made for public purpose like schools, colleges, hospitals, libraries etc.; and

(c) the status of the previous proposal for utilisation of this land, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under NREGA, there is no provision for acquisition of land.

(b) Works which can be taken up under NREGA have been clearly stipulated in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act. Construction of schools, colleges, hospitals, libraries etc. is not permissible under NREGA.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-US Trade Pact

1659. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US and India have recently entered into agreement to conclude some of the trade pacts agreed upon earlier on fast track basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to India's Commerce and Industry sector with the signing of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) A Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Access Agreement and an MoU on bilateral cooperation in the field of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) was signed between India and the US on 23rd November 2009. During the India US Trade Policy Forum meeting held in New Delhi on 26th October 2009 the two Governments also agreed to work together on a Framework for Cooperation in Trade and Investment to boost bilateral trade.

Postage Stamps

1660. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of long pending demands for the release of Commemorative Postage Stamps in the country in the name of great personalities;

(b) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Details of the pending demands for the release of the commemorative postage stamps in the names of personalities are given in Statement enclosed.

(b) All the proposals received for the issue of commemorative postage stamps are placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC) for consideration.

(c) Same as at (b) above.

Statement

List of pending proposals on personalities to be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee

1. Shri Mushir Hussain Kidwai
2. Prof. Dr. A. Chidambranathan Chettiar
3. Shri K.S. Kodandaramaiahgaru
4. Parumaia Thirumeni- St. Gregorious
5. Deshbhakta Babu Genu
6. Shri Vaikundaswamy
7. Shri Mohammad Ayaz
8. Saint Guru Jambheshwarji
9. Mary Ward
10. Sangeetacharya Vishnudev Chattopadhyay
11. C.H. Mohammad Koya Saheb
12. Sh. U.N. Dhebar
13. Umashankar Joshi
14. Poet Pradeep
15. Musician Naushad Ali
16. Dr. H.M. Patel
17. Km. Maniben Patel
18. Late Brig. Mohammad Usman
19. Smt. Sharan Rani
20. Shri Gurajada Venkata Apparao
21. Babu Purnachandra Gupta
22. Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav
23. Shri Kamini Kumar Chand
24. Dr. T. Aao
25. Tamil Savant Kamban Adipoddi Saw Ganesan
26. Baba Amte
27. Shri M.P. Nachimuthu
28. Jainacharya Sh. Gyansagarji Maharaj
29. Ch. Ranbir Singh
30. Shri Karmveer Bhansaheb Hiray
31. Babu Bandhu Singh
32. Sant Shadaram Saheb
33. Jain Mahasati Shri Umraokunwarji Maharaj Saa 'Archana'
34. Smt. Munni Devi Balmiki
35. Shri Vitthal Das Modi
36. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand
37. Shri Hukum Chand Narad
38. Shri Kasu Brahmananda Reddy
39. Shri V.S Page
40. Shri Raj Kedar Nathji
41. Shri Radha Charan Goswami
42. Babu Sia Ram Singh
43. Satyawadi Raja Harishchandra
44. Acharya Balshashtri Jambhekar
45. Shri Bhanwar Lal Nahata
46. Sant Shiromani Baba Aasudaram
47. Maulana Hasrat Mohani
48. Shri Nathuram Mirdha
49. Saint Shri Janki Prasad
50. Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati
51. Sardar Gouthu Latchanna
52. Shri K. Ramakrishna Pillai
53. Shri Chattambi Swamikal
54. Pt. Kamlapati Tripathi
55. Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah
56. Dr. D.B.K. Ratnappana Kumbar

57. Shri PA Togan N Sangma

58. Shri Pannalal Patel

Export of Cash Crops and Marine Products

1661. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a growth in the export of cash crops and marine products during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the share of cash crops and marine products in our total exports;

(d) the names of other countries with which India faces competition with regard to export of cash crops and marine products; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to tackle the competition and boost exports of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The details are as given below:—

(Quantity—Tonnes and Value in Rs. crore)

Items	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tea	2,18,150	2045.72	1,85,320	1888.68	1,90,640	2381.79
Coffee	2,49,029	2007.90	2,18,996	2046.29	1,97,171	2242.64
Rubber	56,545	513.74	60,353	494.31	46,926	450.20
Spices	3,73,750	3575.75	4,44,250	4435.50	4,70,520	5300.25
Tobacco	1,58,254	1685.16	1,73,345	1931.88	2,07,908	3457.79
Cashew	1,22,776	2491.18	1,11,257	2209.60	1,26,147	2900.99
Marine products	6,11,551	8001.04	4,90,060	6926.67	4,64,308	7064.11
Total	17,90,055	20320.49	16,83,581	19932.93	17,03,620	23797.77
%age share in total exports		3.55%		3.03%		2.83%

(d) The details of competitor countries crop-wise is as below:

Items	Main Competitor Countries
Tea	Sri Lanka, China, Kenya and Vietnam
Coffee	Brazil, Colombia, Mexico
Rubber	Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam
Spices	Vietnam, Guatemala, Madagaskar, China, Peru, Bulgaria, Iran, Syria
Tobacco	Brazil, USA
Cashew	Brazil, Vietnam
Marine products	China, Phillipines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia etc.

(e) The Government of India is taking various measures to boost export of these commodities which includes financial and technical assistance to the growers and other stakeholders, participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, brand promotion, public relation campaign etc.

Computerisation Programme of Gram Panchayats

1662. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all Gram Panchayats which have been computerized/yet to be computerized till date, State-wise;

(b) whether any Expert Group has been constituted to explore and examine the scope of computerization of Gram Panchayats;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) A list showing the State-wise number of Gram Panchayats which have been provided with computers as per available information is enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the strategic importance of computerization at the Gram Panchayat level, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj had constituted an Expert Group in June 2007 to assess the current and future Information Technology (IT) programmes of the Ministry, to recommend on the most cost-effective technologies for reaching IT to the Gram Panchayats, the use of IT for effectively building capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions through distance learning; and the cost implications of the recommendations. The Expert Group submitted its Report on 17-01-2008.

Statement

Information available with Ministry of Panchayati Raj as on date regarding Computers provided at Village Panchayat level

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total number of village Panchayats in the State/UT	Number of village Panchayats where some sort of computing facility is available
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1779	Nil
3.	Assam	2203	Nil
4.	Bihar	8463	4569
5.	Chhattisgarh	9768	—
6.	Daman and Diu	14	14
7.	Delhi	—	—
8.	Goa	189	189
9.	Haryana	6155	Nil

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	5628	5628
11.	Kerala	999	969
12.	Lakshadweep	10	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23040	Nil
14.	Orissa	6234	150
15.	Rajasthan	9184	1114
16.	Sikkim	163	157
17.	Tamil Nadu	12618	12618
18.	Tripura	1040	100
19.	Uttar Pradesh	51976	Nil

[Translation]

Medical Facilities to Mine Workers

1663. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of diseases notified under section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952;

(b) the number and percentage of miners suffering from such diseases during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measure to save the lives of such miners;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the further steps taken by the Government to check and control such diseases;

(f) whether the contractors are responsible for mines accidents;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against guilty contractors; and

(h) the names of schemes under which assistance provided to the families of deceased labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The following diseases have been notified under Section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952.

(i) Silicosis

(ii) Pneumoconiosis

(iii) Manganese Poisoning—nervous type

(iv) Asbestosis

(v) Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (i.e. Mesothelioma).

(b) The number and percentage of miners suffering from such diseases during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder provide for the workers suffering from occupational diseases to undergo medical treatment at the cost of management with full wages

during the period of such treatment. The details of specific measure for prevention of notified diseases are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The measures undertaken by the Government to prevent and control notified diseases areas under:—

(i) Enforcement of legislative provisions through regular inspection of mines by the officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).

(ii) Legal action in the form of prohibitory orders and prosecution in case of repeated violations of legislative provisions.

(iii) Studies and surveys for detection of notified diseases.

(iv) Tripartite and bipartite conferences.

(v) Awareness and training programmes for workers and employers.

(vi) Issue of Technical Circulars by DGMS.

(f) and (g) Yes Madam, in some of the mine accidents contractors are held responsible. The details of mine accidents alongwith the action taken against guilty contractors are given in enclosed Statement-III.

(h) Employment to the dependant of the deceased is provided by the respective mine management apart from giving compensation. The amount of compensation is determined by the Compensation Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Statement-I

State-wise number and percentage of miners suffering from Occupational diseases

	Name of State	No. of cases	% of cases
1	2	3	4
2006	Jharkhand	13	0.010
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.002
2007*	Jharkhand	7	0.005
	Andhra Pradesh	4	0.006
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.002
2008*	Andhra Pradesh	2	0.003
	Karnataka	3	0.021
2009*	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.001

*Rates are provisional

Statement-II

Specific measures under Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder for prevention of notified disease

Mines Act, 1952:

1. Occupational Health Surveys under Section 9A of Mines Act.
2. Notice of disease notified by Central Government under Section 25 of Mines Act.

Mines Rules, 1955:

1. Initial and Periodical Medical Examination of Workers once in every five years.
2. In case of persons employed in Asbestos Mines, medical examination once in every three years.

Coal Mines Regulation, 1957/Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961:

Under Regulation 123 of CMR/124 of MMR comprehensive provisions have been made for prevention and control of dust hazard at workplace. These include:

1. Permissible limit for coal dust, 3 mg/M^3 of air and 15% of Silica per M^3 ofair in case of silica and other dusts and 2 fibers per milliliters of air in case of asbestos fibres.
2. Periodic and regular monitoring of dust levels at workplace.
3. Provisions of dust control measure to prevent

release of dust in workplace.

4. Submission of Notice of Occurrence of Notified Diseases in Form "5" under Regulation 10.

5. Provision for Personal Protective Equipment for workers.

Statement-III

The details of mine accidents alongwith action taken against contractors held responsible for the last three years and the current year

Year	Owner	Mine	Date of accident	Place	Killed	Injured	Cause	Contractor's persons held responsible	Action taken
2006	BCCL	Bhowra South 3PIT	26-August-06	OC	1	0	Other Electrical Accident	Randhir Kr. Shahi, Contractor	Blacklisted by management
2006	SCCL	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	12-Nov.-06	BG	4	2	Fall of Roof	David C., Oldroyed, Mech. Engineer (Contractor)	Prosecution launched
2006	SCCL	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	12-Nov.-06	BG	4	2	Fall of Roof	Nirmal Dutta, Head (P and H) (Contractor)	Prosecution launched
2007	BCCL	Jealgora	06-Sept.-07	AG	1	0	Other Electrical Accidents	B. Chowbey, (Contractor)	Censured
2007	BCCL	Kujama	24-Mar.-07	AG	1	0	Overhead Lines	R.K. Krishnamurthy, Manager (Contractor)	Warned by management
2007	WCL	Ghorawari Mine No. 2	09-Apr.-07	AG	1	0	Dumpers	N.K. Mahalle, Contractor	Advised to ensure safety
2008	BCCL	Muraidih	21-Nov.-08	AG	1	0	Dumpers	Gourav Sharma, Contr. Represent.	Suspended by management
2008	WCL	Durgapur OC	18-Apr.-08	AG	1	0	Dumpers	Cyril Brown, Contractor	Prosecution launched
2008	WCL	Durgapur OC	18-Apr.-08	AG	1	0	Dumpers	Prahlad Keshav, Contractor	Prosecution launched
2008	WCL	Durgapur OC	18-Apr.-08	AG	1	0	Dumpers	Bhagwan Singh, (Contractor)	Prosecution launched
2009	MCL	Hingula Opencast Mine	17-Mar.-09	AG	1	0	Loading Machines	Baikuntha Sahoo, (Contractor) Supervisor	Suspended by management

[English]

Implementation of 73rd Panchayati Raj Act

1664. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States including North Eastern States have implemented all the clauses/subjects mentioned in the 73rd Amendment relating to Panchayati Raj Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proper awareness of the schemes to be implemented during XI Five Year Plan has been notified in proper way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) All States and Union Territories including North Eastern States to which Part IX of the Constitution applies, have their own Panchayati Raj legislations which have to conform to the Constitutional provisions.

(c) and (d) Information about the schemes to be implemented during the Eleventh Plan has been made available in various ways including the websites maintained by the Ministries, written communication through letters, regular review and monitoring mechanisms.

Hospitals under RSBY

1665. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals/dispensaries covered/ empanelled under Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cover high grade hospitals under the RSBY to improve the quality of the medical services;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of hospitals proposed to be expanded under RSBY during the remaining year of Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A statement showing State-wise number of hospitals empanelled under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The hospitals are empanelled by the concerned insurance company. There is no restriction on empanelment of high grade hospitals subject to the condition that the hospital agrees to the rates fixed by the State Government for medical/surgical procedures.

Statement

State-wise Empanelled Hospital

State	Total
Bihar	89
Chandigarh	9
Chhattisgarh	207
Delhi	85
Goa	2
Gujarat	353
Haryana	320
Himachal Pradesh	24
Jharkhand	91
Kerala	167
Maharashtra	314
Nagaland	5
Orissa	9
Punjab	364
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	18
Tripura	5

State	Total
Uttar Pradesh	654
Total	2719

Review of Foreign Direct Investment Guidelines

1666. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to thoroughly review its Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) guidelines following increasing risk of terror funds being parked in the country and other investments fraught with security implications; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, notified under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. FEMA indicates the countries from where investment is not permitted. As per Section 5(1) of FEMA Regulations, 2000 a person resident outside India or an entity incorporated outside India, other than a citizen or an entity in Pakistan, may purchase shares or convertible debentures of an Indian company under FDI scheme. FDI coming from Bangladesh is required to follow the approval route. Section 13 of the Act provides for imposition of penalty, after adjudication, for contravention of the provisions of the Act or Rules/ Regulations. Further, any company established in the country has to follow the relevart rules and regulations and is subject to the provisions of relevant Acts, including the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

Government has put in place a liberal and investor friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation process, with a view to rationalizing/ simplification of the policy and taking into account stakeholders concerns. All concerns of National security are being constantly addressed to by the Government suitably.

Dhubri International River Port

1667. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dhubri International River Port is being re-opened as port terminus instead of full fledged International Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) A floating terminal exists at Dhubri which is located on the bank of river Brahmaputra in the National Waterway No. 2. There is no proposal for development of Dhubri as International River Port.

[Translation]

Reduction in Call Rates

1668. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has any proposal to provide cheaper Telephone/Mobile call rates to the subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Madam, BSNL has recently offered "one paise per second plan" and "all@49 Plan" under 2G prepaid mobile services which are either cheaper or competitive to the tariff offered by private operators. The details are given as Statement I and II.

MTNL is continuously introducing new tariff plans keeping in view the various factors including the market conditions.

Statement-I

A. Special Tariff Voucher (STV) for Existing Customers

Sl. No.	Particulars	1 Paise per Sec.		All @49	STV
1.	MRP of STV in Rs. (Incl. of S. Tax)	45	69*	As per Annexure-B	29
2.	Usage Value in Rs.	0	0	As per Annexure-B	5
3.	Tariff Validity in days	365#	365	As per Annexure-B	365
4.	Pulse rate in Sec	1	1	60	60
5.	**Call Charges**				
	Local On-net	1.0 P/Sec.	1.0 P/Sec.	Rs. 0.49/Min.	Rs. 0.40/Min.
	Local Off-net	1.2 P/Sec.	1.0 P/Sec.	Rs. 0.49/Min.	Rs. 0.50/Min.
	STD On-net	1.0 P/Sec.	1.0 P/Sec.	Rs. 0.49/Min.	Rs. 0.50/Min.
	STD Off-net	1.2 P/Sec.	1.0 P/Sec.	Rs. 0.49/Min.	Rs. 0.60/Min.
6.	**SMS Charges in Rs./SMS**				
	Local	As per main Plan	As per main Plan	0.49	As per main Plan
	National	As per main Plan	As per main Plan	0.49	As per main Plan
7.	All other tariffs	As per main Plan	As per main Plan	As per main Plan	As per main Plan
8.	Tariff applicable in circles	All circles except West Zone circles, Bihar, Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir	West Zone circles, Bihar and Jharkhand	All circles except Bihar and Jharkhand	Bihar and Jharkhand

*The price of STV is Rs. 45 in Bihar and Jharkhand

#In case of Assam and NE, the validity is 90 days.

In case of Jammu and Kashmir the 1 p/sec. tariff has been launched under post paid plan with Fixed Monthly Charges of Rs. 99

B. First Recharge Voucher (FRC) for New Customers

Sl. No.	Particulars	Saral Anant	General	
			1 p/sec.	all @ 49
1.	MRP of FRC in Rs.	15	37	44
2.	Service Tax @ 10.30% in Rs.	1.40	3.46	4.11
3.	FRC Price in Rs.	13.60	33.54	39.89
4.	Usage value with FRC in Rs.	25	10	01
5.	Account/Plan Validity in days	Lifetime:	180	180

*In order to continue with lifetime validity, the minimum recharge of Rs. 200 (Excl. of S. Tx) in every 180 days will be required.

C. Call/SMS charges applicable to the above two new FRCs "1p/sec" and "all @49" are as under:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	1 Paise per Sec.	All @49
1.	Pulse rate for Local and STD call	1 sec.	60 sec.
2.	Call charges		
3.	Local/STD On-net	1.0 P/Sec.	Rs. 0.49/Min.
4.	Local/STD Off-net	1.2 P/Sec.	Rs. 0.49/Min.
5.	SMS Charges in Rs./SMS		
6.	Local	0.50	0.49
7.	National	0.60	0.49
8.	All other charges, terms and conditions	As per prepaid general	

D. The existing STV for "all @ 49" and "1 p/sec." shall be applicable to Saral Anant plan and could be sold preferably as a pack (SIM+FRC+STV) i.e. (Rs. 20+Rs.25+STV price as applicable) for new customers.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	LSAs	STV Feature	MRP of STV in Rs.	Usage Value in Rs.	Validity in days
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	all @ 49	99	5	365

1	2	3	4	5	6
			69	0	180
2.	Assam	all @ 49	49	5	90
3.	Chennai	all @ 49	99	10	180
			49	10	90
4.	Gujarat	all @ 49	99	5	365
			49	5	180
5.	Haryana	all @ 49	99	5	365
			49	5	180
6.	Himachal Pradesh	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	10	180
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	all @ 49	29	0	90
8.	Karnataka	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	5	180
9.	Kerala	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	0	180
10.	Kolkata	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	5	180
11.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	5	180
12.	Maharashtra	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	5	180
13.	North East 1 and North East 2	all @ 49	49	5	90
14.	Orissa	all @ 49	99	10	365
			49	0	180
15.	Punjab	all @ 49	99	0	365
			49	0	180

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Rajasthan	all @ 49	99	0	365
			49	0	180
17.	Tamil Nadu	all @ 49	99	5	180
			49	10	90
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	all @ 49	99	5	365
			29	0	180
19.	Uttar Pradesh (West + Uttaranchal)	all @ 49	49	5	365
			29	0	180
20.	West Bengal + Andaman and Nicobar	all @ 49	49	5	365
			29	0	180

MRP is inclusive of Service Tax @ 10.30%

[English]

Haats under SGSY

1669. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for setting up Haats in rural areas of the Country;

(b) the total number of Haats set up in the villages of Maharashtra under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and the people benefited by these Haats, district-wise; and

(c) the other activities comes under SGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has recently issued Guidelines for setting up of Haats at various levels with the objective to create better marketing facilities for the rural poor artisans for selling their products throughout the year. The basic structure/facilities which may be provided at the village haats are open raised/covered platforms, toilets (separate facilities for women and men), drinking water facility, drains, garbage pits/corner, office block, warehouse for storage (small), boundary wall/ fence, parking space etc. The Haats at the District level will have 20-25 stalls, 5-7 food stalls, ATM centre/Bank counter, Dormitory and an Exhibition hall/Conference Room in addition to the basic minimum facilities. The Haats at the State level will have 75-100 stalls, 10-15 food stalls, ATM centre/Bank counter, Dormitory and an Exhibition hall/Conference Room in addition to the basic minimum facilities. 70% of space in these Haats will be allotted to SGSY beneficiaries and 30% of space will be allowed to be given to others who will pay suitable charges/fees. As per the Guidelines, Ministry of Rural Development will provide funds upto Rs. 15 lakhs for creation of Village Haats, upto Rs. 1.5 crores for a district level Haat and upto Rs. 3.00 crores for a Haat at the State capital. These funds are shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 while in case of Centre and North Eastern States, the funds are shared in the ratio of 90:10.

(b) During the financial year 2008-09, Ministry of Rural Development released funds amounting to Rs. 556.875 lakhs to all 33 ORDAs of Maharashtra for creation of 99 village haats (3 village haats per DRDA) on pilot basis. However, as there was a code of conduct for parliamentary elections upto the month of May, 2009 and later on there was election code of conduct for the

State assembly elections, the selection of villages and the actual work could not be started in time. Also, being a new scheme, the corresponding state share could not be released by State Government pending approval of the scheme by the State Planning Department.

(c) Other activities taken up under SGSY includes formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, assistance to beneficiaries in the form of revolving fund and credit linked subsidy, technology inputs and marketing supports for sale of SHG products. A new initiative undertaken under SGSY is to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutions (RSETIs) in the districts, in partnership with Public Sector banks, for skill training of rural BPL youths for wage and self employment.

[Translation]

National Slum Development Programme

1670. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the National Slum Development Programme during the last three years; State-wise;

(b) whether the said programme has been discontinued by the Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No funds have been allocated under the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) during the last three years.

(b) and (c) With a view to take up the issue of slum development in a mission mode, the National Slum Development Programme has been subsumed into the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched with effect from 3-12-2005.

[English]

Software Technology Parks

1671. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI SANJOY TAKAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Software Technology Parks set up by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of financial assistance sanctioned by the Government during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has also taken any financial or technical assistance from the foreign countries in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of Software Technology Parks proposed to be set up by the Government during the next three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Details of the STPI centres set-up during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Financial Year	Centers	State
2006-07	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
2007-08	Haldia	West Bengal
	Shilong	Meghalaya
	Patna	Bihar
2008-09	Nil	Nil
2009-10 (current year)	Nil	Nil

(b) The details of the financial assistance from Department of Information Technology, Government of India and State Governments are enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The list of approved new STPI centres under various stages is enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Grant released

(Rs. in lacs)

Year	Particulars	Centres	Amount
2006-07	Deptt. of IT, Government of India	Siliguri	50.00
	Deptt. of IT, Government of India	Kakinada	50.00
	Deptt. of IT, Government of India	Haldia	50.00
	Government of Meghalaya		90.00
	Government of Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun	150.00
	Government of West Bengal	Siliguri and Haldia	50.00
	Government of Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal and Gwalior	400.00
2007-08	Deptt. of IT, Government of India	Agarthala	150.00
	Government of Orissa	Behrampur	50.00
2008-09	Deptt. of IT, Government of India		Nil
	Government of Rajasthan	Bhiwadi	20.00
	Government of Orissa	Behrampur	59.11
2009-10			Nil

Statement-Ii

Software Technology Parks of India
New Delhi-110003

Sl. No.	States	STPI Centers
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
2.		Bhopal
3.	Tripura	Agartala
4.	Mizoram	Aizawl
5.	Gujarat	Surat
6.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
7.		Dhanbad
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
9.		Agra
10.	Punjab	Patiala
11.	Karnataka	Gulburga
12.	Goa	Goa
13.	Orissa	Berhampur

Setting Up of Special Purpose Vehicle

1672. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has any proposal to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to develop vacant space of Department of Posts for commercial utilisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITSTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) No Madam, the proposal to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPY) was considered by Committee of Secretaries and it was decided that Department of Posts would develop postal lands by directly entering into Public Private Partnerships.

Container Service at Paradip Port

1673. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introduction of container service at Paradip Port;

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

(c) the quantum of revenue loss for not introducing this container service facilities at Paradip Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Madam, Paradip Port Trust (PPT) has already been handling containers since 1991.

(b) Since there is no inward containerized traffic at Paradip Port, no empty containers are generated. Hence the outward container traffic is very negligible. On an average PPT handles one shipment (Outward) per month.

(c) The question of revenue loss does not arise since the demand for container is being met.

[Translation]

Protection of Dalits/Tribals

1674. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special laws enacted to protect details and tribals have failed;

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

(c) the details of the improvement in the living standard of dalits and tribals during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was brought into force on 31-01-1990, with a view to preventing "atrocities against members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims" of atrocities. Following details depict implementation of the Act:—

(i) Cases registered under the Act:

Year	Number of cases registered
2005	31387
2006	32407
2007	35352

(ii) Cases disposed of by Courts and those ending in conviction:

Year	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases ended in conviction and percentage to cases disposed of
2005	24518	7110 (29%)
2006	24180	6782 (28%)
2007	25179	7800 (31%)

Source: National Crime Records Bureau.

(iii) Relief to victims of offences of atrocities: About 24500 persons were provided relief during 2007-08, for which an expenditure of around Rs. 48 crore was incurred by States/UTs, of which 50% was borne by Central Government.

(iv) Implementation of the said Act is rhe responsibility of State Governments. They are addressed from time to time at the highest level, to implement the Act, in letter and spirit. Its implementation is also reviewed in high level meetings with them. A high powered Committeee, under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, held eight meetings between 2006 to 2009, where implementation of the Act was reviewed in 25 States and 4 Union Territories.

(v) With a view to ensure effective implementation of the Act, central assistance is also provided to States/ Union Territories, for *inter-alia*, strengthening their enforcement machinery, incentive for inter-caste marriages and awareness generation.

(c) Implementation of various Schemes/Programmes for educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has led to reduction in their percentage of population below the poverty line, from 1993-94 to 2004-05, indicated as under:—

Percentage of Population below poverty line

Year	SCs		STs	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1993-94	48.11	49.48	51.94	41.14
2004-05	36.80	39.90	47.30	33.30

Increase in Minimum Wages

1675. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the minimum daily wages to provide financial help to the labourers in view of the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which minimum daily wages are likely to be revised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix and revise the minimum wages in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. As per Section 3 (1) (b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Government shall review at such intervals, not exceeding five years, the minimum rates of wages so fixed and revise the minimum rates, if necessary.

Further, in order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government and most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), revised twice a year effective from 1st April and 1st October on the basis of increase in Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

[English]

Drug Addiction

1676. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing

menace of drug addiction in the country, particularly among students;

(b) if so, whether the Government has launched any drive to bring awareness among the students against ill-effects of such drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to prevent students against the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) There is no authentic data to conclusively indicate that menace of drug abuse is growing in the country, particularly among students.

(b) and (c) The Government of India under its Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) abuse is providing financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations for running De-addiction centres under which one of the components is awareness generation for all category of persons including students.

This Ministry and Narcotics Control Bureau under Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes awareness and demand reduction activities, in liaison with NGOs against ill effects of the drug use, on the occasion of "International Day against Illicit Trafficing and Drug Abuse" observed on 26th June each year. Under this campaign, ill effects of the drugs are discussed with people so that correct information and life skills are available to young people to help there choose a drug free and healthy life style. Information, education and communication materials like posters, banners, panels, brochures, audio and visual spots have been develop to impart knowledge about drugs through radio, television, newspapers and other mass media.

[Translation]

Direct Selling Agents by BSNL

1677. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) proposes to appoint Direct Selling Agents in order to provide better services to consumers through retail outlets;

(b) if so, whether aplications have been invited for appointing agents; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions laid down therefore and the facilities likely to be provided to agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes Madam. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) keeps appointing Direct Selling Agents in its various units from time to time.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Terms and conditions with facilities are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED
(A Govt. of India Enterprise)

Agreement

For Direct Marketing and Selling of BSNL Services
(Direct Selling Agent)

No. .....

Total Pates: 14 Pages

(The agreement should be typed on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 100/-)

Agreement for Direct Marketing and Selling of BSNL Services

This agreement is signed on the.....by and between BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED, a company registered under the Companies Act 1956 having its Registered office at Bharat Sanchar Bhawan, Harish Chandra Mathur Lane, Janpath, New Delhi-110001] and Corporate office at Bharat Sanchar Bhawan, Harish Chandra Mathur Lane, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 acting through .....(hereinafter called BSNL which expression shall. un less repugnant to the context, include its successors in business,

administrators, liquidators and assigns or legal representatives) of the FIRST PARTY

And

Shri/Smt.....son/daughter/wife of.....by occupation.....the (hereinafter called as **Direct Selling Agent** which expression shall include heirs, executors and administrators wherein the context so admits or requires) of the second party.

Whereas

1. BSNL is a telecom service provider licensed to provide various kinds of telecom services within India except Delhi and Mumbai.

2. The BSNL is desirous of appointing Direct Selling Agents (hereinafter referred as DSA) to market and sell its Telecom Services. The DSA has approached BSNL for authorizing it to act as its Direct Selling Agent for marketing and selling of BSNL's telecom services.

3. The Direct Selling Agent has requested to sign an agreement for direct marketing and selling of BSNL's Telecom Services whereupon and in pursuance to the said request. BSNL has agreed to sign this Agreement with the Direct Selling Agents for marketing and selling of its telecom services as given in Annexure to this Agreement.

Now this agreement witnesseth as follows:

1. In consideration of due observance and performance of all the terms and conditions mentioned in this agreement along with the Part I and Annexure attached herewith. which are part and parcel of this agreement, BSNL and the DSA agree to sign agreement for selling of BSNL Services as mentioned in Annexure as per conditions contained in THIS agreement.

2. It shall be valid for a period of **Two Years** from the date of signing unless revoked earlier. BSNL may extend, if deemed expedient, the period of agreement by **One Year** at one time upon request of the DSA on mutually agreed terms. The decision of BSNL shall be final in regard to the grant of extension.

3. DSA and BSNL hereby agree and unequivocally undertake to fully comply with all terms and conditions stipulated in agreement without any deviation or reservations of any kind, unless mutually agreed between the parties at any given time.

4. The laws of land as promulgated/modified/ amended or replaced from time to time shall govern this Agreement. BSNL reserves the right to appoint more than one Direct Selling Agent in this category in each SSA. The area of operation will be whole SSA.

5. This Agreement shall not be amended or modified or altered or changed in any way except in writing and duly executed by the authorized representative of each party.

6. The Agreement is a confidential document. DSA and BSNL shall not divulge any part of this Agreement either through oral or written communication or through any other mode to any third party.

7. The Direct Selling Agents agreed to submit a non-interest bearing Performance Security Deposit of Rs. 5000 (Rupees five thousand only) which shall be refundable.

8. BSNL reserves the right to provide such services on its own or to enter into Agreement with other parties/persons/Franchisees/ Business Associates/service providers for providing similar services from time to time in future without any restriction on number of persons/parties/Direct Selling Agents, the Direct Selling Agent shall have no objection whatsoever. **However, Direct Selling Agents shall exclusively engage himself/itself in marketing and selling only BSNL's Telecom Services under this Agreement and shall not involve itself/himself in any manner either directly or indirectly in any business or activity other than of the BSNL.**

In Witness Whereof the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed through their respective authorized representatives on the....day of.....2008.

Sd/-

Signed for and on behalf of BSNL by.....

Sd/-

Mr/Ms.

In the presence of Witnesses:

1. Signature	2. Signature
Name	Name
Occupation	Occupation
Address	Address
Place	Place

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Part-I

Terms and Conditions

1. Scope of the Work

1.1 The Direct Selling Agent shall market and sell the BSNL Services door to door to customers. The list of services are mentioned in Annexure A as per the terms and conditions agreed upon in this agreement.

1.2 It is specifically agreed by the Direct Selling Agent that it shall, at no point of time, use the BSNL name, logo, space and services under this agreement for selling other than the mentioned services in Annexure, unless agreed between the parties in writing.

2. Direct Marketing of Services

2.1 The DSA shall be responsible for marketing and selling the BSNL Services/products door to door to customers as mentioned in Annexure A at his own cost and risk. BSNL shall be under no obligation to market and advertise the services defined under this Agreement. BSNL shall not be liable to pay any cost under any circumstances whatsoever.

2.2 The Direct Selling Agent can use logo and name of BSNL for selling BSNL Services as mentioned in Annexure A, during contract period.

2.3 The Direct Selling Agent will get flat rate commission/discount as mentioned in Annexure A (subject to deduction of TDS if any) for selling BSNL services/products under this Agreement. Payment of commission/discount/discount will be made after receipt of payment of the services/products sold/marketed under this Agreement by DSA as per the terms mentioned in Annexure A. Further, in case the BSNL fails to recover the dues from its customers/subscribers, then no commission/discount shall be paid by BSNL to the DSA. The commission/discount would be payable only after

the dues/payment are realised from its customers/ subscribers. If the payment is received on monthly/ quarterly/half yearly basis then in the same fashion commission/discount payment will be done automatically by BSNL after receipt of the said payment. In case of advance annual rental payment the Direct Selling Agent will be given outright discount provided further that customers brought by DSA continues to subscribe to the services with BSNL for full one year. In case of discontinuance of service by subscriber/customer before expiry of one year period, no commission/discount shall be payable by BSNL to DSA and commission/discount, if any, already paid shall be deducted from DSA's any subsequent payment.

2.4 The merchandise will be sold at the premises by DSA, if required, and it is clarified

(a) that BSNL shall not be liable for any loss, pilferage or damage to the goods stored and sold at the premises and the merchandise shall be the entire responsibility of the DSA

(b) that it shall be the responsibility of the DSA to effect the sales through proper invoicing detailing the material particularly of the BSNL's product/services

(c) that the DSA shall not have authority, to sell, store or in any way dispose of the merchandise except as provided in this agreement.

2.5 The targets for minimum BSNL's products sale/ marketing would be fixed on start of operations by the BSNL which will be reviewed keeping in view of performance of DSA *vis-a-vis* market development etc. The achievement of these sales targets by the DSA will be a material obligation under this Agreement. If in the opinion of BSNL, the DSA is at any time not adequately meeting the sales target, then without prejudice to any of its other rights, the BSNL may at its option vary this agreement, so as to exclude, reduce, modify, and suspend or cancel the agreement.

2.6 DSA shall be solely responsible for payment of any Central, State or Local Government Levies/Taxes for providing services by DSA under this Agreement and BSNL shall have no liability or obligation, whatsoever.

2.7 All Direct Selling Agents' shall be given photo identity cards by SSA. These photo identity cards shall be returned by the Direct Selling Agents to its issuing Authority at the expiry of the agency and shall be destroyed. The identity card shall contain the name of the Direct Selling Agent, Direct Selling Agent number (which shall be Unique for each, name of the jurisdictional SSA). It shall also have a prominent print declaring that the Direct Selling Agent is not authorized to collect any type of cheques/demand draft in his name from the customer/subscribers. All cheques/demand drafts etc., if any collected by DSA should be drawn in the name of BSNL only and should be deposited with the BSNL office or other offices as may be specified by BSNL, within a day. DSA shall hold the said cash collection/cheque/DD in trust for and on behalf of the BSNL. Upon failure to deposit the said cash collection/ cheque/DD, DSA shall be liable to pay damages as mentioned in para 4 hereunder.

3. Duration of Agreement

This agreement shall be valid for a period of **Two Years** from the date of signing the Agreement unless revoked earlier for whatever reasons. If at any stage during the tenure of this agreement, it comes to the notice of BSNL, directly or through some other complaint. that the Direct Selling Agent had misrepresented the facts or submitted any false information or hidden any information, which could have affected the signing of this agreement with the Direct Selling Agent this agreement shall stand terminated immediately under intimation to the Direct Selling Agent.

4. Damages

For failure of the DSA to adhere to the terms and conditions of contract and/or upon failure of DSA to deposit the cheques/DD/Challans received by DSA from customers within the stipulated period, the DSA shall liable to a damaaes as indicated below:

First 3 workina days of default	Rs. 25/day
4th working day onwards of default	Rs 50/day

The same may be imposed and adjusted against any payment due to DSA.

5. Extension of Agreement

BSNL may extend, if deemed expedient, the period of agreement by ONE YEAR at one time, *suo moto* or in mutual agreement with the Direct Selling Agent on mutually agreed terms. All Direct Selling Agent's shall be required to bring minimum 250 customers in 12 months to be eligible for renewal of their agency. This number will include the customer of all types of services mentioned in Annexure A taken together. The decision of BSNL shall be final in regard to the grant of extension.

6. Modifications in the Terms and Conditions of Agreement

The terms and conditions of the Agreement are subject to modification by mutual agreement based upon the request of either party. In case of no agreement being reached in such cases, BSNL reserves the right to terminate the agreement as per the provisions of clauses 8, 9 and 10 of this agreement.

7. Restrictions on 'Transfer of agreement'

The Direct Selling Agent shall not assign or transfer its right in any manner whatsoever under this agreement to a third party or enter into any agreement for sub-contracting and/or partnership relating to any subject matter of the agreement to any third party either in whole or in any part i.e. no sub-contracting/partnership/ third party interest shall be created.

8. Suspension, Revocation or Termination of agreement

8.1 BSNL reserves the right to suspend the operation of this agreement, at any time, due to change in its own license conditions or upon directions from the competent government authorities. In such a situation, BSNL shall not be responsible for any damage or loss caused or arisen out of aforesaid action. Further, the suspension of the agreement will not be a cause or ground for extension of the period of the agreement and suspension period will be taken as period spent. During this period, no charges for use of the facility of the Direct Selling Agent shall be payable by BSNL.

8.2 BSNL may, without prejudice to any other remedy available for the breach of any conditions of agreement, by a written notice of ONE month issued to the Direct Selling Agent at its residential address, terminate this agreement under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The Direct Selling Agent failing to perform any obligation(s) under the agreement, or

(b) The Direct Selling Agent failing to rectify, within the time prescribed. any defect as may be pointed out by BSNL.

(c) The Direct Selling Agent becoming insolvent/ bankrupt.

(d) The DSA being involved in any criminal proceedings/case.

8.3 **Either Party** may terminate the agreement, by giving notice of at least ONE month in advance. The effective date of termination of agreement will be ONE month counted from the date of receipt of such notice by the other party or the authority that signed the agreement on behalf of other party.

8.4 If the Direct Selling Agent is declared insolvent/ bankrupt/or involves in any criminal proceeding/case, it shall immediately (and not more than a week) inform about occurrence of such event to BSNL in writing. In that case, the written notice period can be modified by BSNL as deemed fit under the circumstances. BSNL may either decide to issue a termination notice or to continue the agreement by suitably modifying the conditions, as it feels fit under the circumstances.

8.5 It shall be the responsibility of the Direct Selling Agent to maintain the agreed Quality of Service, even during the period when the notice for surrender/ termination of agreement is pending.

8.6 Breach of non-fulfillment of Agreement conditions may come to the notice of BSNL through complaints or as a result of the regular monitoring. Wherever considered appropriate BSNL may conduct an inquiry either *suo-moto* or on complaint to determine whether there has been any breach in compliance of the terms and conditions of the agreement by the Direct Selling Agent or not. The Direct Selling Agent shall extend all reasonable facilities and shall endeavor to remove the hindrance of every type upon such inquiry.

9. Actions pursuant to Termination of Agreeement

Notwithstanding any other rights and remedies provided elsewhere in the agreement, upon termination of this agreement:

(i) Neither Party shall represent the Other Party in any of its dealings.

(ii) Neither Party shall intentionally or otherwise commit any act(s) as would keep a third party to believe that the other Party is still the former Party's service provider, as the case may be.

(iii) Each party shall stop using the other Party's name, trademark, logo, etc., in any audio or visual form.

(iv) The expiration or termination of the Agreement for any reason whatsoever shall not effect any obligation of either Party having accrued under the Agreement prior to the expiration of termination of the Agreement and such expiration or termination shall be without prejudice to any liabilities of either Party to the other Party existing at the date of expiration or termination of the Agreement.

10. Dispute Settlement

10.1 In the event of any question, dispute or difference arising under this agreement or in connection there-with (except as to the matters, the decision to which is specifically provided under this agreement), the same shall be referred to the sole arbitration of the CGM, BSNL, of the circle of operation of the DSA, or in case his designation is changed or his office is abolished, then in such cases to the sole arbitration of the officer for the time being entrusted (whether in addition to his own duties or otherwise) with the functions of the CGM, BSNL of the circle of operation of the DSA, or by whatever designation such an officer may be called (hereinafter referred to as the said officer), and if the CGM, BSNL of the circle of operation of the DSA, or the said officer is unable or unwilling to act as such, then to the sole arbitration of some other person appointed by the CGM, BSNL of the circle of operation of the DSA, or the said officer. The decision to appoint an arbitrator will be in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

10.2 There will be no objection to any such appointment on the ground that the arbitrator is a BSNL Servant or that he has to deal with the matter to which the agreement relates or that in the course of his duties as a BSNL servant he has expressed his views on all or any of the matters in dispute. The award of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on both the parties to the agreement. In the event of such an arbitrator to whom the matter is originally referred, being transferred or vacating his office or being unable to act for any reason whatsoever, the CGM, BSNL of the circle of operation of the DSA, or the said officer shall appoint another person to act as an arbitrator in accordance with terms of the agreement and the person so appointed shall be entitled to proceed from the stage at which it was left out by his predecessors.

10.3 The arbitrator may from time to time with the consent of both the parties enlarge the time frame for making and publishing the award. Subject to the aforesaid, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the rules made there under, including any modification thereof for the time being in force shall be deemed to apply to the arbitration proceedings under the clause.

10.4 The venue of the arbitration proceeding shall be the office of the CGM, BSNL, of the circle of operation of the DSA, or such other places as the arbitrator may decide.

11. Force-Majeure

If at any time, during the continuance of this agreement, the performance in whole or in part, by either party, of any obligation under this is prevented or delayed, by reason of war, or hostility, acts of the public enemy, civic commotion, sabotage, Act of State or direction from Statutory Authority, explosion, epidemic, quarantine restriction, strikes and lockouts (as are not limited to the establishments and facilities of the Direct Selling Agent), fire, floods, natural calamities or any act of God (hereinafter referred to as event), provided notice of happenings of any such event is given by the affected party to the other, within 21 Calendar days from the date of occurrence thereof, neither party shall, by reason of such event, be entitled to terminate the agreement, nor shall either party have any such Claims for damages against the other, in respect of such non-performance or delay in performance. Provided Service under the agreement shall be resumed as soon as practicable, after such event comes to an end or ceases to exist. The decision of BSNL as to whether the service may be so resumed (and the time frame within which the service may be resumed) or not, shall be final and conclusive. However, the Force-majeure events noted above will not in any way cause extension in the period of the agreement.

12. Confidentiality of information

12.1 Subject to conditions contained in this Agreement, the Direct Selling Agent shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of any information about BSNL and its subscribers from whom it has acquired such information by virtue of the Service provided and shall use its best endeavors to secure that:

(a) No person acting on behalf of the Direct Selling Agent or the Direct Selling Agent divulges or uses any such information except as may be necessary in the course of marketing of BSNL Services as mentioned in Annexure A, and

(b) No person seeks such information other than is necessary for the purpose of marketing of BSNL Services as mentioned in Annexure A.

Provided, the above para shall not apply where BSNL has consented in writing to such information being divulged or used, and such information is divulged or used in accordance with the terms of that consent; or the information is already open to the public.

12.2 The Direct Selling Agent shall take necessary steps to ensure that the Direct Selling Agent himself/herself and any person(s) acting on its behalf observe confidentiality of customer information.

12.3 The Direct Selling Agent shall, prior to commencement of this agreement, confirm in writing to BSNL that the Direct Selling Agent has taken all necessary steps to ensure that it and its employees shall observe confidentiality of customer information.

12.4 This clause shall survive the termination or expiry of this Agreement.

13. Indemnification

The Direct Selling Agent agrees to protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless BSNL and its employees, officers, directors, agents or representatives from and against any and all liabilities, damages, fines, penalties and costs (including legal costs and disbursements) arising from or relating to:

(a) Any breach of any statute, regulation, direction, orders or standards from any governmental body, agency, telecommunications operator or regulator applicable to such party; or

(b) Any breach of the terms and conditions in this agreement by the Direct Selling Agent; or

(c) Any claim of any infringement of any intellectual property right or any other right of any third party or of law by the Direct Selling Agent; or

(d) Against all matters of embezzlement, misappropriation or misapplication of collection/moneys which may from time to time during

the continuance of the Agreement come into his/her/its possession/control.

This clause shall survive the termination or expiry of this Agreement.

14. Relationship

Each party understands that it is an independently owned business entity and this Agreement does not make it, its employees, associates or agents as employees, agents or legal representatives of the other party for any purpose whatsoever. Neither party has express or implied right or authority to assume or to undertake any obligation in respect of or on behalf of or in the name of the Other Party or to bind the Other Party in any manner. In case, any party, its employees, associates or agents hold out as employees, agents, or legal representatives of the other party, the former party shall forthwith upon demand make good any/all loss, cost, damage including consequential loss, suffered by the other party on this account.

15. Liability

Except as provided in this Agreement, here in above, neither party shall be liable to other party or any other party by virtue of termination of this Agreement for any reason whatsoever for any claim for loss or profit or on account for any expenditure, investment, leases, capital investments or any other commitments made by the other party in connection with the business made in reliance upon or by virtue of this Agreement.

16. General terms and conditions

16.1 Any sum of money due and payable to the DSA shall be appropriated by BSNL and the same may be set off against any claim of BSNL for payment of a sum of money arising out of this Agreement or under any other Agreement/contract made by the DSA with BSNL.

16.2 Engagement by BSNL as DSA for providing service under the contract in the Company will not impose upon BSNL any obligation to provide them any employment in the Company.

16.3 The liability to insure the merchandise, if any, in the outlet(s) and in the possession of the DSA will be of the DSA and the liability for any loss or damage due to any fire, burglary, theft, etc. will be that of the DSA.

16.4 That DSA hereby confirms that he/she/they shall abide all duties, regulations, circular, notification, orders, etc. regarding appointment of DSA issued/to be issued by BSNL from time to time.

16.5 The DSA shall be fully responsible for the employment or payment of wages to its employees and shall fully comply with all laws, rules, regulations, notifications, directions orders etc. of the Government whether Central, State, Local or Municipal relating to such employment, payment of wages etc. and all others matter connected therewith and hereby indemnifies and agrees to continue indemnifying BSNL in this regard.

16.6 In the event of termination of this agreement consequent upon breach of any of the terms of this agreement by DSA, or if DSA fails to perform/execute the contract, DSA shall be debarred by BSNL for a period of 3 years for all future dealings with BSNL.

16.7 DSA shall endeavour to service customers at their doorsteps to meet the objective of serving customer in 2 hour or less and progressively in real time basis so that the customer is delighted.

16.8 DSA shall receive promotional material from BSNL, and distribute it to customers to educate them on the schemes of BSNL.

16.9 DSA shall also promote all BSNL brands at his/her/its cost. The amount spent shall be reimbursed, restricted to 50% of actual expenses incurred on production of proof in original. Claim shall be submitted within 30 days of expenditure which shall be undertaken with prior information to BSNL.

16.10 DSA shall submit all bills and claims within the stipulated time to the nodal officer appointed by SSA head to co-ordinate all matters related to the franchisees/retailers/DSAs etc.

16.11 DSA shall submit MIS report as per BSNL format to nodal officer as per frequency specified.

16.12 The BSNL shall have the right to refuse to subscribe or accept application for subscription recommended/procured through DSA. The DSA shall not be entitled to any commission/discount or service charges in respect of any such refusal of application for subscription or part thereof.

17. Verification of credentials of new customers

17.1 DSAs will be responsible for verification of both the documents submined by the customers as well as physical verifications of the customers that are brought by them. The instructions as laid down in CMD D.O. lr.No.MOB-27/Security-2004 dated 22nd April, 2006 and any further instructions issued on the subject from time to time shall be scrupulously followed by the franchisees/Point of Sale in all channels.

17.2 The DSA shall obtain from customers/ subscribers such documents as prescribed from time to time by BSNL

18. Commission/discount structure

18.1 Annexure A contains the list of product and services of BSNL for direct marketing and Selling services and commission/discount structure to be followed for the same.

18.2 BSNL reserves the right to restrict the list of products and services for a particular DSA.

18.3 Tariff revisions, Government directives, market forces etc., may lead to change in BSNL commission/ discount policy and BSNL's decision in this regard will be final and binding

19. Performance Security Deposit

The DSA agrees to submit a performance Security Deposit of Rs. 5000 (Rupees five thousand only) as a security towards due observance and performance of terms and conditions of this agreement. BSNL is satisfied that terms and conditions of said agreement have fully and properly carried out by the DSA without prejudice to its rigors of any other remedy, on failure of the DSA to provide services under this Agreement or in case of any breach in terms and conditions of the Agreement, BSNL shall forfeit the said Performance Security Deposit.

Annexure-A

DSA for Direct Selling Agent along with Commission/Discount Structure

Discount/Commission/Discount per Connection to Distribution Channels (in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Service	Number of Connections month	DSA
1	2	3	4
1.	Pre-paid Excel Connection (Note-H)	1-100	80/-
		101-200	100/-
		201-300	120/-
		>300	160/-
2.	Post paid CellOne Connections/ WLL Connections (Note-a)	1-100	160/-
		101-200	200/-
		201-300	240/-

1	2	3	4
		>300	280/-
3.	Conversion of Excel to CellOne	Note-C	80/-
4.	Pre-paid Recharge Coupons	Note-G and H	5%
5.	Landline/Fixed Wireless (Any Technology)-Rent/Plan<=Rs. 300/- per month. (See Note-A)	1-50	120/-
		51-100	160/-
		>100	200/-
6.	Landline/Fixed Wireless (Any Technology)-Rent/Plan<=Rs. 300/- per month. (See Note-A)	1-50	Rs. 120/- or HMR, whichever is more, limited to Rs. 400/-
		51-100	Rs. 160/- or HMR, whichever is more, limited to Rs. 480/-
		>100	Rs. 200/- or HMR, whichever is more, limited to Rs. 560/-
7.	Conversion of existing Landline/fixed Wireless (Any technology)—Rent/ Plan<=Rs. 300/- per month to> Rs. 500/- per month plan. (See Note-C)	1-50	Rs. 100/- or HMR, whichever is more, limited to Rs. 320/-
		51-100	Rs. 120/- or HMR, whichever is more, limited to Rs. 400/-
		>100	Rs. 160/- or HMR, whichever is more, limited to Rs. 500/-
8.	Reconnection of Landline/Fixed Wireless (Any technology)/CellOne	See Note-B and C	40/-
9.	CD ROM directory	Note-H	8%
10.	Broadband	Note-C	80% of OMR
11.	Broadband and Landline Combo	Note-C	80% of OMR

1	2	3	4
12.	Sancharnet Cards	Note-H	4%
13.	Web Phone Cards	Note-H	4%
14.	**Add on Features**		
	(A) CENTREX/VPN/CUG in Landline (Minimum 5 connections.)	Note-C and D	20/-
	(B) CUG/VPN in CellOne on plan value<=Rs. 300/-per month.	Note-C and D	40/-
	(C) CUG/VPN in CellOne on plan value > Rs. 300/-per month.	Note-C and D	80/-
	(D) ECS	Note-C	20/-
	(E) CLIP	Note-E and H	20/-
	(F) GPRS, MMS/UMS or future services like EDGE etc.	Note-C	80% of OMR
15.	**Telephone Bills**		
	(A) Bill Collection by Cheque	Note-J	5/- per bill.
	(B) Bill Distribution	Note-J	90% of PO Rate
16.	**High End Services**		
	(A) MPLS VPN	—	
	(B) Leased Lines	—	
	(C) Internet leased lines	—	
	(D) Web Hosting	—	
	(E) Server—Co-Location	—	
17.	**In Services**		
	(A) India Telephone Card	Note-G and H	10%
	(B) Free Phone Services	Note-C	1200/-
	(C) Universal Access Number	Note-C	1200/-
	(D) ACC Service	Note-C	1200/-

1	2	3	4
	(E) Premium Rate Services	Note-C	1200/-
	(F) Tele-voting	Note-C	1200/-
	(G) FLPP	Note-H	5%
18.	**8 ISDN**		
	(A) BRI ISDN	Note-A	600/-
	(B) BRI ISDN Rent Free	Note-H	120/-
	(C) PRA only Incoming	Note-C	80% of HMR
	(D) PRA—Normal	Note-C	80% of OMR

Note—A: 50% upfront, 50% after realisation of first bill—to be paid automatically by BSNL.

Note—B: If Plan Conversion is also involved alongwith reconnection, then commission/discount for both will be payable.

Note—C: 100% after realization of first bill—to be paid automatically by BSNL.

Note—D: If New Connection is also involved alongwith this facility, then commission/discount for both will be payable.

Note—E: Channel Partner is expected to sell CLIP Instrument to the customer and submit the bill as a proof.

Note—F: Of annual rental of selected tariff plan which is to be paid automatically after receipt of payment from customer monthly/ quarterly/half-yearly/annually as the Payment is received from customer. In case of advance payment upfront Commission/ discount.

Note—G: Minimum purchase of Rs. 100,000/- as decided by CGM for circle/SSA Head for SSA.

Note—H: Upfront Note General J: On monthly bill submission

General: Note 1: HMR Half month Rental: OMR One Month Rental

Note 2: All other claims should be submitted on monthly basis

Annexure B

Particulars of the Applicant applying as Direct Selling Agent in BSNL

1. Name of the Applicant

2. Permanent Address

3. Residential Address and Office Address (address proof may be given: Electricity bill, water bill, Election card, driving licence, passport, ration card etc.) Telephone No.(s)

   Fax

   E-mail

Photograph to be attested

4. Date of Birth

5. Education Qualification: (with proof: attested copies of certificates)

6. Bank (name and Account No.)

7. PAN No./GIR No.

8. Specimen Signature of applicant duly attested by banker of applicant

9. The conduct/character certificate from two gazetted officers who are personally known to applicant for the last five years

10. Present activity with details, and the names of the organizations for which the applicant is acting as distributor/wholesaler etc.

11. Work Experience

12. Indicate territory of operation in the order of preference:—

    i. .....

    ii. .....

    iii. .....

    iv. .....

13. Undertaking to the effect that DSA is not involved in any criminal proceedings/case and no case is pending against him/her as on date in any court/tribunal etc.

[English]

Funds under Swajaldhara Scheme

1678. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government for release of second installment of grants under Swajaldhara Scheme 2006-07 series in respect of Bellary district in February 2008;

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

(c) the time by which the second installment of grants amounting to Rs. 37.50 lakhs under the scheme for the said district is likely to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Swajaldhara project for Bellary district was approved for Rs. 150 crore in 2006-07 and its second and final installment of Rs. 37.50 crore was released on 03-06-2008.

Setting Up of Cashew Board

1679. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received proposals from some State Governments for setting up of Cashew Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government is yet to take a final decision on the proposal to set up a Cashew Board in Kerala.

State Specific Relaxation under NREGS

1680. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State-specific relaxations have been given in regard to the works undertaken under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some unique works completed under NREGS have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Works to be taken up under NREGS have been clearly stipulated in para 1 of Schedule I of NREG Act. States are required to take up activities in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Rural Areas

1681. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the programme to provide telephone connections in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the achievement vis-à-vis targets fixed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

in this regard to further expand the facilities in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Government has taken various measures to increase the penetration of the telecom facilities in rural areas. As a result, the rural tele-density has become about 19% as on September, 2009. To spread the reach of telecom connectivity, about 5.6 lakhs villages have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in the country covering more than 95% of the villages.

Under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), subsidy support to additional 60,000 newly identified villages is being provided to set up VPTs.

State-wise details indicating the no. of VPTs provided during the last three years and during the current financial year are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to further expand the telephone facilities in the rural areas, *inter-alia*, are as under:

(i) Subsidy support from USOF for setting up of 7440 shareable towers in rural area, out of which about 6500 towers have already been provided.

(ii) Subsidy support from USOF for installation of Individual Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in 1,685 Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) in the country, where cost of providing telephones is more than the revenue earned.

Statement

State-wise no. of villages provided with VPTs during the last three years and the current financial year 2009-10 (upto 31-10-09)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Total no. of villages provided with VPT in last three years	Villages provided with VPT during 2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	91	31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1141	1158
3.	Assam	6106	329
4.	Bihar	1250	63
5.	Jharkhand	2046	264
6.	Gujarat	3369	353
7.	Haryana	231	71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1716	215
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1282	170
10.	Karnataka	829	164
11.	Kerala	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6414	5
13.	Chhattisgarh	1915	401
14.	Maharashtra	5787	772
15.	North-East-I	526	429
16.	North-East-II	1174	395
17.	Orissa	3848	2270
18.	Punjab	8	39
19.	Rajasthan	9825	403
20.	Tamil Nadu	482	166
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	5966	470
22.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	629	707
23.	Uttaranchal	2380	1116
24.	West Bengal	911	1391
	Total	57926	11382

[English]

Rural Development Projects

1682. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the Andhra Pradesh for rural development projects during the last three years for approval by the Union Government; and

(b) the details of the schemes approved by the Government for the year 2009-10 and the progress made in completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development receive proposals from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the prescribed performa, laid down in the programme guidelines for seeking central release. The Government of Andhra Pradesh sent seven proposals for Special Projects under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) from 2006-07 to 2008-09. Out of these seven proposals, four have been sanctioned by the Ministry. Under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) 360, 148 and 20 projects were sanctioned respectively. No new projects have been sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09 under Watershed Programmes. The DPAP, DDP and IWDP have been merged into a single scheme namely, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

(b) During 2009-10 (upto Nov. 2009) one proposal for Special Projects under SGSY has been received and the same has been sanctioned by the concerned Committee. Under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), 110 proposals have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for consideration under IWMP and all these proposals have been apprised and approved by the Steering Committee on IWMP.

[Translation]

Implementation of Central Labour Laws

1683. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Central Labour Laws enacted for protecting the interests of various labourers/ workers in the country;

(b) whether the exploitation of labourers/workers is continued despite of such laws; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure cent per cent implementation of such labour laws strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are 44 Central Labour Laws enacted for protecting the interest of working class in the country. A list of the same is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The enforcement of the provisions of various Labour laws has been prescribed under provisions of the relevant Acts. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement Is secured through the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). Some of the labour enactments are also enforced by the officials of Employees State Insurance Corporation and Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The officers of CIRM are appointed as Inspectors under the provisions of the Acts. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of violation of the provisions of the labour enactments, they direct the employers to take remedial actions. In case of non-compliance of such directions, provisions of prosecutions of defaulting employers are enforced. In addition, special inspection drives are also undertaken for ensuring effective implementation of these Acts.

This Ministry has also written to the State Govemments that they should strengthen the implementation machinery in their States so that effective implementation can be ensured and violation of labour laws is reduced to the minimum.

Statement

List of Labour related statutes enacted by the Central Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Act
1.	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
2.	The Trade Unions Act, 1926
3.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
4.	The Children's (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1938

Sl. No.	Name of the Act
5.	The Employees' Liability Act, 1938
6.	The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942
7.	The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946
8.	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
9.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
10.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
11.	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
12.	The Factories Act, 1948
13.	The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
14.	The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
15.	The Mines Act, 1952
16.	The Working Journalists and Other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
17.	The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
18.	The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
19.	The Apprentices Act, 1961
20.	The Motor Transport Act, 1961
21.	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
22.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
23.	The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
24.	The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
25.	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
26.	The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
27.	The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
28.	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare (Cess) Act, 1976
29.	The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labor Welfare Fund Act, 1976
30.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976
31.	The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976
32.	The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
33.	The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976
34.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
35.	The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
36.	The Cine Workers Welfare (Cess) Act, 1981
37.	The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981
38.	The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981
39.	The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986
40.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
41.	The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988
42.	The Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
43.	The Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996
44.	The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

[English]

Coffee Plantation

1684. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has any proposal to restructure its plantation operation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Exodus of Scientists from DRDO

1685. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of scientists have quit the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of scientists who resigned during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the main reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check the exodus of scientists?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Attrition of scientists has reduced in the last two years. Number of scientists, mainly at junior level, who have resigned from Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during 2006-2009 is as under:—

Year	Total No. of Resignations
2006	322
2007	273
2008	150
2009 (till date)	61

(c) Scientists, who had resigned, have indicated personal/domestic ground as the reasons for leaving DRDO. However, it is assumed that increased opportunities that was available in private sector industries is the main reason of such exodus.

(d) Sixth Central Pay Commission has recommended a number of incentives for scientists, which have been accepted and implemented by the Government. DRDO has also made efforts to enhance their career by providing study leave for acquiring higher qualifications viz., Ph.D., M. Tech, etc. sponsoring scientists for attending conferences/seminars/symposia/short and long term training courses in frontier areas of research within the country and abroad, mentoring of young scientists, creating better working environment and social life in living campuses, etc.

Aahar Exhibition

1686. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND NDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to organise Aahar exhibition in the country including Himachal Pradeshh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) in association with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries proposes to organize the 25th edition of 'Aahar International Food and Hospitality Fair' at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from March 10-14-2010. During the current financial year, ITPO has no proposal to organize 'Aahar' exhibition in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) 'Aahar' exhibition is one of the largest trade shows on processed food, hospitality industry and related sectors. The fair provides a platform for buyers and sellers for transacting business, sourcing of products, equipment and services, technological upgradation and investment opportunities. In the 'Aahar

International Food and Hospitality Fair' 2010 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, 500 exhibitors are likely to participate. The projected expenditure on this event is Rs. 140.80 lakhs.

Outstanding Dues under NREGS

1687. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outstanding dues under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) since its inception alongwith the reasons therefor and action taken thereon;

(b) the benefits provided to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) house holders etc. during each of the last three years and current year under NREGS, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create a separate fund under NREGS to implement the same in drought affected area of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States for implementation of the Act based on the labour demand. There are no outstanding dues in this regard.

(b) NREGA is uniformly applicable to all rural households. As the Act is self targeting, separate data for beneficiaries belonging to BPL category is not maintained. However. number of persondays of employment generated for SC and ST beneficiaries is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

(In Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Mandays generated during 2006-07		Mandays generated during 2007-08		Mandays generated during 2008-09		Mandays generated during 2009-010 (Upto Oct. 09)	
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202.41	88.31	557.16	257.18	715.02	354.36	602.50	316.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	4.53	0.00	1.85	0.59	28.35	0.00	1.56
3.	Assam	49.57	265.05	37.06	190.76	78.18	258.78	40.57	129.61
4.	Bihar	281.00	19.13	385.30	21.02	496.55	26.33	320.93	28.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	84.08	318.98	196.29	544.77	203.97	513.65	96.98	214.55
6.	Gujarat	7.07	64.57	5.33	59.37	26.99	107.73	53.19	99.60
7.	Haryana	14.48	0.00	19.24	0.00	36.65	0.00	18.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.09	6.70	31.51	10.76	68.80	15.99	43.99	11.37
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.75	7.50	2.07	9.62	6.67	21.61	1.87	6.75
10.	Jharkhand	122.19	109.70	155.03	311.36	135.78	299.74	72.99	219.61
11.	Karnataka	73.37	45.18	59.79	37.94	79.89	39.91	118.25	59.47
12.	Kerala	4.12	2.54	10.25	10.26	29.94	14.23	17.18	7.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	312.96	959.05	491.96	1342.46	525.07	1379.55	217.22	584.50
14.	Maharashtra	25.79	65.12	34.09	71.16	69.31	185.44	33.22	78.74
15.	Manipur	0.00	18.57	0.13	48.04	4.71	208.25	53.86	77.22
16.	Meghalaya	0.07	20.14	0.19	36.40	0.39	81.75	0.30	50.13
17.	Mizoram	0.00	7.85	0.00	31.53	0.00	125.76	0.00	75.37
18.	Nagaland	0.00	13.08	0.00	24.31	0.00	202.70	0.00	152.34
19.	Orissa	189.06	393.87	98.58	160.66	87.55	154.90	34.49	60.53
20.	Punjab	10.80	0.00	14.61	0.00	29.63	0.00	22.46	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	159.50	642.90	322.91	778.60	1390.40	1122.52	886.32	770.48
22.	Sikkim	0.02	2.38	0.61	3.66	1.50	11.63	1.48	8.16
23.	Tamil Nadu	102.48	4.34	370.10	16.99	725.39	20.93	841.56	33.14
24.	Tripura	7.98	31.17	37.72	75.95	82.35	158.68	40.48	68.93
25.	Uttar Pradesh	467.82	25.62	732.69	25.21	1216.90	44.57	776.11	25.20
26.	Uttranchal	10.84	0.57	21.93	3.49	28.33	5.37	23.23	3.27
27.	West Bengal	158.78	81.88	351.43	133.70	294.55	116.53	244.34	91.89
28.	Andaman and Nicobar					0.00	0.10	0.00	0.14
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0.00	0.48	0.00	0.42
30.	Daman and Diu					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa					0.00	0.00	0.07	0.17
32.	Lakshadweep					0.00	1.81	0.00	1.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33.	Pondicherry					0.81	0.00	1.32	0.00
34.	Chandigarh					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	2295.23	3298.73	3935.98	4207.05	6335.90	5501.64	4563.02	3176.54

Palmolein Import by MMTC

1688. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has invited bids for palmolein import;

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

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the consumers from such import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The recent bid dated 13-11-2009 was for 18000 MT of Refined Bleached Deoderised (RBD) Palmolein for supply to Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, Hyderabad (APSCSCL). The tender was floated on receipt of request from APSCSCL, Hyderabad.

(c) The import was for supply to APSCSCL for distribution under the subsidy scheme introduced by Central Government to make available edible oil under Public Distribution System (PDS) at cheaper rate.

Participation between Postal Department and UIDAI

1689. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Posts has proposed to participate with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) at a national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role and functions likely to be assigned/ performed by Department of Posts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Department of Posts has proposed to participate with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) at a national level.

(b) Department is represented in the Committee on Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures.

(c) No role and functions to be assigned/performed by Department of Posts in this regard have been defined so far.

Missing Ships and Sailors

1690. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian ships and sailors missed during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of authority who is charged with the responsibility to trace and find such ships and their crews;

(c) whether the families of such missing personnel are not getting proper response from the Directorate General of Shipping; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to efficiently trace such missing ships and crew members?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The number of Indian ships and sailors missing during each of the last three years and the current years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Missing Indian Ships	Missing Indian Sailors (on Indian/Foreign ships)
1.	2006	Nil	Statistics not readily available
2.	2007	01	05
3.	2008	Nil	07
4.	2009 (till date)	Nil	09

(b) The world is divided into various Search and Rescue Regions (SRR), to carry out Search and Rescue (SAR), for ships and their crew in distress. The Coastal states establishes Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre (MRCC), an agency to co-ordinate search and rescue in its designated SRR. The Indian Coast Guard is charged with responsibility to trace and find such ships and their crews within the Indian Search and Rescue Region.

(c) The available information is always provided by the Ministry of Shipping and Director General of shipping to the families of missing personnel.

(d) The Government has taken following steps for tracing the missing Ships and Crew:—

1. The signals from sea going ships in distress are transmitted by terrestrial mode and/or via satellite to the coastal states, land earth stations and to the ships in the vicinity, in accordance with the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) under Safety of Life at Sea Convention (SOLAS 1974) as amended. On receiving the distress signals, the designated MRCC for the concerned region initiates Search and Rescue in accordance with the provisions of the SAR Convention 1979 to which India is a party.

2. It is obligatory on all ships under SOLAS 1974 Convention (as amended from time to time) to render assistance to ships in distress at sea.

3. It is obligatory on all ships on the Indian coast and Indian ships, anywhere in the world, to report any casualty under the provisions of Section 358 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

4. It is obligatory for recruiting company in India, the ship manager or the manning agent, as applicable, who recruits the Indian seafarers on board the foreign flag ships, to report death, disappearance and loss overboard in accordance with Director General of Shopping order No. 5A of 2006.

Procurement of Tanks

1691. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure light tanks for the army;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the purposes for their deployment; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the procurement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) In accordance with Defence Procurement Procedure 2008, at this stage, the Army Headquarters have only issued a Request For Information (RFI) on the Light Tanks.

Extra Employment for Drought Affected Areas

1692. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have demanded that 50 days of extra employment should be given in the drought affected areas from the National Calamity Contingency Fund;

(b) if so, the names of the States who have sought this additional benefit to the drought affected people;

(c) whether the Government has considered the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development for 50 days of extra employment in the drought affected areas from the National Calamity Contingency Fund.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Distribution of Land to SCs/STs

1693. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) and SC (Arunthathiar) population recorded during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of land distributed to them under Land Refonns Commission Act and the number of persons benefited therefrom during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Office of the Registrar General, India, conducts decennial census. The last such Census was conducted in 2001. As the next Census is due only in 2011, the population details for the last three years and the current year, cannot ascertained through the census process.

(b) Distribution of ceiling surplus land is monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Reforms through Quarterly Progress Report. Based on the information received hy them from the States/ Union Territories, distribution of such lands to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Quarterly Progress Report, as on 31-3-2007, 31-3-2008 and 11-3-2009 is indicated in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land to Scheduled Castes

(Area in Acres)

Sl. No.	State	As on 31-3-2007		As on 31-3-2008		As on 31-3-2009	
		Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries	Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries	Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229636	213034	230432	205614	236546	227052
2.	Assam	86069	43723	86069	43723	86069	43723
3.	Bihar	182045	234861	177469	239354	202992	271437
4.	Chhattisgarh	10367	6057	10367	6057	10367	6057
5.	Gujarat	101608	17083	100966	17083	42212	40899
6.	Haryana	43672	12687	43672	12687	43672	12687
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2727	3912	2727	3912	2727	3912
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jharkhand	310	487	310	487	310	487
10.	Karnataka	68516	18384	68975	18413	69884	18392
11.	Kerala	27832	68240	27832	68240	26285	57644
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38897	16041	38911	16045	38911	16046
13.	Maharashtra	158156	40536	158780	41026	158810	41039
14.	Manipur	128	96	128	82	128	82
15.	Orissa	51109	48704	51136	48856	51275	48990
16.	Punjab	44564	11128	44564	11138	41437	11157
17.	Rajasthan	145547	30340	145547	30340	145567	30347
18.	Tamil Nadu	70999	66104	71192	66333	71262	66401
19.	Tripura	218	256	218	256	218	256
20.	Uttar Pradesh	184808	207450	184567	207321	184567	207321
21.	West Bengal	385004	1065721	387777	1105306	387777	1105306
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	277	495	277	495	277	495
24.	Puducherry	640	858	640	858	640	858
	Total	1833129	2106507	1832556	2143637	1801833	2210558

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land to Scheduled Tribes

(Area in Acres)

Sl. No.	State	As on 31-3-2007		As on 31-3-2008		As on 31-3-2009	
		Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries	Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries	Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120792	85712	120928	85814	121913	86356
2.	Assam	58986	42365	56986	42365	58986	42365
3.	Bihar	39978	43050	24800	31404	34156	41973

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	29047	9608	29047	9608	29047	9608
5.	Gujarat	33654	14671	34244	14927	36887	13867
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	245	329	245	329	245	329
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	277	328	277	328	277	328
10.	Karnataka	8334	2249	8461	2251	8196	2252
11.	Kerala	9364	9718	9364	9718	6035	7441
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51305	18383	51315	18385	51315	18385
13.	Maharashtra	97587	29342	100411	299086	100436	29998
14.	Manipur	97	72	97	70	97	70
15.	Orissa	66303	52934	66303	53060	46301	53077
16.	Punjab	743	216	743	216	743	216
17.	Rajasthan	50501	12047	50501	12047	50509	12070
18.	Tamil Nadu	320	236	320	236	320	236
19.	Tripura	448	359	448	359	448	359
20.	Uttar Pradesh	974	486	974	487	974	487
21.	West Bengal	226931	537599	222394	536563	222394	536565
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	795686	859704	779858	848155	789288	855982

SWAN Projects

1694. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) Projects have been approved in the country;

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

(c) whether the Department of Information Technology (IT) pursue the matter with the remaining States to finalise the SWAN Projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India with an aim to providing Government to Government (G2G) connectivity for intra-Governmental operations has approved the Scheme for establishing State Wide Area Networks (SWANS) across the country in 29 States and 6 UTs at a total outlay of Rs. 3,334 crore with Department of Information Technology (DIT), Grant-in-Aid component of Rs. 2,005 crore, over a period of five years. Under this Scheme, it is envisaged to provide technical and financial assistance to States for establishing SWANs from State/UT headquarters up to the Block level with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link. SWAN proposals from 33 States/UTs have been approved so far, with a sanctioned total outlay of Rs. 1964.97 crore from the Department. The State of Goa and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have implemented Wide Area Networks outside this SWAN Scheme. The details of progress of implementation of SWANs is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been conducting regular State/UT level meetings involving IT Secretaries of the States/UTs in order to accelerate the process of implementation. The States/UTs namely Goa and Andaman and Nicobar Island informed DIT that they have created their Captive Wide Area Network for the G2G connectivity and opted out from the SWAN Scheme of the Government and in all other State the SWANs projects are in different phases of implementation.

Statement

SWAN Implementation Status

Sl. No.	Current Status/Milestone	No. of States	Name of the States/UTs
1.	SWAN Implemented	7	Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura
2.	Implementation at advance stage	13	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh
3.	Implementation in Progress	05	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Uttarakhand
4.	Bid process initiated	5	Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland
5.	RFP under review and finalization	3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Rajasthan
6.	Opted Out	2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa

[Translation]

Funds from Telecom Companies

1695. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is receiving any funds from private telecom companies under social commitment in the country;

(b) if so, the details of amount received from each

of the telecom company during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the expenditure made out of the said amount alongwith the items on which the amount has been spent;

(d) whether the rule of social commitment is not being followed properly;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) DoT collects Universal Service Levy (USL) from eligible telecom service providers to raise resources for making available telecommunication services in rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) Details of the amounts received from the telecom companies during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The collections of USL made from the operators are initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India from which certain amounts are allocated to Universal Service Obligation Fund through Union Budget. The details of expenditures made from the Universal Service Obligation Fund are enclosed in Statement-II and III.

(d) Sir, the Universal Service Obligation Fund is being utilized properly as per the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2004, as amended from time to time.

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

Statement-I

Year-wise/operator-wise details of USO collection for the last three years and for first quarter of 2009 (upto July, 2009)

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee	Service	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto July, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aircel Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	12.50	22.56	22.52	5.23
	Aircel Ltd.	CMTS	29.20	45.25	61.11	12.25
	Total Aircel		**41.70**	**67.81**	**83.63**	**17.48**
2.	Vodaforne Digilink India Ltd.	CMTS	64.86	89.87	128.23	35.00
	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	38.90	98.44	148.65	32.25
	Vodafone Essar Gujrat Ltd.	CMTS	52.35	71.38	117.51	25.34
	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	CMTS	82.79	149.02	133.23	22.30
	Vodafone Essar Mobile Ltd.	CMTS	55.74	74.42	65.25	16.64
	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	CMTS	52.35	91.61	90.67	19.17
	Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	CMTS	19.05	27.60	32.58	8.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	ILD	-	1.98	8.41	3.60
	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	NLD	1.97	16.32	44.42	16.11
	Vodafone Essar South Ltd. UASL	UASL	32.85	60.96	70.38	22.81
	Total Vodafone Essar Ltd.		**400.86**	**681.60**	**839.33**	**201.41**
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (formarly Bharti Cellular Ltd.)	CMTS	311.21	453.62	475.26	122.80
	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (formarly Bharti Mobile Ltd.)	CMTS	155.25	222.24	322.25	91.41
	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	CMTS	29.27	55.34	114.66	26.91
	Bharti Infotel Ltd.—ILD	ILD	32.82	29.71	42.70	4.44
	Bharti Infotel Ltd.—NLD	NLD	82.47	106.65	175.20	55.99
	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (formarly Bharti Infotel Ltd.)	UASL	72.57	161.19	176.25	62.25
	Bharti Broadband Ltd.	VSAT	1.17	1.08	1.74	0.51
	Bharti Infotel Ltd.	VSAT	0.85	0.92	1.35	0.22
	Total Bharti Airtel Ltd.		**685.61**	**1,030.75**	**1,309.41**	**364.53**
4.	Reliable Internet Svcs Ltd.	CMTS	2.34	2.05	2.23	1.14
	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	CMTS	36.82	67.55	68.66	13.27
	Reliance Communications Ltd.	UASL	335.25	454.82	425.85	65.35
	Reliance Infotecom Ltd.—ILD	ILD	47.54	36.05	38.28	12.11
	Reliance Infocomm Ltd.—NLD	NLD	37.75	56.92	82.57	27.36
	Total Reliance Comm. Ltd.		**459.70**	**617.39**	**617.59**	**119.23**
5.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	15.25	28.19	47.83	14.26
	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	2.20	31.24	25.54	7.88
	Idea Cellular Ltd.		-	-	2.48	-
	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	45.87	66.37	119.74	30.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	105.57	166.25	205.25	58.81
	Idea Cellular Ltd.	NLD	1.14	6.09	14.60	5.58
	Total Idea Cellular Ltd.		**170.03**	**298.14**	**415.44**	**117.24**
6.	BPL Mobile Comm. Ltd.	CMTS	23.16	25.97	24.55	6.03
	Total BPL Mobile Comm. Ltd.		**23.16**	**25.97**	**24.55**	**6.03**
7.	Spice Communication Ltd.	CMTS/UASL	24.85	47.35	57.16	12.76
	Spice Communication Ltd.	NLD	-	0.20	0.73	0.49
	Spice Communication Ltd.	ILD	-	-	-	0.06
	Total Spice Communication Ltd.		**24.85**	**47.55**	**57.89**	**13.31**
8.	Tata Communications Ltd.—ILD	ILD	55.97	281.55	31.03	6.28
	Tata Communications Ltd.—NLD	NLD	20.27	32.52	39.06	10.50
	Total Tata Communications Ltd.		**76.24**	**314.07**	**70.09**	**16.78**
9.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	ILD			1.14	1.14
	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	NLD	-	0.11	1.81	1.29
	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	UASL	25.75	52.25	44.80	14.24
	Total Dishnet Wireless Ltd.		**25.75**	**52.36**	**47.75**	**16.67**
10.	AT and T Global Network Ltd.	ILD	-	13.33	18.63	4.85
	Total AT and T Global Network Ltd.		**-**	**13.33**	**18.63**	**4.85**
11.	BT Global Communications Ltd.	ILD	0.64	5.29	4.02	4.42
	BT Global Communications Ltd.	NLD	-	-	-	0.18
	Total BT Global Communications Ltd.		**0.64**	**5.29**	**4.02**	**4.60**
12.	Verizone Communications Ltd.	ILD	-	-	-	2.67
	Total Verizone Communications Ltd.		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.67**
13.	Cable and Wireless Network Ltd.	ILD	-	-	2.27	1.98
	Cable and Wireless Ltd.	NLD	-	-	0.45	-
	Total Cable and Wireless Ltd.		**-**	**-**	**2.72**	**1.98**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Equant Network Ser Ltd.	ILD	-	-	3.14	2.13
	Total Equant Network Ser Ltd.		**-**	**-**	**3.14**	**2.13**
15.	Tata Teleservices (Mah and Mumbai) Ltd.	UASL	65.15	98.72	76.48	19.95
	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	UASL	158.50	228.73	252.25	39.25
	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	NLD	-	6.01	12.76	3.97
	Total Tata Teleservices Ltd.		**223.65**	**333.46**	**341.49**	**63.17**
16.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	NLD	3.19	6.25	5.36	1.92
17.	Tulip Telecom IT Service Ltd.	NLD	0.08	4.55	1.18	-
18.	Rail Tail Corporation of India	NLD	-	-	4.70	2.21
19.	Sify Communications Ltd.	NLD	1.03	5.74	2.05	1.62
20.	Verizone Communications Ltd.	NLD	-	-	-	1.88
21.	Citicom Network Ltd.		-	-	0.11	-
22.	PMRTS	PMRTS	-	-	1.25	0.37
23.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	UASL	10.06	8.40	7.18	1.35
24.	Shyam Telelink Ltd.	UASL	4.93	24.12	-	-
	Others		9.76	14.45	6.17	2.63
25.	BSNL		1,590.25	1,709.63	1,491.88	390.72
26.	MTNL		209.55	207.30	213.09	150.69

Statement-II

Activity-wise Subsidy Disbursement Since Inception of USO Fund

(Rs. in crores)

Activity	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31-10-2009)
1	2	3	4	5
MARR-A	63.28	172.52	124.63	56.99

1	2	3	4	5
MARR-B	42.91	84.41	51.84	31.62
MOB-I			4.49	18.42
RCP	41.72	19.69	8.86	3.99
RDEL	1215.15	849.78	1303.34	1435.14
Uncovered	55.40	44.73	18.65	8.30
Uncovered-II				33.07
VPT Opex	81.54	118.87	88.17	38.80
Wireline-BB				9.21

MARR-A : Scheme for replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay VPTs replaced after 01-07-03.

MARR-B : Scheme for replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay VPTs replaced after 01-07-03.

MOB-I : Mobile Phase-I Scheme for setting up and managing Infrastructure sites and provision of Mobile Sercices.

RCP : Scheme for provision of Rural Community Phones

RDEL : Scheme for provision of Rural Household DELs

Uncovered : Scheme for provision of VPTs in Uncovered villages, Phase-I (1991 Census)

Uncovered-II : Scheme for provision of VPTs in Uncovered villages, Phase-II (2001 Census)

VPT Opex : Scheme for Operation and Maintenance of Village Public Telephones

Wireline-BB : Scheme for provision of Wireline Broadband from rural landline exchanges

Statement-III

IP/USP-wise Subsidy Disbursement since Inception of USO Fund

(Rs. in crores)

USP/IP	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto (31-10-09)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bharti					.44
BSNL	1042.03	814.84	1221.62	1428.77	8057.61
DWL				0.07	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
GTL			3.74	1.77	5.50
HFCL					0.16
KEC				2.76	2.76
QTIL			0.54	0.44	0.98
RIL	191.26	244.71	179.66	45.11	681.86
Shyam					0.55
Tata	198.91	145.87	154.97	101.76	606.85
TTML	67.80	84.58	39.41	49.69	244.95
VECL				1.09	1.09
VESL			0.06	4.07	4.13

DWL : Dishnet Wireless Ltd.
QTIL : Quippo Telecom Infrastructure Ltd.
RIL : Reliance Infocom Ltd.
TTML : Tata Teleservices Maharashtra Ltd.
VECL : Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.
Vesel : Vodafone Essar South Ltd.

[English]

Directorate of Social Audit for NREGA

1696. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed State Government to set up a Directorate for Institutionalised Social Audit for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA);

(b) if so, the names of the States Governments which have set up such Directorates in their States alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) the time by which remaining States are likely to set up these Directorates;

(d) whether Planning Commission is contemplating reforms to address issues related to spending and implementation of NREGA; and

(e) if so, the details and salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No reference from Planning Commission has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development relating to reforms to address the issues of spending and implementation of NREGA.

(e) Does not arise.

Regular Safety Inspection in Mines

1697. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts expressed concern over the less frequent safety inspection by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) in mines;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to take concrete measures to ensure regular safety inspection by DGMS in mines;

(d) whether the rate of death and serious injury are increasing continuously in mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons killed and injured in mine accidents during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The issue of strengthening of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has been examined by a Work Study Committee. The recommendations of the Work Study Committee have been accepted by the Government. Additional post for expansion of DGMS have been created.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Details of number of accidents, persons killed and seriously injured as well as rate of death per 1000 persons employed and rate of seriously injured persons per 1000 persons employed for the last three years and the current year are given in Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of Number of Accidents, Persons Killed and Seriously Injured, the Rate of Death and Serious Injuries for the Last Three Years and the Current Year (Till date)

Coal

State	Year	Fatal accident	No. of persons killed	Death rate per 1000 persons employed	No. of serious accidents	No. of seriously injured persons	Serious injury rate per 1000 persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2006	16	19	0.33	557	565	9.77
Andhra Pradesh	2007	12	12	0.21	566	574	9.93
Andhra Pradesh	2008	15	16	0.28	401	405	7.01
Andhra Pradesh	2009	13	15	0.26	225	231	4.00
Assam	2008	2	7	2.43	0	14	4.85
Assam	2009	1	1	0.35	0	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2006	3	3	0.08	46	46	1.27
Chhattisgarh	2007	11	11	0.30	40	43	1.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh	2008	11	11	0.30	27	27	0.74
Chhattisgarh	2009	10	10	0.28	16	21	0.58
Gujarat	2006	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.59
Gujarat	2007	1	1	0.59	0	0	0.00
Gujarat	2008	3	3	1.76	1	1	0.59
Gujarat	2009	1	1	0.59	0	0	0.00
Jharkhand	2006	25	75	0.65	62	66	0.58
Jharkhand	2007	20	22	0.19	105	107	0.93
Jharkhand	2008	16	16	0.14	79	81	0.71
Jharkhand	2009	21	25	0.22	41	44	0.38
Madhya Pradesh	2006	15	16	0.36	46	51	1.14
Madhya Pradesh	2007	11	11	0.24	59	61	1.36
Madhya Pradesh	2008	12	19	0.42	39	40	0.89
Madhya Pradesh	2009	6	6	0.13	21	24	0.53
Maharashtra	2006	6	6	0.21	34	36	1.26
Maharashtra	2007	8	8	0.28	34	35	1.22
Maharashtra	2008	10	10	0.35	21	21	0.73
Maharashtra	2009	4	6	0.21	16	16	0.56
Orissa	2006	2	2	0.12	12	20	1.22
Orissa	2007	4	4	0.24	8	8	0.49
Orissa	2008	4	4	0.24	5	5	0.31
Orissa	2009	2	2	0.12	2	2	0.12
Tamil Nadu	2006	5	5	0.47	4	4	0.38
Tamil Nadu	2007	2	2	0.19	1	1	0.09
Tamil Nadu	2008	2	2	0.19	2	3	0.28
Tamil Nadu	2009	3	3	0.28	5	6	0.57
Uttar Pradesh	2006	0	0	0.00	3	3	0.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	2007	3	3	0.48	2	2	0.32
Uttar Pradesh	2008	2	2	0.32	2	2	0.32
Uttar Pradesh	2009	2	2	0.32	1	1	0.16
West Bengal	2006	6	11	0.17	96	99	1.53
West Bengal	2007	5	5	0.08	107	119	1.84
West Bengal	2008	10	10	0.15	88	89	1.38
West Bengal	2009	6	7	0.11	43	44	0.68

Note: (i) Seriously injured persons include seriously injured persons from fatal accidents also.

(ii) Figures for the year 2009 are upto 31-10-2009. Rates for the years 2007 to 2009 are provisional since employment Figures are tentative.

Non-Coal

State	Year	Fatal accident	No. of persons killed	Death rate per 1000 persons employed	No. of serious accidents	No. of seriously injured persons	Serious injury rate per 1000 persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2006	4	7	0.78	1	2	0.22
Andhra Pradesh	2007	6	10	1.11	5	7	0.78
Andhra Pradesh	2008	7	9	1.00	1	2	0.22
Andhra Pradesh	2009	2	2	0.22	0	0	0.00
Assam	2006	3	3	0.63	10	10	2.10
Assam	2007	2	2	0.42	12	12	2.52
Assam	2008	1	2	0.42	17	17	3.57
Assam	2009	1	1	0.21	7	7	1.47
Chhattisgarh	2006	3	4	0.38	15	16	1.53
Chhattisgarh	2007	2	2	0.19	19	19	1.81
Chhattisgarh	2008	5	5	0.48	11	11	1.05
Chhattisgarh	2009	0	0	0.00	11	11	1.05
Goa	2006	4	9	1.75	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa	2007	2	2	0.39	2	2	0.39
Goa	2008	1	1	0.19	1	1	0.19
Goa	2009	3	3	0.58	0	0	0.00
Gujarat	2006	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.10
Gujarat	2007	1	1	0.10	3	3	0.29
Gujarat	2008	6	6	0.57	3	5	0.48
Gujarat	2009	1	1	0.10	0	0	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	2006	2	3	2.52	0	0	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	2009	0	0	0.00	1	1	0.84
Jharkhand	2006	3	3	0.21	9	9	0.62
Jharkhand	2007	5	5	0.35	2	3	0.21
Jharkhand	2008	4	5	0.35	9	11	0.76
Jharkhand	2009	4	4	0.28	4	4	0.28
Jammu and Kashmir	2006	1	1	7.94	0	0	0.00
Karnataka	2006	4	4	0.29	11	12	0.86
Karnataka	2007	2	2	0.14	6	17	1.21
Karnataka	2008	3	3	0.21	10	10	0.71
Karnataka	2009	1	1	0.07	13	13	0.93
Kerala	2007	1	5	2.66	1	3	1.60
Kerala	2008	4	6	3.20	0	3	1.60
Kerala	2009	3	5	2.66	0	1	0.53
Madhya Pradesh	2006	1	1	0.12	4	6	0.72
Madhya Pradesh	2007	4	5	0.60	4	5	0.60
Madhya Pradesh	2008	3	4	0.48	1	1	0.12
Maharashtra	2006	1	1	0.20	4	6	1.19
Maharashtra	2007	0	0	0.00	2	2	0.40
Maharashtra	2008	2	10	1.98	1	21	4.16
Orissa	2006	8	8	0.24	6	6	0.18
Orissa	2007	10	10	0.30	6	11	0.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	2008	8	8	0.24	6	9	0.27
Orissa	2009	2	2	0.06	5	5	0.15
Rajasthan	2006	16	19	0.89	16	17	0.79
Rajasthan	2007	19	21	0.98	16	21	0.98
Rajasthan	2008	17	24	1.12	23	30	1.40
Rajasthan	2009	3	4	0.19	22	23	1.07
Tamil Nadu	2006	8	8	0.94	1	3	0.35
Tamil Nadu	2007	3	4	0.47	1	2	0.24
Tamil Nadu	2008	1	1	0.12	0	0	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2009	2	4	0.47	0	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	2008	1	1	0.64	0	0	0.00
Uttarakhand	2009	1	1	0.64	0	0	0.00
West Bengal	2009	1	1	0.61	0	0	0.00

Note: (i) Seriously injured persons include seriously injured persons from fatal accidents also.

(ii) Figures for the year 2009 are upto 31-10-2009. Rates for the years 2007 to 2009 are provisional since employment figures are tentative.

[Translation]

Export of Tobacco

1698. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase has been registered in the exportof tobacco and tobacco products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of countries where export of tobacco and tobacco products has been made;

(d) whether steps have been taken to increase the export of finished tobacco products such as cigarette, cigar, beedi, hukka and tobacco leaves; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given below:

Items	2007-08 (April-March)		2008-09 (April-March)		% Change (in Quantity)	% Change (in Value)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Tobacco	**173.34**	**1931.88**	**207.90**	**3457.79**	**19.94**	**78.99**
Tobacco unmanufactured	173.34	1432.79	207.90	2763.69	19.94	92.90
Tobacco manufactured	—	499.09	—	693.90	—	39.03

(Source: DGCI and S)

(c) The major countries to which unmanufactured tobacco is exported are Belgium, Russia, Korea, France, Netherlands, South Africa, Vietnam, Yemen, Germany, Egypt, Nepal and Philippines. The tobacco products are exported to USA, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Romania, West Africa, Qatar, Iraq, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Montenegro, Yemen, Cambodia, Sinapore, Afghanistan, U.K., Iran, Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Oman, Tanzania, Malaysia and France.

(d) and (e) To increase exports of tobacco and tobacco products, the Government, through the Tobacco Board, is doing export promotion activities, like delegations abroad, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, releases of advertisements in international tobacco Magazines, etc. Efforts are also being made to reorient the production of tobacco to meet the changing international demands and also to enhance the quality and productivity of tobacco grown in India.

The export of tobacco and tobacco products has registered a growth (in value) of 92.90% and 39.03% respectively in the last year.

[English]

Impact of ASEAN Agreements

1699. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various provisions in the ASEAN Agreement are detrimental to different sections of Indian farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provisions included in the agreement to safeguard the interests of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Majority of the agricultural products are protected under the India—ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement by India by placing them in the Exclusion (Negative) List where no tariff concessions are available to ASEAN countries. A complete list of India's offer is available at http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international ta indasean.asp

Expansion of Processed Food Exports

1700. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the export of processed food products during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to expand processed food exports and incentives being given for promotion of such exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of export of major processed food items, which are not available state-wise, for the last three years, are as follows:

(Quantity in MTs, Value: Rs. in crores)

Item	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (P) (Apr.-08-Feb.09)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried and Preserved vegetables other	119270.40	427.54	125726.30	429.94	127598.65	428.79
Mango Pulp	156835.50	505.83	166752.20	509.68	165730.80	710.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	318067.60	955.50	311756.30	962.82	347456.45	1225.37
Pulses	255084.50	789.99	170614.40	549.01	107900.21	429.49
Groundnuts	251428.70	798.46	269587.70	1054.08	268793.96	1097.52
Guar Gum	189304.40	1125.79	211166.60	1125.75	235406.68	1231.42
Jaggery and Confectionery	455935.90	873.46	24081.30	2810.68	1447600.10	1957.31
Cocoa Poducts	3412.21	40.11	4979.27	42.26	5999.02	75.62
Cereal Preparations	111123.10	598.80	135962.9	677.35	192673.56	1018.38
Alcoholic Beverages	50771.79	221.94	59614.33	338.56	50890.18	497.22
Miscellaneous Prepartions	77426.45	336.88	130760.3	474.46	129363.29	544.38
Total	1988661.00	6674.30	3995050.30	8974.59	3079412.90	9215.63

Source: APEDA—DGCIS

(b) The Government has been coordinating with export promotion agencies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Inspection Council (EIC) by providing necessary technical inputs and financial assistancce. APEDA through its schemes for Infra-structure Development Scheme for Quality Development, Scheme for Market Development and the Scheme for Research and Development has been making efforts to expand processed food exports, etc. The efforts have resulted in growth in export of these products.

Safety for Inland Navigation

1701. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation for safety standards and compulsory wearing of life saving equipments inland navigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) Section 52 (l) and (2) of the Inland Vessels Act, 1917 empowers the State Governments to make rules and regulations for the protection of inland mechanically propelled vessels against explosion, fire, collision and other accidents. To enhance safety in inland navigation, sub-section 52 (2) (L) was inserted vide Inland Vessels (Amendment) Act, 2007 (No. 35 of 2007) wherein the State Governments are to prescribe the requirement of life saving appliances. There is no further proposal of the Central Government to bring legislation for safety standards and compulsory wearing of life saving equipments for inland navigation.

Financial Assistance to Widows

1702. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide the financial assistance and rehabilitation to the widows;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of existing programmes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has introduced Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) in February 2009. Under IGNWPS pension to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years is provided @ Rs 200 per month per beneficiary. No rehabilitation scheme for widows is being undertaken under NSAP.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing two schemes i.e. Swadhar and Short Stay Home. Under these schemes shelter, food, clothing and medical care etc. are being provided to destitute women and girls including widows.

[Translation]

Recruitment in Army

1703. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers in the Indian Army, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch any special scheme to recruit soldiers from the States having lesser representation in the army in proportion to their population; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The strength of soldiers in the Indian Army in maintained at required levels which is appropriate to the defence needs of the country. Efforts are made to give appropriate representation to all the states of the country.

Recruitment is an ongoing process and measures are taken from time to time to give proper representation in recruitment to all states of the country. These include (i) media campaigns; (ii) conduct of motivational and general awareness lectures in local Schools and colleges; (iii) reaching out in remote areas to attract the youth by conducting mini rallies; (iv) conduct of additional rallies; and (v) advertisements through articles in Text Books and Note Books.

[English]

Transaction Costs in Exports

1704. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether transaction costs for exports is higher in the country as compared to other developing countries;

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

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to bring about transparency, accountability, simplification and correct the anomalies in legislation for the process of exports;

(d) if so, the concrete action plan and proposed amendment in the Exim Policy, if any, to address the issue; and

(e) the details of the discussions held with the representatives of the trade and industry in this behalf and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The World Bank Report on 'Doing Business 2010—India' indicates that transaction costs and time for exports in India are higher as compared to some other developing countries like Brazil, Mexico, China, etc. Higher transaction costs and time can be attributed to factors like infrastructure constraints, sub-optimal processes and elaborate procedural requirements.

(c) to (e) Government is committed to ensure transparency, accountability, procedural simplification and reduction in transaction costs for exports. For this, Government monitors and reviews the policy and procedures laid there-under, on a continuous basis.

Under the five year Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-2014 announced in August 2009, Government has taken a number of measures for procedural simplification, reduction in transaction costs and online

processing of transactions. The FTP has been laid before the Parliament and is available in public domain at www.dgft.gov.in.

A Task Force on Transaction Costs has also been constituted in October, 2009 to assess the procedural bottlenecks affecting India's imports and exports. The Task Force will look into various issues affecting the competitiveness of Indian exports and suggest remedial measures to reduce transaction costs and thereby facilitate exports. Report of the Task Force will be submitted in a few months after discussions with various stakeholders.

Junk Mail on Internet

1705. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation to curb the junk mail on the Internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to come into force; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Section 66A has been inserted in the Information Technology Act, 2000 through The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 to deal with Spam, Junk mail and other such information sent through computer resource or a communication device. The provision has been enforced with effect from 27th October, 2009.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Social Security for Unorganised Workers

1706. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come out with a policy on social security for workers in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to spread the awareness about the same in the country including rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Government has enacted 'the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz., life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The Act provides for setting up of Workers facilitation Centres to perform functions including dissemination of information on social security schemes for unorganised workers.

[English]

ILO Report on Economic Slowdown

1707. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has looked Into the report of International Labour Organisation regarding social impact of economic slowdown;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwlth the recommendations and suggestions contained In the report; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on each recommendation and suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the information received from ILO, Sub Regional Office, New Deihi, there is no specific report entitled Social Impact of Economic Slowdown brought out by ILO. However, ILO has prepared various documents on the economic slowdown and its impact for submission to its different forums such as International Labour Conference and the Governing Body Sessions. These document recommend the measures to accelerate employment, jobs recovery combined with social protection system etc. apart from construction of a stronger, globally consistent supervisory and regulatory framework for the financial sector. These documents have also been studied by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Government of India had already taken various initiatives by announcing fiscal and monetary measures in respect of social security for unorganised workers, skill development, social dialogue etc. A Tripartite Expert Group on Social Response to Economic Slowdown has been formed apart from an Inter-Ministerial Group to monitor the impact of economic slowdown.

Gramin Dak Sevaks

1708. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a committee to examine the wage structure and other service conditions of the Gramin Dak Sevaks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department of Posts vide Resolution No. 6-1/2006-PE.II dated 23rd July, 2007 set up One-man Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri RS Nataraja Murti to examine the wage structure and other service conditions of Gramin Dak Sevaks. The terms and reference of the Committee are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Committee submitted its Report to the Government on 29th October, 2008. The salient features of the recommendations given by the Committee implemented by the Department vide order No. 6-1/2009-PE.II dated 09th October, 2009 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Government of India
Ministry of Communications
(Department of Posts)

Resolution

New Delhi the 23rd July, 2007

Terms of Reference of the Gramin Dak Sevaks Committee Notified Vide Resolution No. 6-1/2006-P.E.II. dated 23rd July, 2007.

(a) To examine the system of extra departmental post offices, conditions of employment, wage structure of the Gramin Dak Sevaks and recommend suitable changes considered necessary.

(b) To examine the recommendations of introducing a social security scheme for providing provident fund and retirement benefits to Gramin Dak Sevaks.

(c) To examine and suggest any change in the method of recruitment, minimum qualifications for appointment as Gramin Dak Sevaks and conduct and disciplinary rules

(d) To review the facilities provided to the public at different classes of extra departmental post offices.

(e) To examine desirability and need to sanction any interim relief till the time the recommendations of the Committee are made and accepted by the Government.

Statement-II

Subject: Salient features of Recommendations of Shri R.S. Nataraja Murti Committee accepted and implemented by the Government

1. Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) of Gramin Dak Sevaks [Implemented w.e.f. 01-01-2006]

Sl. No.	Category of GDS	Existing TRCA	Revised TRCA w.e.f. 01-01-2006	Work load in hours
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GDS Sub Postmaster	Rs. 2125-50-3125	Rs. 4575-85-7125	4-5 hours
2.	GDS Branch Postmaster	Rs. 1280-35-1980	Rs. 2745-50-4245	Up to 3 hours work
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 3200-60-5000	More than 3 hours up to 3 hrs. 30 min.
		Rs. 1600-40-2400	Rs. 3660-70-5760	Up to 4 hours.
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4115-75-6365	More than 4 hours up to 4 hour 30 min.
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4575-85-7125	More than 4 hrs. 30 min. up to 5 hours
3.	GDS Mail deliverer/ Stamp vendor	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2665-50-4165	For work up to 3 hrs. for new entrants.
		Rs. 1375-25-2125	Rs. 3330-60-5130	For Work load up to 3 hours 45 minutes
		Rs. 1740-30-2640	Rs. 4220-75-6470	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours.
4	GDS Mail Carrier/ Packer/Mailman	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2295-45-3695	For work up to 3 hrs. for new entrants
		Rs. 1220-20-1600	Rs. 2870-50-4370	More than 3 hrs up to 3 hrs. 45 min.
		Rs. 1545-25-2020	Rs. 3635-65-5585	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours.

2. Other Allowances (implemented w.e.f. 9-10-2009)

Nature of Allowance	Existing allowance	Revised allowances
Office Maintenance Allowance (OMA)	Rs. 50 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster	Rs. 100 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/ Branch Postmaster
Fixed Stationery Charge	Rs. 10 for GDS Sub Post-master/Branch Postmaster and Rs. 5 for other categories of GDS	Rs. 25 p.m. for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster and Rs. 10 for other categories of GDS like GDS Mail Deliverer/Stamp Vendor and Mail Carrier doing delivery work.
Boat Allowance	Rs. 10 per month	Actual charges paid to the Boatman subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per month for Conveyance of Mail.
Cash Conveyance Allowance	Rs. 10 per occasion plus Bus fares for conveyance of cash from Branch Office to Account office.	Rs. 50 per month
Cycle Maintenance Allowance (CMA)	Rs. 30 per month provided the Gramin Dak Sevak travels a distance of 10 kms per day.	Rs. 60 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier who use their own cycle for discharge' of Duty. Present Minimum Distance Condition of 10 kms for grant of cycle maintenance allowance stands withdrawn.
Combined Duty Allowance (CDA) for Branch Postmasters	Rs. 100 per month for performing delivery or conveyance or both.	1. GDS Branch Postmasters performing delivery or conveyance duties or both will be paid Rs. 500 P.M. for each item of work separately. 2. If the Branch Postmaster is performing delivery at the BO village only, it will be restricted to Rs. 250 P.M. 3. BPM exchanging Mails at Bus Stand or at Railway Stations will be compensated at the rate of Rs. 250 P.M.
Allowances for combination of duties for Mail Delivery/Mail Conveyance.	Rs. 75 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier for performing additional duty.	GDS MD/MC attached with the additional duty of another post, revised rate of allowance will be at the rate of Rs. 25 per day subject to a Maximum of Rs. 625 P.M.
Compensation to Mail Carriers who are detained for exchange of mails.	Rs. 3 per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 6 per day.	Rs. 6 per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 12 per day subject to same conditions.

3. Service discharge benefits (effective from 9-10-2009)

Nature of benefit	Present benefit paid	Revised benefits
Ex-gratia Gratuity	Granted at the rate of half months basic allowance drawn immediately before discharge of service for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 18,000 or 16.5 months basic allowance last drawn whichever is less. Minimum service prescribed is 15 years.	Continuance of the existing formula for grant of ex-gratia Gratuity subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60,000.
Severance Amount	A lump sum severance amount of Rs. 30,000 is paid on discharge provided a GDS has completed 20 years of continuous service. In case of a GDS completing 15 years of service but less tha 20 years of continuous service the severance amount paid is Rs. 20,000	Severance Amount shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 for every completed year of service subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60000 with reduction in Minimum eligibility period to 10 years.

4. Maternity Grant [effective from 09-10-2009]

Women GDS will be provided Maternity Grant equivalent to three months TRCA with DA for the birth of two children out of the welfare fund of the Department. This will take effect from the date of issue of the order.

5. Productivity Linked Bonus (PLB)

Present calculation of the Ex-gratia bonus by applying the calculation ceiling of Rs. 2500 as basic TRCA+DA shall continue to be adopted till such time a new scheme is devised by the Department.

Payment of Arrears

Arrears of TRCA w.e.f. 1-1-2006 to 31-10-2009 have been ordered to be paid in cash in two installments of 40% and 60% spread over the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 after adjusting the payments made toward the basic monthly TRCA + DA drawn from time to time. The 2nd instalment of 60% arrears will be payble only after issue of specific instructions in this regard.

Unrest Among Labourers

1709. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour unrest in the country has increased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the number of such disputes reported during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the total loss in production as well as in monetary terms being suffered by the country as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for speedy resolution of such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) A statement showing number of disputes, State-wise during the last three years and the current year alongwith total loss in production in monetary terms, as per the statistics compiled by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, is enclosed. As is evident, significant increase has not been recorded during the said period. The main reasons for industrial unrest are disputes between the workers and management on issues such as wages and allowances, bonus, personnel matters, retrenchment, leave and hours of work and indiscipline and violence.

(d) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Relations machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) of Ministry of Labour and Employment continuously makes efforts to maintain harmonious industrial relations in establishments falling under the central sphere.

Statement

State-wise number of disputes and total loss in production, during the last three years and the current year

States/UTs	2006		2007		2008 (Provisional)		2009 (Provisional)	
	No. of Disputes	Poduction Loss (in Rs.)	No. of Disputes	Poduction Loss (in Rs.)	No. of Disputes	Poduction Loss (in Rs.)	No. of Disputes	Poduction Loss (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	20	1015050923	9	69385145	15	159975863	12	1067275075
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	10	3957218	6	4090100	16	149249754	2	—
Bihar	4	—	4	—	3	1	1	—
Chhattisgarh	6	—	7	—	5	—	8	—
Goa	0	—	—	—	—	*	—	—
Gujarat	27	491858381	32	282995841	32	560996354	13	78851250
Haryana	15	—	7	—	2	—	6	—
Himachal Pradesh	5	6000000	5	30720000	11	1500000	1	—
Jammu and Kashmir	*	..	*	..	—	—	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jharkhand	3	10880468	..	..	1	..	..	..
Karnataka	16	374412800	13	..	13	..	5	92400000
Kerala	11	360000	9	..	40	..	11	700000
Madhya Pradesh	2	103795000	*	119789469	5	9211500	1	—
Maharashtra	9	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Orissa	8	30000000	7	37828281	*	..	..	..
Punjab	13	240798237	3	17140	5	..	—	—
Rajasthan	17	132049068	13	790184824	12	1499040000	9	753185000
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Tamil Nadu	61	1316656986	84	1238991250	90	104142692	..	..
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	15	10241100	4	23994000	23	485905000	..	..
Uttarakhand	10	77760200	14	75692877	2	20598480	1	..
West Bengal	173	..	169	..	151	37349000	1	..
Andaman and Nicoabr Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	..	1	390000	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	4	..	1	..	1	..	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	430	3813820381	389	2674078927	431	3027968643	71	1992411325

— = Nil; .. = Not Available;

* = The number of disputes have been shown as NIL as the same relates to All India Strikes and not accounted in the State/Union Territories. During the year 2006, 2007 and 2008, four, three and three All India Strikes took place respectively which have been accounted for in the State/Union Territory in which mandays lost were maximum, but the production loss have been included in the concerned State/Union Territories.

[Translation]

Implementation of NREGS

1710. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was undertaken recently;

(b) if so, the shortcomings found in the implementation of NREGS; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for proper implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Performance Review Committee (PRC) meeting with the State Governments was held on 8-9 October, 2009.

(b) The main issues noticed by this Ministry related to delay in wage payment, inadequate positioning of staff at each level, lack of effective monitoring, transparency measures and social audit in time bound manner.

(c) The Ministry has taken the following measures for proper implementation of NREGA:

(i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for NREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.

(ii) Payment through institutional accounts of NREGA workers has been made mandatory to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(iii) Instructions have been issued on 7-9-09 directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

(iv) Social audit: Modifications have beep made in the Act on 31-12-08 for laying down the procedures for social audit.

(v) Independent appraisal by professional institutions including IITs and IIMs and Agricultural Universities.

(vi) Independent Monitoring by NLM

(vii) ICT based MIS to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job Cards, employment demanded and allocated, days worked, Muster Rolls, shelf of works, Funds available/ spent and fund to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(viii) Periodic reviews with State Governments.

(ix) National Helpline now being upgraded to ICT

based network of national helpline. Toll free Helpline No. is 1800110707.

(x) To cover gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics have been initiated.

Funds for Rural Development Schemes

1711. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to allocate the funds of rural development schemes directly to the districts and fix the responsibility of the district administration for this work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The central allocation of funds under the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are released as per the programme guidelines. Mostly the Central Funds are released to the District Rural Development Agencies (ORDAs) and Zilla Parishads/Panchayats, but the funds are also released to the State Governments, State Rural Employment Guarantee Fund, State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) and District Water and Sanitation Committees.

Physically Challenged Persons

1712. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically challenged persons in the country;

(b) whether the Government provides any assistance to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Census 2001, there are 2,19,06,769 persons with disabilities in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government provides grants-in-aid to the non-governmental organizations/implementing agencies working for the welfare of the persons with disabilities primarily under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, the scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances and the scheme for implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Under these schemes, Rs. 129.48 crores, Rs. 128.89 crores, Rs. 133.43 crores and Rs. 24.64 crores (till 26-11-2009) have been released to non-governmental organizations/implementing agencies in different States during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Development of Major Ports under NMDP

1713. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) for development of major ports and shipping industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of works so far undertaken in various ports in the country, major port-wise;

(d) the extent to which the capacity of each of such major ports has been increased;

(e) the extent to which major ports and shipping sector of the country are likely to be benefited on completion of said Programme;

(f) the number and name of major ports developed

alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon under NMDP during each of the last three years and the current year, major port-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to modernise and upgrade the security arrangements at major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has formulated a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) for accelerating the development of maritime sector in the country. In the Major Ports, 276 projects covering the entire gamut of activities, namely, construction/upgradation of berths, deepening of channels, equipment upgradation etc, have been identified to be taken up for implementation upto 2011-12. In the shipping sector, the activities covered under the Programme include tonnage acquisition, maritime training, coastal shipping, aids to navigation, ship building and building up of Inland Water Transport (IWT).

(c) In the Port sector, 47 projects have been completed and 71 projects are in progress under NMDP. The Port-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The capacity increase in major ports through implementation of various development projects, including those under NMDP, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) With the implementation of projects under NMDP, the resulting upgradation and modernization of the Port Sector and Shipping Sector will enable benchmarking performance against global standards and will help in attracting investment in the Shipping and Ports sector.

(f) The twelve Major Ports are being developed through the projects identified under the NMDP. Most of the projects under the NMDP are part of the Annual Plan of the Major Ports. The details of plan expenditure on development works. including under NMDP, during the last three years and the current year, port-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(g) The Government cpnstituted a High Powered Committee to review security preparedness of Major Ports and Shipyards. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Ports have taken various security measures like security scanning of containers, equipping CISF units with Dog Squads and Bomb Disposal Units, Access Control in Ports and Shipyards, Introduction of Automatic Surveillance System etc.

Statement-I

Works undertaken under NMDP

(in numbers)

Name of the Major Ports	Projects completed	Work in progress
Kolkata	2	2
Haldia	5	2
Paradip	9	8
Visakhapatnam	4	8
Ennore	2	4
Chennai	1	4
Tuticorin	4	6
Cochin	2	6
New Mangalore	1	6
Mormugao	1	1
Mumbai	2	5
Jawaharlal Nehru	5	11
Kandla	9	8
Total	47	71

Statement-II

Increase of Capacity at Major Ports
(During last three years)

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	Port	Capacity Addition
1	2	3
1.	Kolkata	3.16

1	2	3
2.	Haldia	4.50
3.	Paradip	19.60
4.	Visakhapatnam	7.28
5.	Chennai	6.95
6.	Ennore	3.00
7.	Tuticorin	2.26
8.	Cochin	9.02
9.	New Mangalore	6.20
10.	Murmugao	3.50
11.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port	21.86
12.	Kandla	31.24
	Total	118.57

Statement-III

Expenditure Incurred at Major Ports

(Rs. in crores)

Ports	Expenditure Incurred			
	April to Oct., 2009	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
Kolkata*	25.29	53.64	56.60	71.99
Paradip	35.23	101.47	42.05	23.15
Visakhapatnam	36.21	31.44	37.32	43.80
Ennore	28.11	102.43	34.53	9.57
Chennai	29.98	48.98	46.72	26.07
Tuticorin	117.03	65.12	52.71	29.11
Cochin	116.33	292.90	149.71	72.89
New Mangalore	19.68	30.11	29.25	18.02
Murmugao	11.94	17.52	11.48	20.77
Mumbai	50.94	37.84	29.32	14.55
J.N.P.T.	61.09	48.77	70.29	40.74
Kandla	28.47	58.07	41.39	80.19
Total	1460.30	888.29	601.37	450.85

Note: *Including Haldia and RR Works

Schemes for Agricultural Labourers/Workers

1714. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural labourers/workers in unorganized sector living Below Poverty Line (BPL) at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes/programmes implemented or to be implemented for welfare and upliftment of all agricultural labourers/workers during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of persons benefited by such schemes/programmes during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and scheme/programme-wise?

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised under such schemes/programmes during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and scheme/programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Occupation-wise data of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families is not available.

(b) to (d) With a view to providing death and disability cover to rural landless households, the 'Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana' has been launched on 2nd October, 2007. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is insured. The Central Government bears 50% of the premium of Rs. 200 per year per person and the remaining 50% of the premium is borne by State Government. The benefits under the scheme include Rs. 30,000 in case of natural death; Rs. 75,000 in case of death due to accident or total permanent disability due to accident. In case of partial disability due to accident, the insurance cover would be Rs. 37,500. The children of beneficiaries of AABY studying in classes 9th to 12th standard are eligible to a scholarship @ Rs. 300 per quarter per child. A statement showing State-wise coverage under Aam Admni Bima Yojana and claims settled with amount as on 30-09-2009 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise coverage as on 30-09-2009

Sl. No.	States	Coverage
1.	Maharashtra	9,71,147
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38,00,000
3.	Chandigarh	1,153
4.	Madhya Pradesh	13,64,232
5.	Bihar	5,27,318
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	51,000
7.	Karnataka	2,72,437
8.	Gujarat	3,36,259
9.	Kerala	1,84,862
10.	Uttar Pradesh	6,53,096
11.	Jharkhand	37,546
12.	Chhattisgarh	100
	Total	81,99,150

Claim Settled:

Sl. No.		Numbers	Amount
1.	Claim settled	14,181	47,72,62,500
2.	Scholarships disbursed	52,885	3,17,30,800

Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme

1715. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the elderly men and women living on Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme in Maharashtra during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) whether these pensioners are getting pension regularly since the implementations of this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the increase made in the pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is under State Plan and is being implemented by the State Government. The district-wise number of beneficiaries receiving pension is not maintained in this Ministry. However, total number of beneficiaries receiving pension under IGNOAPS in the State of Maharashtra during the last three year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2006-07	742561
2.	2007-08	778073
3.	2008-09	1027694

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Funds provided to the State of Maharashtra under NSAP for all the Schemes including IGNOAPS and the expenditure reported is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2006-07	22213.91	17005.13
2.	2007-08	20199.06	18629.44
3.	2008-09	31332.25	29844.00

(d) Central Assistance @ Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is provided to the States under IGNOAPS. From 30-9-2008 the State contribution has been increased from Rs. 175 to Rs. 300 per month by Maharashtra. Thus at present an old age pension beneficiary is getting Rs. 500 per month in the State.

[English]

Persons Rendered Jobless Due to Global Economic Recession

1716. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
Dr. K.S. RAO:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of persons who have been rendered jobless in various sectors including organised and unorganised sectors due to global economic recession;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide alternative employment to persons rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to assess the impact of the economic slowdown on employment, the Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted sample surveys during last four quarters covering sectors like textiles, handloom/powerloom, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport, IT/BPO, leather etc. It was found that employment first declined by about 5 lakh during October to December, 2008, then increased by about 2.5 lakh during January to March, 2009 again declined by 1.3 lakh during April-June 2009 and further increased by about 5 lakh during

July to September, 2009. Thus overall estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 1.51 lakh during the last one year period i.e. from October, 2008 to September, 2009.

On the basis of small sample of establishments covered in the last four quarterly surveys in 11 States/ UTs only, the State-wise and organized/unorganized sectors details have not been worked out. A statement giving sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly survey results is enclosed.

(c) The action taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse effect of economic recession include various fiscal and monetary measures including three stimulus packages, implementattion of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled for 50% of wages up to a period of one year and medical benefits in the case of loss of job, schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, skill upgradation and vocational training programmes and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Statement

Sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on four quarterly surveys results

(In Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Changes in employment during			
		Dec, 08 over Sep, 08	Mar, 09 over Dec, 08	Jun, 09 over Mar, 09	Sep, 09 over June, 09
1.	Mining	–0.11	—	—	—
2.	Textiles	–1.72	2.08	–1.54	3.18
3.	Leather	—	–0.33	0.07	–0.08
4.	Metals	–1.06	–0.29	–0.01	0.65
5.	Automobiles	–0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24
6.	Gems and Jewellery	–0.99	0.33	–0.20	0.58
7.	Transport	–0.96	–0.04	–0.01	0.00
8.	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	–0.34	0.26
9.	Handloom/Powerloom	—	0.07	0,49	0.15
	Overall	–4.91	2.76	–1.31	4.97

(–) Not Covered.

Health Hazards in Ship Breaking Industry

1717. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the biggest ship breaking industry in the world;

(b) if so, whether this project is throwing up a potential environment disaster to workers employed in this industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the preventive measures taken by the Government to safeguard the health of such workers/labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. As per the available information adequate safety precautions are being taken in the ship breaking yards. Further the following preventive measures have been taken by the Government to safeguard the health of workers in ship breaking Industry:—

(i) Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) have been identified for different operations carried out in ship breaking yards.

(ii) Government of Gujarat has notified Rule 68-H under the Gujarat State Factory Rules pertaining to Ship Building, Ship repairing and Ship Breaking. It has also established a separate Inspectorate of Factories at Alang headed by the Deputy Director for exclusive enforcement of the relevant provisions of the rules in Ship Breaking Yards. The competent persons are also declared by the Chief Inspector of Factories for the purposes of issuing certificate like Naked Light Testing and examinations of pressure vessels and lifting appliances etc. As a result of Inspection and monitoring by Inspector of Factories, some of the practices being followed in Alang include wet method for removal of asbestos, hot work certification and use of personal protective equipment.

(iii) Workers engaged in removal of asbestos are regularly medically examined by doctors.

[Translation]

Process to Launch it Company

1718. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing process to start a new company in Information Technology (IT) sector in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to frame any rule to check the functioning of the companies;

(c) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As per provision of section 12 of the Companies Act, 1956 a company can be formed for any lawful purpose. For registration/incorporation of a company, the promoter/ applicant is required to comply with the following formalities:

(i) Ascertain availability of name by filing Form IA.

(ii) After the name approval, the applicant to apply for registration of company alongwith Memorandum of Association (MOA) (indicating main objects of the company), Articles of Association (AOA), Form 1 alongwith Form 18 and 32 to the concerned Registrar of Companies.

(iii) Thereafter, tne company is required to pay the fee for incorporation of company and Stamp Duty on MOA as applicable.

(iv) On registration of company, the jurisdictional Registrar will issue Certificate of Incorporation to the company which is the evidence of registration of company. All these formalities are to be done online by logging on MCA'S portal www.mca.gov.in.

(b) Presently there is no proposal in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to frame any rule to check the functioning of the companies. However, the company is

required to file statutory documents under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with the concerned Registrar of Companies.

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

I.T. Employees/Workers Affected by Diseases

1719. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees/workers working in Information Technology sector is suffering from various work related diseases;

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

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

(d) if so, the details and facts thereof alongwith the number of employees/workers suffered from such diseases during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check and control such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the House.

Telephone Connections to Members of TACs

1720. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed for appointment of Members in the Telephone Advisory Committee;

(b) the total number of the Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) all over the country, State-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise;

(c) whether telephone connections have been provided to all the members nominated in Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and SSA-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Nomination of Members in the Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) are approved by Hon'ble MoC and IT.

(b) TACs are normally constituted Telecom District-wise. The information of TACs constituted in various Telecom Circle/Metro Telecom Districts is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The information about the members of TACs and number of members who have been provided telephones is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The some of reasons for non-provision of telephone connection to the members of TAC are as under:

(i) Technical non-feasibile

(ii) Outstanding dues against the members of TAC

(iii) Connection demanded out side the Telecom District for which he is nominated.

(iv) TAC member not interested in Telephone

(v) TAC member appointed recently, cases of installation under process.

Statement-I

Telephone Advisory Committees
(Telecom District-wise List)

Sl. No.	Name of TAC
1	2
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Adilabad
2.	Anantpur (Guntakal)
3.	Chhittoor (Tirupathi)
4.	Kuddapah
5.	East Godavari (RMY)
6.	Guntur
7.	Hyderabad
8.	Karimnagar
9.	Khammam
10.	Krishna (VW)
11.	Kurnool
12.	Medak (Sangareddy)
13.	Mehboobnagar
14.	Nalgonda
15.	Nellore
16.	Nizamabad
17.	Prakasam (Ongole)
18.	Srikakulam
19.	Visakhapatnam
20.	Vizianagaram
21.	Warrangal
22.	West Godavari (Eluru)
	Assam
1.	Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur)
2.	Guwahati (Kamrup)
3.	Jorhat (Sibsagar)
4.	Kokrajhar (Bongaigaon)
5.	Nagaon
6.	Silchar
7.	Tejpur (Sonitpur)
	Bihar
1.	Arrah
2.	Begusarai
3.	Bettiah (W. Champaran)
4.	Bhagalpur
5.	Chapra
6.	Darbhanga
7.	Gaya
8.	Hazipur
9.	Katihar
10.	Khagaria
11.	Kishanganj
12.	Madhubani
13.	Motihari
14.	Munger
15.	Muzaffarpur
16.	Patna
17.	Saharsa

1	2
18.	Samastipur
19.	Sasaram
	Jharkhand
1.	Daltonganj
2.	Dhanbad
3.	Dumka (Deoghar)
4.	Hazaribagh
5.	Jamshedpur
6.	Ranchi
	Gujarat
1.	Ahmedabad
2.	Amreli
3.	Bharuch
4.	Bhavnagar
5.	Bhuj (Kutch)
6.	Godhra (Panchmahal)
7.	Himat Nagar (Sabarkantha)
8.	Jamnagar
9.	Junagarh
10.	Mehsana
11.	Nadiad (Kheda)
12.	Navasari
13.	Palanpur (Banaskantha)
14.	Rajkot
15.	Surat
16.	Surendernagar
17.	Vadodara
18.	Valsad (Bulsad)
	Himachal Pradesh
1.	Hamirpur
2.	Kangra (Dharamshala)
3.	Kullu
4.	Mandi
5.	Shimla
6.	Solan
	Haryana
1.	Ambala
2.	Faridabad
3.	Gurgaon
4.	Hissar
5.	Jind
6.	Karnal
7.	Narnaul (Rewari)
8.	Rohtak
9.	Sonipat
	Jammu and Kashmir
1.	Jammu
2.	Leh
3.	Rajouri
4.	Srinagar
5.	Udhampur
	Kerala
1.	Alleppey
2.	Calicut (Kozhikode)

1	2
3.	Cannanore
4.	Ernakulam
5.	Kottayam
6.	Malappuram
7.	Palaghat
8.	Quilon (Kollam)
9.	Tiruvalla (Pathanamthitta)
10.	Trichur
11.	Trivandrum
	Karnataka
1.	Bangalore
2.	Belgaum
3.	Bellary
4.	Bidar
5.	Bijapur
6.	Chikmagalore
7.	Devangere
8.	Gulbarga
9.	Hassan
10.	Hubli (Dharwad)
11.	Karwar (U. Kannada)
12.	Kodagu (Medikeri)
13.	Kolar
14.	Mandya
15.	Mangalore (D. Kannada)
16.	Mysore
17.	Raichur
18.	Shimoga
19.	Tumkur
	Maharashtra
1.	Ahmedabad
2.	Akola
3.	Amravati
4.	Aurangabad
5.	Beed (Bhir)
6.	Bhandara
7.	Buldana (Khamgaon)
8.	Chandrapur
9.	Dhule (Dhulia)
10.	Gadchiroli
11.	Jalgaon
12.	Jalna
13.	Kalyan
14.	Kohlapur
15.	Latur
16.	Nagpur
17.	Nanded
18.	Nasik
19.	Osmanabad
20.	Panjim (Goa)
21.	Parbhani
22.	Pune
23.	Raigadh (Pen)
24.	Ratnagiri

1	2
25.	Sangli
26.	Satara
27.	Sindhudurg (Kudal)
28.	Solapur
29.	Wardha
30.	Yeotmal
	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Balghat (Mahakoshal)
2.	Betul
3.	Bhopal
4.	Chhatarpur
5.	Chhindwara
6.	Damoh
7.	Dewas
8.	Dhar
9.	Guna
10.	Gwalior
11.	Hoshangabad (Itarsi)
12.	Indore
13.	Jabalpur
14.	Jhabua
15.	Khandwa
16.	Khargone
17.	Mandla
18.	Mandsaur
19.	Morena
20.	Narsinghpur
21.	Panna
22.	Raisen
23.	Rajgarh
24.	Ratlam
25.	Rewa
26.	Sagar
27.	Satna
28.	Seoni
29.	Shahdol
30.	Shajapur
31.	Shivpuri
32.	Sidhi
33.	Ujjain
34.	Vidisha
	Chhattisgarh
1.	Bilaspur
2.	Durg
3.	Jagdalpur (Bastar)
4.	Raigarh
5.	Raipur
6.	Sarguja (Ambikapur)
	North East-I
1.	Agartala (Tripura)
2.	Aizwal (Mizoram)
3.	Shillong (Meghalaya)
	North East-II
1.	Imphal (Manipur)

1	2
2.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
3.	Kohima (Dimapur/Nagaland)
	Orissa
1.	Balasore
2.	Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
3.	Berhampur
4.	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)
5.	Bhuvneshwar
6.	Bolangir
7.	Cuttack
8.	Dhenkanal
9.	Keonjhar
10.	Koraput
11.	Phulbani
12.	Rourkela (Sundargarh)
13.	Sambalpur
	Punjab
1.	Amritsar
2.	Bhatinda
3.	Ferozepur
4.	Hoshiarpur
5.	Jalandhar
6.	Ludhiana
7.	Pathankot
8.	Patiala
9.	Ropar
10.	Sangrur

1	2
	Rajasthan
1.	Ajmer
2.	Alwar
3.	Banswara
4.	Barmer
5.	Bharatpur
6.	Bhilwara
7.	Bikaner
8.	Bundi
9.	Chittorgarh
10.	Churu
11.	Jaipur
12.	Jaisalmer
13.	Jhalawar
14.	Jhunjhunu
15.	Jodhpur
16.	Kota
17.	Nagaur
18.	Pali
19.	Sikar
20.	Sirohi (Abu Road)
21.	Sriganganagar
22.	Swaimadhopur
23.	Tonk
24.	Udaipur
	Tamil Nadu
1.	Coimbatore

1	2
2.	Cuddalore
3.	Dharmapuri
4.	Erode
5.	Karaikudi
6.	Kumbakonam (Kaveri Delta)
7.	Madurai
8.	Nagarcoil
9.	Ooty (Nilgiri/Coonoor)
10.	Salem
11.	Thanjavur
12.	Thirunelveli
13.	Trichy
14.	Tuticorin
15.	Vellore
16.	Virudunagar
	Uttar Pradesh (East)
1.	Allahabad
2.	Azamgarh
3.	Ballia
4.	Banda
5.	Barabanki
6.	Basti
7.	Behraich
8.	Deoria
9.	Etawah
10.	Faizabad
11.	Farrukhabad
12.	Fatehpur
13.	Ghazipur
14.	Gonda
15.	Gorakhpur
16.	Hamirput
17.	Hardoi
18.	Jaunpur
19.	Jhansi
20.	Kanpur
21.	Lakhimpur Khiri
22.	Lukhnow
23.	Mainpuri
24.	Mau
25.	Mirzapur
26.	Orai
27.	Pratapgarh
28.	Rae Bareilly
29.	Shahajahanpur
30.	Sitapur
31.	Sultanpur
32.	Unnao
33.	Varanasi
	Uttar Pradesh (West)
1.	Agra
2.	Aligarh
3.	Badayun
4.	Bareilly

1	2
5.	Bijnore
6.	Bulandshahar
7.	Etah
8.	Ghaziabad
9.	Mathura
10.	Meerut
11.	Moradabad
12.	Muzaffarnagar
13.	Noida (Gautam Budh Nagar)
14.	Pilibhit
15.	Rampur
16.	Saharanpur
	Uttarakhand
1.	Almora
2.	Dehradun
3.	Haridwar
4.	Kotdwar (Srinagar)
5.	Nainital
6.	Uttarkashi
	West Bengal
1.	Asansol
2.	Bankura
3.	Berhampore
4.	Coochbehar
5.	Jalpaiguri
6.	Kharagpur
7.	Kolkata SSA (Hawarah)
8.	Krishna Nagar
9.	Malda
10.	Purulia
11.	Raiganj
12.	Sikkim (Gangtok)
13.	Siliguri
14.	Suri (Birbhum)
	Metro District
1.	Chennai (C)
2.	Chennai (N)
3.	Chennai (S)
4.	Chennai (W)
5.	Delhi (C)
6.	Delhi (E)
7.	Delhi (N-I) Rohini
8.	Delhi (S-I) Bhikaji Cama Place
9.	Delhi (S-II) Nehru Place
10.	Delhi (TY) Laxmi Nagar
11.	Delhi (W-II) JKP
12.	Delhi (W-II) Rajouri Garden
13.	Kolkata (C)
14.	Kolkata (N)
15.	Kolkata (S)
16.	Kolkata (W)
17.	Mumbai (C)
18.	Mumbai (E-I)
19.	Mumbai (E-II)

1	2
20.	Mumbai (N)
21.	Mumbai (S)
22.	Mumbai (W-I)
23.	Mumbai (W-II)
24.	Mumbai (W-III)
25.	New Mumbai

1	2
	Union Territories
1.	Chandigarh
2.	Kavaratti (Lakshadweep)
3.	Pondicherry
4.	Port Blair

Statement-II

Reply to LSUSQ No. 1720 for 30-11-2009 regarding telephone connections to Members of TACs

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of SSA/ TAC	Strength of TAC		No. of members who have been provided Telephone connections
			Status as on	No. of members in TAC	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	31-3-2007	7	6
			31-3-2008	7	6
			31-3-2009	7	6
			upto 15-11-09	Under Process	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	11	7
			31-3-2009	11	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Anantapur (Guntakal)	31-3-2007	13	10
			31-3-2008	16	13
			31-3-2009	16	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Cuddapah	31-3-2007	20	19
			31-3-2008	20	19
			31-3-2009	20	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Chittoor (Tirpathi)	31-3-2007	36	35
			31-3-2008	35	34
			31-3-2009	35	34
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		East Godavari (RMY)	31-3-2007	37	37
			31-3-2008	37	37
			31-3-2009	37	37
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Guntur	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	32	29
			31-3-2009	34	31
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Hyderabad	31-3-2007	40	28
			31-3-2008	50	47
			31-3-2009	57	48
			upto 15-11-09	10	0
		Karimnagar	31-3-2007	14	10
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Khanmam	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	12	10
			31-3-2009	12	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Krishna (VW)	31-3-2007	15	14
			31-3-2008	23	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	23	21
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kurnool	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	9	9
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Medak (Sangareddy)	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	12	11
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Mahaboobnagar	31-3-2007	20	18
			31-3-2008	20	18
			31-3-2009	20	18
			upto 15-11-09	7	0
		Nalgonda	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Nellore	31-3-2007	7	5
			31-3-2008	19	15
			31-3-2009	19	15
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Nizamabad	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Prakasam (Obgole)	31-3-2007	8	6
			31-3-2008	30	28
			31-3-2009	30	28
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Srikakulam	31-3-2007	17	17
			31-3-2008	34	30
			31-3-2009	34	30
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Visakhapatnam	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	31	31
			31-3-2009	35	35
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Vizianagaram	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	21	19
			31-3-2009	26	21
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Warangal	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	19	15
			31-3-2009	19	15
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		West Godavari (Eluru)	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	11	10
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Assam	Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur)	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Guwahati (Kamrup)	31-3-2007	23	13
			31-3-2008	26	21
			31-3-2009	28	24
			upto 15-11-09	11	0
		Jorhat (Sibsagar)	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kokrajhar (Bongaigaon)	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	8	8
		Nagaon	31-3-2007	10	01
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Silchar	31-3-2007	44	44
			31-3-2008	44	44
			31-3-2009	43	43
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Tezpur (Sonitpur)	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	9	9
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bihar	Arrah	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Begusarai	31-3-2007	4	1
			31-3-2008	5	1
			31-3-2009	5	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bettiah	31-3-2007	10	8
			31-3-2008	14	13
			31-3-2009	14	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bhagalpur	31-3-2007	10	5
			31-3-2008	10	5
			31-3-2009	12	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chapra	31-3-2007	20	20
			31-3-2008	38	38
			31-3-2009	38	38
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Darbhanga	31-3-2007	88	62
			31-3-2008	136	133
			31-3-2009	145	94
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Gaya	31-3-2007	20	18
			31-3-2008	24	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	35	33
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Hajipur	31-3-2007	1	1
			31-3-2008	49	41
			31-3-2009	66	41
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Katihar	31-3-2007	22	15
			31-3-2008	30	19
			31-3-2009	30	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Khagaria	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	6	5
			31-3-2009	6	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kishanganj	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Motihari	31-3-2007	9	3
			31-3-2008	31	17
			31-3-2009	38	17
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Munger	31-3-2007	13	12
			31-3-2008	14	13
			31-3-2009	14	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Muzaffarpur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	24	20
			31-3-2009	38	34
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Patna	31-3-2007	38	36
			31-3-2008	71	64
			31-3-2009	80	69
			upto 15-11-09	15	0
		Saharsa	31-3-2007	3	2
			31-3-2008	12	9
			31-3-2009	13	9
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Samastipur	31-3-2007	13	10
			31-3-2008	17	13
			31-3-2009	17	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sasaram	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Madhubani	31-3-2007	124	111
			31-3-2008	142	111
			31-3-2009	142	72
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	31-3-2007	25	22
			31-3-2008	25	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	25	23
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Durg	31-3-2007	19	19
			31-3-2008	18	18
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		(Bastar)	31-3-2007	3	1
			31-3-2008	3	1
			31-3-2009	4	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Raigarh	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sarguja	31-3-2007	11	9
			31-3-2008	11	9
			31-3-2009	12	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Raipur	31-3-2007	27	27
			31-3-2008	27	27
			31-3-2009	27	27
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	31-3-2007	18	16
			31-3-2008	34	31
			31-3-2009	35	32
			upto 15-11-09	10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amreli	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Bharuch	31-3-2007	3	1
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	23	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bhavnagar	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	14	12
			31-3-2009	14	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bhuj	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	4	4
		Godhra	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Himatnagar	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jamnagar	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Junagadh	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	18	15
			31-3-2009	32	30
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mehsana	31-3-2007	11	11
			31-3-2008	20	20
			31-3-2009	20	20
			upto 15-11-09	11	0
		Nadiad (Kheda)	31-3-2007	7	6
			31-3-2008	12	11
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Palanpur	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	2	2
		Rajkot	31-3-2007	17	17
			31-3-2008	17	17
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	6	1
		Surat	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	15	12
			31-3-2009	15	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Surendranagar	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Vadodara	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Valsad	31-3-2007	18	16
			31-3-2008	23	18
			31-3-2009	23	18
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
	Haryana	Jind	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	2	2
			31-3-2009	2	2
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Faridabad	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Rohtak	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Rewari	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Hisar	31-3-2007	16	16
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Karnal	31-3-2007	11	11
			31-3-2008	44	44
			31-3-2009	45	45
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Gurgaon	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Ambala	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	17	16
			31-3-2009	17	15
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sonipat	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	31-3-2007	9	9
			31-3-2008	11	11
			31-3-2009	10	9
			upto 15-11-09	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Solan	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	4	4
			31-3-2009	4	4
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Dharamshala	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	9	0
		Hamirpur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Mandi	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	4	3
			31-3-2009	4	3
			upto 15-11-09	3	0
		Kullu	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	1	1
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	2	1
	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	31-3-2007	25	20
			31-3-2008	25	20
			31-3-2009	25	20
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Jammu	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	8	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	7	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Udhampur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Leh	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Rajouri	31-3-2007	4	3
			31-3-2008	4	3
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
	Jharkhand	Ranchi	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	17	17
			31-3-2009	18	18
			upto 15-11-09	18	18
		Jamshedpur	31-3-2007	15	13
			31-3-2008	15	13
			31-3-2009	15	13
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Dhanbad	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hazaribagh	31-3-2007	18	14
			31-3-2008	20	19
			31-3-2009	20	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Dumka	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	13	9
			31-3-2009	15	9
			upto 15-11-09	15	9
		Daltonganj	31-3-2007	24	22
			31-3-2008	9	8
			31-3-2009	9	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Karnataka	Bangalore	31-3-2007	44	40
			31-3-2008	66	60
			31-3-2009	76	68
			upto 15-11-09	17	4
		Belgaum	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Bellary	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	6
			31-3-2009	7	6
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Bijapur	31-3-2007	14	13
			31-3-2008	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chikmagalur	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	9	9
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Davangere	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Gulbarga	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Hassan	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Hubli	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Kolar	31-3-2007	7	6
			31-3-2008	7	6
			31-3-2009	12	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mandya	31-3-2007	6	5
			31-3-2008	1	1
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kodagu	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	3	3
			31-3-2009	3	3
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		D. Kannada	31-3-2007	16	15
			31-3-2008	26	8
			31-3-2009	35	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mysore	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	17	17
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Raichur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Shimoga	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Tumkur	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	11	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		U. Kannada	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	2	2
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bidar	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	1	1
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Kerala	Trivandrum	31-3-2007	23	23
			31-3-2008	25	25
			31-3-2009	25	25
			upto 15-11-09	11	0
		Quilon	31-3-2007	11	11
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Thiruvalla	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	17	17
			31-3-2009	17	17
			upto 15-11-09	8	0
		Alleppey	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	16	16
			upto 15-11-09	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kottayam	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Ernakulam	31-3-2007	15	15
			31-3-2008	30	28
			31-3-2009	30	28
			upto 15-11-09	14	0
		Trichur	31-3-2007	22	22
			31-3-2008	17	17
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	13	0
		Palghat	31-3-2007	15	15
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	16	16
			upto 15-11-09	10	0
		Kalicut	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	15	13
			31-3-2009	15	13
			upto 15-11-09	9	0
		Malappuram	31-3-2007	22	22
			31-3-2008	24	24
			31-3-2009	24	24
			upto 15-11-09	16	0
		Cannanore	31-3-2007	18	18
			31-3-2008	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	26	26
			upto 15-11-09	7	0
		Kavaratti (Lakshadweep)	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	31-3-2007	14	13
			31-3-2008	27	27
			31-3-2009	33	30
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jabalpur	31-3-2007	18	18
			31-3-2008	18	18
			31-3-2009	43	43
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Gwalior	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	23	23
			31-3-2009	78	75
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Indore	31-3-2007	12	10
			31-3-2008	43	40
			31-3-2009	73	69
			upto 15-11-09	5	4
		Ujjain	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	43	40
			31-3-2009	43	40
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mandsaur	31-3-2007	9	9
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	35	35
			upto 15-11-09	3	0
		Hoshangabad	31-3-2007	11	11
			31-3-2008	11	11
			31-3-2009	28	28
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		(Itarsi)			
		Morena	31-3-2007	34	34
			31-3-2008	29	29
			31-3-2009	73	73
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Ratlam	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	11	11
			31-3-2009	29	29
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Dewas	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	35	35
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Dhar	31-3-2007	25	25
			31-3-2008	25	25
			31-3-2009	25	25
			upto 15-11-09	9	9
		Guna	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	54	52
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Khandwa	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	28	28
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Khargone	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	22	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Betul	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	34	34
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Rewa	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	21	21
			31-3-2009	21	21
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sagar	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	34	34
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Satna	31-3-2007	17	17
			31-3-2008	18	17
			31-3-2009	34	34
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shahdol	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	3	3
			31-3-2009	34	34
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Shajapur	31-3-2007	17	17
			31-3-2008	19	16
			31-3-2009	34	30
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Shivpuri	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	44	44
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Vidisha	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	33	33
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chhatarpur	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	26	26
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Narsinghpur	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chhindwara	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	24	24
			upto 15-11-09	3	0
		Damoh	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	31	31
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jhabua	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	3	3
			31-3-2009	25	25
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mandla	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	22	22
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Seoni	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	16	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sidhi	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Balaghat	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	25	25
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Panna	31-3-2007	1	1
			31-3-2008	1	1
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Raisen	31-3-2007	22	22
			31-3-2008	22	22
			31-3-2009	22	22
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Rajgarh	31-3-2007	1	1
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	21	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	12	9
			31-3-2009	12	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Akola	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	10	10
		Amravati	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Aurangabad	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	17	17
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Beed (Bhir)	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	6	6
		Bhandara	31-3-2007	9	5
			31-3-2008	9	5
			31-3-2009	9	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Buldana	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chandrapur	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	6	6
		Dhule	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	10	8
			31-3-2009	11	9
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Gadchiroli	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	3	3
			31-3-2009	3	3
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Panjim (Goa)	31-3-2007	17	15
			31-3-2008	18	15
			31-3-2009	18	15
			upto 15-11-09	10	0
		Jalgaon	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jalna	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kalyan	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	3
			31-3-2009	7	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kolhapur	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Latur	31-3-2007	11	11
			31-3-2008	11	11
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Nagpur	31-3-2007	9	8
			31-3-2008	9	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	27	23
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Nanded	31-3-2007	9	9
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Nasik	31-3-2007	15	15
			31-3-2008	15	15
			31-3-2009	15	15
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Osmanabad	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Parbhani	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	11	11
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Pune	31-3-2007	15	14
			31-3-2008	19	17
			31-3-2009	20	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Raigad (Pen)	31-3-2007	6	5
			31-3-2008	7	6
			31-3-2009	7	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ratnagiri	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sangli	31-3-2007	7	6
			31-3-2008	8	7
			31-3-2009	9	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Satara	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sindhudurg	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Solapur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	18	18
			31-3-2009	15	15
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Wardha	31-3-2007	9	9
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	9	9
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Yeotmal	31-3-2007	21	21
			31-3-2008	21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	23	23
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	NE-I	Shilong (Meghalaya)	31-3-2007	19	11
			31-3-2008	19	11
			31-3-2009	19	11
			upto 15-11-09	10	0
		Aizwal (Mizoram)	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Agartala (Tripura)	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
	NE-II	Manipur	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Arunachal Pradesh	31-3-2007	16	16
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	16	16
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Nagaland	31-3-2007	2	1
			31-3-2008	2	1
			31-3-2009	2	1
			upto 15-11-09	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	Balasore	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	21	21
			31-3-2009	21	21
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Berhampur	31-3-2007	15	12
			31-3-2008	19	16
			31-3-2009	19	16
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bhubaneshwar	31-3-2007	34	31
			31-3-2008	40	37
			31-3-2009	47	43
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bolangir	31-3-2007	1	1
			31-3-2008	7	6
			31-3-2009	7	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Cuttack	31-3-2007	22	18
			31-3-2008	28	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	34	29
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Dhenkanal	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Keonjhar	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Koraput	31-3-2007	14	11
			31-3-2008	14	11
			31-3-2009	14	11
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Phulbani	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	4	4
			31-3-2009	4	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Rourkela (Sundargarh)	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sambalpur	31-3-2007	18	17
			31-3-2008	20	19
			31-3-2009	20	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Punjab	Amritsar	31-3-2007	17	15
			31-3-2008	17	15
			31-3-2009	17	15
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Bathinda	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chandigarh	31-3-2007	14	13
			31-3-2008	13	10
			31-3-2009	24	20
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Ferozpur	31-3-2007	7	6
			31-3-2008	9	8
			31-3-2009	9	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Hoshiarpur	31-3-2007	22	21
			31-3-2008	23	22
			31-3-2009	23	22
			upto 15-11-09	15	0
		Jalandhar	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	6
			31-3-2009	8	7
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Ludhiana	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Pathankot	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	15	15
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Patiala	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Ropar	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	3	3
			31-3-2009	3	3
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sangrur	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Rajasthan	Ajmer	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Alwar	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Banswara	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Barmer	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	3	3
			31-3-2009	3	3
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bharatpur	31-3-2007	17	17
			31-3-2008	17	17
			31-3-2009	17	17
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Bhilwara	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	17	17
			31-3-2009	17	17
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bikaner	31-3-2007	5	4
			31-3-2008	5	4
			31-3-2009	5	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bundi	31-3-2007	2	1
			31-3-2008	2	1
			31-3-2009	2	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Chittorgarh	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Churu	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Jaipur	31-3-2007	12	10
			31-3-2008	33	31
			31-3-2009	34	32
			upto 15-11-09	14	2
		Jaisalmer	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jhalawar	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jhunjhunu	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jodhpur	31-3-2007	9	8
			31-3-2008	13	12
			31-3-2009	13	12
			upto 15-11-09	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kota	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Nagaur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Pali	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	3	0
		Swaimadhopur	31-3-2007	22	22
			31-3-2008	22	22
			31-3-2009	22	22
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sikar	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sirohi	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sriganganagar	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Tonk	31-3-2007	6	5
			31-3-2008	6	5
			31-3-2009	6	5
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Udaipur	31-3-2007	9	9
			31-3-2008	25	25
			31-3-2009	26	25
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	31-3-2007	16	16
			31-3-2008	33	30
			31-3-2009	39	36
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Coonoor	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Cuddalore	31-3-2007	18	17
			31-3-2008	34	32
			31-3-2009	40	38
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Dharmapuri	31-3-2007	43	42
			31-3-2008	79	78
			31-3-2009	94	93
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Erode	31-3-2007	17	17
			31-3-2008	31	31
			31-3-2009	37	37
			upto 15-11-09	7	0
		Karaikudi	31-3-2007	52	44
			31-3-2008	95	81
			31-3-2009	113	96
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Kumbakonam	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Madurai	31-3-2007	42	38
			31-3-2008	77	69
			31-3-2009	92	82
			upto 15-11-09	9	0
		Nagercioil	31-3-2007	9	8
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Pondicherry	31-3-2007	18	17
			31-3-2008	33	32
			31-3-2009	39	38
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Salem	31-3-2007	25	23
			31-3-2008	45	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	54	51
			upto 15-11-09	10	0
		Thanjavur	31-3-2007	6	5
			31-3-2008	11	9
			31-3-2009	13	11
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Tirunelveli	31-3-2007	22	20
			31-3-2008	39	37
			31-3-2009	47	44
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Trichy	31-3-2007	71	63
			31-3-2008	123	117
			31-3-2009	146	139
			upto 15-11-09	3	0
		Tuticorin	31-3-2007	36	35
			31-3-2008	66	65
			31-3-2009	78	77
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Vellore	31-3-2007	30	32
			31-3-2008	55	50
			31-3-2009	66	60
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Virudhunagar	31-3-2007	6	5
			31-3-2008	11	11
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Uttaranchal	Almora	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	4	4
			31-3-2009	9	0
			upto 15-11-09	4	0
		Dehradun	31-3-2007	7	6
			31-3-2008	9	6
			31-3-2009	17	14
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Hardwar	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
		Nainital	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
		Uttarkashi (New Tehri)	31-3-2007	Nil	Nil
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	5	5
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
		Kotdwar	31-3-2007	Nil	Nil
			31-3-2008	Nil	Nil
			31-3-2009	1	0
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Agra	31-3-2007	26	26
			31-3-2008	21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	26	26
			upto 15-11-09	6	0
		Aligarh	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Badayun	31-3-2007	3	1
			31-3-2008	3	2
			31-3-2009	3	2
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bareilly	31-3-2007	9	9
			31-3-2008	14	13
			31-3-2009	15	14
			upto 15-11-09	5	5
		Bijnore	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	9	9
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Bulandshahar	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	9	6
			31-3-2009	9	6
			upto 15-11-09	1	0
		Etah	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	1	1
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Etawah	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	9	9
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	2	2
		Ghaziabad	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mainpuri	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	7	5
			upto 15-11-09	2	0
		Mathura	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	15	15
			31-3-2009	21	21
			upto 15-11-09	5	0
		Meerut	31-3-2007	5	5
			31-3-2008	18	14
			31-3-2009	20	16
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Muradabad	31-3-2007	22	22
			31-3-2008	26	26
			31-3-2009	26	26
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Muzaffarnagar	31-3-2007	16	16
			31-3-2008	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	6	1
		Noida (Gautam Budh Nagar)	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	4	4
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Pilibhit	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	3	3
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Rampur	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Saharanpur	31-3-2007	10	9
			31-3-2008	14	13
			31-3-2009	13	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Allahabad	31-3-2007	19	14
			31-3-2008	33	25
			31-3-2009	38	28
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Azamgarh	31-3-2007	5	2
			31-3-2008	5	5
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ballia	31-3-2007	Nil	Nil
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	9
		Banda	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Barabanki	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Basti	31-3-2007	16	16
			31-3-2008	16	16
			31-3-2009	16	16
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Behraich	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Deoria	31-3-2007	11	11
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Etawah	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	2	2
			upto 15-11-09	Belongs to UP(W) Circle	
		Faizabad	31-3-2007	17	16
			31-3-2008	17	16
			31-3-2009	21	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Farrukhabad	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Fatehpur	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	4	4
			31-3-2009	4	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Ghazipur	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	8	8
			31-3-2009	8	8
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Gonda	31-3-2007	2	2
			31-3-2008	2	2
			31-3-2009	2	2
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Gorakhpur	31-3-2007	19	19
			31-3-2008	18	18
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hamirpur	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Hardoi	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jaunpur	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	15	14
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Jhansi	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kanpur	31-3-2007	23	20
			31-3-2008	23	20
			31-3-2009	23	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Lakhimpur Khiri	31-3-2007	4	4
			31-3-2008	4	4
			31-3-2009	4	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Lucknow	31-3-2007	30	30
			31-3-2008	48	48

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	49	49
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mau	31-3-2007	8	8
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mainpuri	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	7	3
			upto 15-11-09	Belongs to UP(W) Circle	
		Mirzapur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Orai	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Pratapgarh	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	5	4
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Rae Bareilly	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	15	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shahajahanpur	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	0	0
			31-3-2009	0	0
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sitapur	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sultanpur	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	19	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Unnao	31-3-2007	6	6
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	6	6
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Varanasi	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	20	20
			31-3-2009	20	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	West Bengal	Asansol	31-3-2007	28	28
			31-3-2008	28	28
			31-3-2009	28	28
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Bankura	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Berhampore	31-3-2007	28	28
			31-3-2008	28	28
			31-3-2009	28	28
			upto 15-11-09	5	5
		Coochbehar	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	5	5
		Jalpaiguri	31-3-2007	12	12
			31-3-2008	12	12
			31-3-2009	12	12
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kharagpur	31-3-2007	31	31
			31-3-2008	31	31
			31-3-2009	31	31
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kolkata SSA	31-3-2007	45	45
			31-3-2008	45	45
			31-3-2009	45	45
			upto 15-11-09	1	1
		Krishna Nagar	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Malda	31-3-2007	15	15
			31-3-2008	15	15
			31-3-2009	15	15
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Purulia	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Raiganj	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	14	14
			31-3-2009	14	14
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Sikkim (Gangtok)	31-3-2007	7	7
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Siliguri	31-3-2007	13	13
			31-3-2008	13	13
			31-3-2009	13	13
			upto 15-11-09	5	5
		Suri (Birbhum)	31-3-2007	10	10
			31-3-2008	10	10
			31-3-2009	10	10
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	Chennai Telephones	North Area	31-3-2007	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2008	64	64
			31-3-2009	89	89
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
		West Area	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	19	19
			31-3-2009	29	29
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
		South Area	31-3-2007	Nil	Nil
			31-3-2008	6	6
			31-3-2009	19	19
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
		Central Area	31-3-2007	1	1
			31-3-2008	29	29
			31-3-2009	48	48
			upto 15-11-09	Nil	Nil
	Kolkata Telephones	Kolkata South	31-3-2007	1	1
			31-3-2008	20	20
			31-3-2009	20	20
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kolkata North	31-3-2007	0	0
			31-3-2008	7	7
			31-3-2009	7	7
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kolkata West	31-3-2007	14	14
			31-3-2008	24	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
			31-3-2009	25	25
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Kolkata Central	31-3-2007	3	3
			31-3-2008	25	25
			31-3-2009	30	30
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
	MTNL	Delhi	2006	62	60
			2007	137	128
			2008	137	128
			upto 15-11-09	0	0
		Mumbai	2006	54	46
			2007	93	76
			2008	93	76
			upto 15-11-09	0	0

Housing Facilities to Mines Workers

1721. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide housing facilities to the mines workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of houses constructed alongwith the number of workers benefited under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide loan to mines workers for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Mines managements are granted financial assistance of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 per tenement for construction of Type-I and Type-II houses respectively for constructing and providing accommodation to Limestone and Dolomite Mine (LSDM) and Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore (IOMC) Mines workers on nominal rent under Type-I and Type-II schemes. Besides, Central subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per worker is granted to these mine workers for the construction of individual houses by themselves, who have completed at least one year service with monthly income up to Rs. 10,000, under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007. Year-wise and State-wise details of houses sanctioned/workers benefited under these schemes during last three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 and the current year 2009-10 is as per statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement

State-wise details of Houses Sanctioned and workers benefited under Type-I, Type-II Schemes and Revised Integrated Housing Schemes (RIHS) during the years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 and Current Year 2009-10 (till date)

Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	01	01	Nil	02
Gujarat	Nil	49	Nil	Nil	49
Rajasthan	08	132	243	Nil	383
Orissa	50	57	185	167	459
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	13
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	60	84	Nil	144
Grand Total	58	299	513	180	1050

[English]

Rural Business Hubs

1722. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed a memorandum with Khadi Village Industrial Corporation (KVIC) for implementation of Rural Business Hubs in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages and villagers benefited under the scheme during the last one year alongwith allocation of funds made and incurred, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj and KVIC have signed Memorandurn of Co-operation (MoC) on 4th August, 2008 to work jointly towards the Rural Business Hubs in rural areas by converging the schemes of KVIC. Joint working arrangement will be operational for a period of three years from the date of signing of the MoC. A proposal to establish beekeeping units in Bharatpur district, Rajasthan, is being processed under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of the KVIC. No funds have been released yet.

Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme and Sanitation

1723. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Rural Development has convened a round table meeting on strategies for Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme and Sanitation in the recent past;

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

(c) the further steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Round Table Conference was organized on 21st October 2009 for inviting suggestions and ideas of various eminent persons working in the field of rural drinking water supply and sanitation and State Government officials. The purpose of this conference was to analyze the present strategy and suggest future approach for the two sectors. Such conferences are held occasionally to obtain the feedback of eminent persons from the civil society and State

Government representatives to consider changes, if required, in the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

Ban on Chinese Telecom Equipment

1724. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned the use of Chinese telecom equipment in the country including the border States in view of security reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any meeting with the telecom operators and has given instructions to them not to use Chinese telecom equipment in view of security concerns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of telecom operators thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Government has issued instructions to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) that resources should not be procured from Chinese companies for deployment in the sensitive regions defined as States having international border with China, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Pakistan.

(c) to (e) A meeting was held with telecom operators who expressed concerns over such ban. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

National Child Labour Project

1725. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes/projects alongwith salient features being run for eradication of child labours in the country, programme/project-wise;

(b) the number and names of districts covered under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) at present, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the NCLP throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme. Under the scheme, children withdrawn from Work are enrolled into the special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and health care facilities. At present, special schools are operational in 266 districts. List of the districts is enclosed as Statement. In addition, Government is also implementing the scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations in the districts which are not covered under NCLP.

(c) and (d) Government has proposed expansion of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) to all child labour endemic districts during the XI Five Year Plan.

Statement

Labour Project

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy,

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
			Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon. Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka. Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	15	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal. Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga. Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi. Guna, Shajapur. Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	15	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik. Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Mumbai Suburban.
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Orissa	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sonepur, Jajpur. Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh, Sundergarh.
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota, Baran.

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannuaj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
18.	Uttaranchal	1	Dehradun
19.	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhurn, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore.
20.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
	Total	266	

Constitutions of Committees on BPL

1726. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and terms of reference of the N.C. Saxena Committee constituted in 2009 and Arjansen Gupta Committee constituted in 2007;

(b) whether both the Committees have found that more than half of the population of the country is living below poverty line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Report of the Expert Group under chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena is posted on Ministry's web www.rural.nic.in. Terms of References of the Expert Group are:—

(i) To recommend more suitable methodology to conduct the next BPL Census with simple, transparent and objectively measurable indicators for identification of BPL for providing assistance under the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(ii) To recommend institutional system for conducting survey, processing of data validation and approval of BPL List at various levels.

(iii) To recommend institutional mechanism to address grievances of public on exclusion/ inclusion in the BPL List.

(iv) To briefly look at the relationship between estimation and identification of poor and the issue of putting a limit on the total number of BPL families to be identified.

(v) Any other recommendation to make the

exercise of BPL Census simple and acceptable.

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEDS) under the chairmanship Dr. Arjansen Gupta was constituted by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to examine the problems confronting enterprises in the Unorganized Sector and make appropriate recommendation to provide technical, marketing and credit support to the enterprises. The terms of reference of the Commission are:—

(i) Review the status of unorganized/informal sector in India including the nature of enterprises, their size, spread and scope, and magnitude of employment;

(ii) Identify constraints faced by small enterprises with regard to freedom of carrying out the enterprise, access to raw materials, finance, skills, entrepreneurship development, infrastructure, technology and markets and suggest measures to provide institutional support and linkages to facilitate easy access to them;

(iii) Suggest the legal and policy environment that should govern the informal/unorganized sector for growih, employment. exports and promotion;

(iv) Examine the range of existing programmes that relate to employment generation in the informal/unorganized sector and suggest improvement for their redesign;

(v) Identify innovative legal and financing instruments to promote the growth of the informal sector;

(vi) Review the existing arrangements for estimating employment and unemployment in the informal sector, and examine why the rate of growth in employment has stagnated in the 1990s;

(vii) Sunggest elements of an employment strategy focussing on the informal sector;

(viii) Review Indian labour laws, consistent with labour rights, and with the requirements of expanding growth of industry and services, particularly in the informal sector, and improving productivity and competitiveness; and

(ix) Review the social security system available for labour in the informal sector, and make recommendations for expanding their coverage.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference of the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for the 11th Fiver Year Plan does not include estimation of poverty. However in the Report submitted in August 2009 it is mentioned that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be revised upwards to at least 50%. According to the report on "Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganized Sector" submitted by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) at the end of 2004-05, about 836 million or 77 per cent of the population were living below Rs. 20 per day and constituted most of India's informal economy.

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty at National and State level. The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December 2005, to review the methodology for estimation of Poverty.

Violation of Contracts between Indian and Foreign Companies

1727. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy/ mechanism to check the cases of violation of contracts between Indian and foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of companies against whom action has been taken for

violation of contract during the last three years and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by any foreign company to set up industries in the country or in the Special Economic Zone; and

(d) if so, the details of such foreign companies alongwith the criteria for setting up the industries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Adequate mechanisms are provided within the Indian legal system for enforcement of legal rights arising out of breach of contracts between contracting parties, including, *inter-alia*, the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The contracting parties are free to seek recourse within the legal system for redressal of grievances arising out of breach of contracts, such as arbitration or litigation in the relevant courts, depending upon the provisions laid down in the contract agreement concluded between the parties concerned. Details of breach of contracts, between Indian and foreign companies, are not centrally maintained by this department.

(c) and (d) This department is not aware of any survey made by any foreign company to set up industries in the country or in the Special Economic Zone.

Acquiring Land under NREGA

1728. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is acquiring land of small and marginal farmers under NREGA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered the interest of the farmers in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, whether the Government are considering to withdraw this step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The benefits of works on individual lands as stipulated in para 1(iv) of Schedule of NREG Act have been extended to small and marginal farmers vide Notification dated 22-7-2009. Para 1 (iv) of Schedule I of NREGA as revised from time to time reads as under:

> "Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

(e) There is no proposal under this Ministry to withdraw the provisions as contained in para 1(iv) of Schedule of NREG Act.

Agreement with Tajikistan

1729. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of bi-lateral trade between India and Tajikistan during the last three years, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): The India-Tajikistan bilateral trade during the last three years is as under:

(in US $ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1	2	3	4
2006-07	7.45	8.05	15.50

1	2	3	4
2007-08	12.42	9.69	22.11
2008-09	16.59	17.54	34.13

Source: DGCI and S

Details of bi-lateral trade between India and Tajikistan, item-wise are available on Department's website, www.commerce.gov.in.

[English]

Utilisation of Fund under RSBY

1730. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has failed to full utilise the funds allocated for Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) since Its inception;

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

(c) the name of States where the scheme is being currently implemented alongwith the reasons for non-implementation the such scheme in all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 250 crore was allocated for implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Out of this, Rs. 101.65 crore was utilized. The scheme being Information Technology driven, it took time to stabilize the softwares to actually roll out the scheme in the field.

(c) and (d) The RSBY is being implemented in 20 States/Union Territories, namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and Chandlgarh Administration. However, the Government of Rajasthan has discontinued the scheme. Remaining States except Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are in the process of implementation of the scheme. However, implementation of the scheme is incumbent on the State Government.

[Translation]

Implementation of Backward Regions Grant Fund

1731. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for implementation of Backward Regions Grant Fund to various States including Uttar Pradesh through Zila Panchayats instead of Gram Panchayat;

(b) whether active participation of Gram Panchayat in various schemes of the Panchayati Raj System will be benefited to the three tiers of Panchayats; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels and the Municipalities, are positioned as institutions for planning and implementation under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF). Exception to this is provided to States that are not covered by Part IX of the Constitution. The Panchayats at various tiers can plan and implement projects within their allocation and as per the functions assigned to them through the State laws.

(b) and (c) Under the BRGF, the participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality are to be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee. In planning and implementation of the BRGF, active participation by each Panchayat and Municipality is envisaged so as to ensure that all the

financial resources available in the district are used optimally without delay, diversion, duplication or leakage.

[English]

Implementation of Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996

1732. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulations of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996;

(b) the names of the States where the said Act is already under implementation and those which are yet to implement the same;

(c) whether any sub-group has been constituted for ensuring the implementation of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details and composition thereof alongwith the progress made by it, till date;

(e) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding violation of such Act by various construction companies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State Governments are required to constitute State Advisory Committee, notify State Rules and Implementing/Cess collecting authorities and Constitute State Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board. As per information available, 28 States/Union Territories have constituted State Welfare Board, and 29 States/Union Territories have notified the State Rules as on date. The Status of the implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. 1996 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Whether Rules notified under the Act	Whether Welfare Board constituted	Whether Implementing/ Cess collecting authority notified	Whether State State Advisory Committee constituted	Whether Schemes framed and implemented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
16.	Manipur	Yes	No	No	No	No
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	No	No	No	No
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
19.	Nagaland	No	No	No	No	No
20.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
23.	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
24.	Tamil Nadu**	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	No	No	Yes	No	No
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
31.	Chandigarh	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
33.	Daman and Diu	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
34.	Lakshadweep	No	No	No	No	No
35.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* Schemes framed but yet to be implemented.

**State implementing its own Act.

(c) and (d) No sub-group has been constituted for ensuring the implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. However, a Special Group has been constituted in September, 2004 to monitor the implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The Group is headed by Union Secretary (Labour and Employment) and is holding region-wise meetings with the State Governments. Till now the Group has held 18 such region-wise meetings. With the concerted efforts made by the Group, 28 States/Union Territories have constituted State Welfare Boards till date whereas only 4 States had constituted the Board till October, 2004. Similarly, in October, 2004 only 10 States/Union Territories had notified the State Rules which has risen to 29 States/Union Territories as on date.

(e) and (f) Officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organisation have been declared as Inspectors under the Act to conduct regular inspections of those establishments in respect of which the Central Government is appropriate Government. The details of complaints received, fine imposed and number of prosecution sanctioned/launched is as under:

Year	No. of cases filed under Section 50	No. of cases decided	Amount of Fine imposed by the Director General (Inspection)	Amount of fine recovered	Prosecution proposal sanctioned under Section 47 and 48
2006-07	866	926	Rs. 26,49,000	Rs. 22,57,800	346
2007-08	1494	1351	Rs. 43,56,500	Rs. 25,47,602	643
2008-09	1466	533	Rs. 13,83,500	Rs. 14,68,500	680
2009 (Up to Oct. 2009)	746	141	Rs. 4,47,500	Rs. 5,34,500	356

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

1733. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been set up in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the DDRCs functioning in the States, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which DDRCs are likely to be set up in the districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) District Disability Rehabilitation Centres are set up primarily in the unserved districts of the country. So far 199 DDRCs have been sanctioned, out of which 179 DDRCs have been set up. The State-wise list of these DDRC is given in the statement enclosed. No time frame has been fixed for setting up of DDRCs in the country.

Statement

List of 179 Already Started DDRCS

State	Sl. No.	Name of DDRC
Bihar	1.	DDRC Darbhanga
	2.	DDRC Gaya

State	Sl. No.	Name of DDRC
	3.	DDRC Banka
	4.	DDRC Muzaffarpur
	5.	DDRC Chapra
	6.	DDRC Kishanganj
	7.	DDRC Nawada
	8.	DDRC Jehanabad
	9.	DDRC Samastipur
	10.	DDRC Begusarai
	11.	East Champaran
	12.	Kaimur
	13.	Madhubani
	14.	Bhojpur
	15.	Araria
Chhattisgarh	16.	DDRC Raipur
	17.	DDRC Raigarh
	18.	DDRC Durg
	19.	DDRC Rajnandgaon
	20.	DDRC Jashpur
	21.	DDRC Bastar
Jharkhand	22.	DDRC Ranchi
	23.	DDRC Hazaribag
	24.	DDRC Dumka
	25.	DDRC Jamshedpur
	26.	Dhanbad
Orissa	27.	DDRC Kalahandi
	28.	DDRC Sambalpur
	29.	DDRC Mayurbhani
	30.	DDRC Koraput
	31.	DDRC Phulbani
	32.	DDRC Ganjam
	33.	DDRC Nabrangpur
	34.	Keonjhar
West Bengal	35.	DDRC Jalpaigudi
	36.	DDRC Murshidabad
	37.	DDRC Dakshin Dinajpur
	38.	DDRC 24 Parganas North
	39.	Birbhum
Arunachal Pradesh	40.	DDRC Itanagar
	41.	Tawang
	42.	East Kamang
Assam	43.	DDRC Tezpur
	44.	DDRC Dibrugarh
	45.	DDRC Silchar
	46.	DDRC Karimganj
	47.	Dhubri
	48.	Nagaon
	49.	Jorhat
	50.	Barpeta
Manipur	51.	DDRC Imphal
	52.	Thoubal
	53.	Churachandpur
Meghalaya	54.	DDRC Shillong
	55.	East Garo Hills
	56.	Jantia Hills

State	Sl. No.	Name of DDRC
Mizoram	57.	DDRC Aizwal
	58.	DDRC Lunglei+Lunglit
	59.	DDRC Kolasib+Mamit
Nagaland	60.	DDRC Dimapur
Sikkim	61.	DDRC Gangtok
Tripura	62.	DDRC Agartala
	63.	DDRC Dhalai
	64.	DDRC North Tripura
Haryana	65.	DDRC Rohtak
	66.	DDRC Kurukshetra
	67.	DDRC Sonepat
	68.	DDRC Hisar
	69.	DDRC Fatehbad
Himachal Pradesh	70.	DDRC Shimla
	71.	DDRC Dharamsala
	72.	DDRC Kinnaur
Jammu and Kashmir	73.	DDRC Udhampur
	74.	DDRC Leh
	75.	DDRC Anantnag
	76.	Doda
	77.	Baramulla
Madhya Pradesh	78.	DDRC Balaghat
	79.	DDRC Rewa
	80.	DDRC Sagar
	81.	DDRC Indore
	82.	DDRC Jhabua
	83.	DDRC Gwalior
	84.	DDRC Rajgarh
	85.	DDRC Ujjain
	86.	DDRC Satna
	87.	DDRC Khargaon
	88.	DDRC Khandwa
	89.	DDRC Agar
	90.	DDRC Alote (Ratlam)
	91.	DDRC Jawad
	92.	DDRC Dewas
	93.	DDRC Mandsaur
	94.	DDRC Damoh
	95.	DDRC Shivpuri
	96.	Chindwara
	97.	Guna
	98.	Vidisha
	99.	Sehore
Punjab	100.	DDRC Patiala
	101.	DDRC Sangrur
	102.	DDRC Ferozepur
	103.	DDRC Bhatinda
	104.	DDRC Hoshiarpur
	105.	DDRC Moga
	106.	DDRC Nawanshahr
Uttar Pradesh	107.	DDRC Gorakhpur
	108.	DDRC Mau
	109.	DDRC Gonda
	110.	DDRC Varanasi

State	Sl. No.	Name of DDRC
	111.	DDRC Agra
	112.	DDRC Meerut
	113.	DDRC Allahabad
	114.	DDRC Balia
	115.	DDRC Jhansi
	116.	DDRC Farrukhabad
	117.	DDRC Pilibhit
	118.	DDRC Ambedkar Nagar
	119.	DDRC Raibarielly
	120.	Muzaffarnagar
	121.	Mathura
Uttarakhand	122.	DDRC Tehri Garwal
	123.	DDRC Haridwar
	124.	DDRC Almorah
	125.	DDRC Bageshwar
	126.	Nainital
Andhra Pradesh	127.	DDRC Vishakapatnam
	128.	DDRC Anantpur
	129.	DDRC Karimnagar
Karnataka	130.	DDRC Bellary
	131.	DDRC Belgaum
	132.	DDRC Mangalore
	133.	DDRC Tumkur
	134.	DDRC Gulbarga
	135.	DDRC Mandya
	136.	DDRC Bidar
Kerala	137.	DDRC Kozhikode
	138.	DDRC Thrissur
	139.	DDRC Thiruvananathapuram
Tamil Nadu	140.	DDRC Vellore
	141.	DDRC Thoothukudi
	142.	DDRC Madurai
	143.	DDRC Salem
	144.	DDRC Virudhunagar
	145.	DDRC Kanyakumari
	146.	DDRC Perambalur
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	147.	DDRC Silvassa
Daman and Diu	148.	DDRC Diu
Pondicherry	149.	DDRC Pondicherry
	150.	Karaikal
Andaman and Nicobar	151.	DDRC Port Blair
	152.	Nicobar
Goa	153.	DDRC Panaji
Gujarat	154.	DDRC Surat
	155.	DDRC Jamnagar
	156.	DDRC Ahmedabad
	157.	DDRC Vadodara
	158.	DDRC Rajkot
	159.	DDRC Bhavnagar
	160.	DDRC Surendranagar
	161.	DDRC Nadiad
	162.	DDRC Junagarh
Maharashtra	163.	DDRC Kolhapur
	164.	DDRC Buldana

State	Sl. No.	Name of DDRC
	165.	DDRC Wardha
	166.	DDRC Latur
	167.	DDRC Aurangabad
	168.	DDRC Sindhudurg
	169.	DDRC Dadar/Mahim
	170.	Gondia
Rajasthan	171.	DDRC Ajmer
	172.	DDRC Jodhpur
	173.	DDRC Udaipur
	174.	DDRC Jhunjhnu
	175.	DDRC Bikaner
	176.	DDRC Jaiselmer
	177.	DDRC Tonk
	178.	Jalore
	179.	Pali

Production and Exports of Cashew-Nuts

1734. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of cashew-nuts during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to increase the production, quality and export of cashew-nuts and the outcome achieved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of production of raw cashew-nuts for the last three years and the current year, State-wise are as under:

(000 MT)

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Kerala	67.0	72.0	78.0	75.0
Karnataka	45.0	52.0	56.0	60.0
Goa	27.0	29.0	31.0	30.0
Maharashtra	183.0	197.0	210.0	225.0
Tamil Nadu	56.0	60.0	65.0	68.0
Andhra Pradesh	92.0	99.0	107.0	112.0
Orissa	78.0	84.0	90.0	95.0
West Bengal	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Others	15.0	17.0	18.0	19.0
Total	573.0	620.0	565.0	695.0

Source: Directorate of Cashew-nut and Cocoa Development (DCCD), M/o Agriculture and Cooperation

(b) The Government has taken development measures to increase the cashew production in the various States under National Horticulture Mission and in North-Eastern States under Technology Mission. The new plantation development and replanting old senile and uneconomical cashew gardens with high yielding varieties are the major activities of the States for increasing production.

The Cashew Export Promotion Council (CEPC) undertakes various export promotion programmes like participation in International food fairs, International Conventions and Seminars, sponsoring trade delegations, market surveys, disseminating trade enquiries, market information, publishing statistics and journals, organizing Buyer Seller Meets and implementing schemes for assisting exporters to improve quality of cashew kernels exported etc. under the MDA, MAI, ASIDE and Five Year Plan Schemes of the G.O.I.

There has been a drop in exports of 4.22% in volume and an increase of 31% in Rupee terms during 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08. Due to the prevailing global recession, the exports during the first seven months (April-October) during the current year recorded a decrease of 7.6% in quantity and 9.3% in value compared to the same period during 2008-09.

Projects of AWHO

1735. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of housing projects of Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) in the country; and

(b) the States where such projects are not running and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) has constructed 20,279 houses at various stations in the country. Construction of 3,405 Dwelling Units have also been taken up.

AWHO constructs houses at a particular station based on demand and availability of land. In absence of adequate demand for housing projects form army personnel/availability of land at reasonable rates, such projects have not been taken up in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

Software Exports

1736. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of software exports from the country during the three years;

(b) the details of countries which are importing software from India; and

(c) the steps being taken to boost software exports from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Software exports cannot be quantified. The value of software and services exports from the country during the last three years is given below:

Year	Value of expoort US$ Bn
2006-07	31.2
2007-08	40.4
2008-09	46.3

(Source : NASSCOM)

(b) Major destinations of India's software and services exports during the last three years are as under:

Country	FY 2007 (%) (Approxi.)	FY 2008 (%) (Approxi.)	FY 2009 (%) (Approxi.)
1	2	3	4
USA	61.4	60.0	60.0
UK	17.8	18.5	17.5

1	2	3	4
Continental Europe	12.0	13.0	12.5
Asia Pacific Countries	6.4	7.0	7.5
Rest of World	2.0	2.0	2.5

(Source: NASSCOM)

(c) To enable the Indian ICT product and services firms to overcome the unfavourable global market conditions, Government of India has announced stimulus packages which include following incentives:

(1) Government back-up guarantee to Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC) to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products.

(2) An additional allocation of Rs. 350 crore for export incentive schemes.

(3) To restore Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) rates to those prevailing prior to November, 2008 and extension of the DEPB Scheme till 31-12-2010.

(4) Additional funds of Rs. 1100 crore to be provided for full refund of Terminal Excise Duty/Central Sales Tax.

(5) Refund of service tax on foreign agent commissions of upto 10 per cent of FOB value of exports and refund of service tax on output services while availing of benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme. The notification vide which the DEPB rates were slashed down was withdrawn in January, 2009.

(6) Sun-set clauses for deduction in respect of export profits under sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act being extended by one more year, i.e. for the financial year 2010-11.

(7) Fringe Benefit Tax on the value of certain fringe benefits provided by employers to their employees to be abolished.

(8) Scope of provisions relating to weighted deduction of 150 per cent on expenditure incurred on in-house Research and Development to all manufacturing businesses being extended except for a small negative list.

Incidents of Call Drop on Mobile Phones

1737. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of Call Drops on mobile phones are increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated extent of loss suffered by the subscribers; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to check this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of service providers against the benchmark of less than 3% for call drop rate (Quality of Service Regulations 2005) through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). As per the PMR for the quarter ended March 2009, only 3 out of 146 (2.05%) of Cellular Mobile Service Providers (Licensees) were not meeting the benchmark for Call Drop. The PMR for the quarter ended June, 2009 reveals so that 4 out of 156 (2.56%) service providers are not meeting the benchmark viz. M/s Vodafone in Madhya Pradesh (3.28%) and M/s Dishnet in Assam (3.41%) Jammu and Kashmir (3.63) and North East (4.14). This shows that call drop in most of the networks is within the benchmark of <3% laid down by TRAI and Call drop in not increasing day by day. To capture information about the extent of call drops in the various pockets/areas served by a cell or Based Transceiver Station (BTS), TRAI had been collecting information from service providers about the percentage of cells having more than 3% call drop. As per the information received by the TRAI from the service providers during the month of June 2009, it is seen that in many service areas the call drop in excess of 3% exists in some pockets served by a cell or Bas Transceiver Station (BTS) of the Cellular Mobile Service Providers.

As regards financial loss to customers on account of call drops, the charges are levied to customers upto the duration of the call and rounded to the pulse rate as per his tariff plan which is generally of one minute duration. Since the call drop in most of the networks is generally below 2%, the financial loss to the customers, on an average, would not be considerable. With the per second pulse rate plan being introduced by more and more operators such loss will be negligible.

(c) The Call Drop can happen due to inadequate coverage, interference etc. Further, since the service provider is to ensure coverage in atleast 90% of the District Headquarter/Town bounded by Municipal limits where service has been rolled out, customer moving from coverage area to a non-coverage area may experience call drop. Thus call drop in wireless networks cannot be removed completely.

TRAI has reviewed the Quality of Service regulation recently and notified on 20th March 2009 "The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009" which came into force with effect from 1-7-2009. In these regulations the benchmark for Call Drop Rate has been made more stringent which is < 2% as against 3% earlier. There are pockets/localities where call drop could be a problem due to insufficient coverage, interference etc. To address this issue, TRAI has specified in these new regulations a parameter called " % of worst affected cells having more than 3% Call Drop" enabling the monitoring of the network at cell level by the service providers.

Postal Weight Slab for Postal Envelopes

1738. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the current weight slab for postal envelcpes at minimum charges to increase business.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration to increase the weight slab for postal envelop.

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

Districts Covered under NREGS

1739. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the districts of the country including Arunachal Pradesh have been covered under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) programme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which all districts of Arunachal Pradesh are likely to be covered under NREGS programme alongwith the district-wise details of progress of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Entire rural areas of the country including those of Arunachal Pradesh have been covered under NREGA.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) District-wise performance of NREGA in Arunachal Pradesh so far is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Implementation Status of NREGA in Arunachal Pradesh since its Inception till Oct. 2009

Sl. No.	Districts	Employment Generated (Persondays) (In lakhs)	Central Funds Released (In lakhs)	Expenditure (In lakhs)	Works taken up
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Upper Subansiri	19.47	2955.23	1381.25	917

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Changlang	4.335	504.67	516.29	1081
3.	Lohit	11.42	1010.41	1123.50	151
4.	Anjaw	0.33	92.76	70.68	12
5.	East Kameng	0.24	81.66	63.74	0
6.	East Siang	0.96	87.14	74.80	0
7.	Kurung Kumey	0.58	23.62	55.56	19
8.	Lower Dibang Valley	0.40	47.97	48.19	34
9.	Lower Subansiri	0.14	54.31	9.59	0
10.	Papum Pare	0.89	350.53	175.99	277
11.	Tawang	1.06	319.66	234.34	160
12.	Tirap	1.84	123.30	148.36	85
13.	Upper Dibang Valley	0.07	5.43	11.00	3
14.	Upper Siang	0.27	80.20	24.28	13
15.	West Kameng	0.85	179.46	98.67	106
16.	West Siang	1.20	107.74	82.68	54
	Total	44.07	6024.09	4118.92	2912

Wage Board for Journalists

1740. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Wage Board for revision of wages for working journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Wage Board has submitted its report/recommendations to the Government for implementation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted; and

(e) the manner in which it is proposed to be implemented in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has constituted two Wage Boards, one for Working Journalists and the Other for Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees under Section 9 and 13C respectively, of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 vide notifications dated 24-5-2007. The Wage Boards consists of:

(i) Three persons representing employers in relation to newspaper establishment common to the two wage boards;

(ii) Three persons representing working journalists for Wage Board under Section 9 and three persons representing non-journalists newspaper

employees for Wage Board under Section 13C of the Act.

(iii) Four independent persons common to the two wage boards, one of whom has been appointed as Chairman.

(c) and (d) The Wage Boards have been given three years to submit their reports i.e. by 23rd May, 2010 vide notifications dated 3rd July, 2007.

(e) In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 12 and 13D, the Central Government accepts the recommendations and notifies the same in the Gazette of India for implementation. Prime responsibility for implementation of Wage Boards' Awards lies with State Governments, who are the appropriate Governments for the implementation of the Wage Boards' Awards. However, the Central Government has also constituted a Central Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Labour and Employment Adviser to monitor the implementations of the Wage Boards' Awards in the States/Union Territories.

Cable and Tower Maintenance by BSNL

1741. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has any proposal to outsource cable and tower maintenance operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it will benefit to the BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has no plan to outsource cable maintenance operations. However, it has planned to outsource tower maintenance operations in the country.

(b) As per prevailing practices in BSNL, Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) is in place for second line maintenance of equipment with the network supply vendors. Moreover, it has been decided to outsource the work of diesel filling in remote areas, wherever internal resources are inadequate.

(c) Enhanced efficiency in maintenance of Base Transceiver Station (BTS) sites.

Funds for Social Awareness Programmes

1742. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a), whether the Government has provided funds to States/UTs including Gujarat for various social awareness programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, especially to Gujarat;

(c) the areas selected under these parogrammes;

(d) the funds sanctioned/released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the total number of applications received from various Non-Government Organisation in this regard; State/UT-wise; and

(f) the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during the said period NGO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment does not implement any scheme especially meant for social awareness programmes.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Employees Working in Media Industry

1743. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in media organisations/industry in the country who have been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, State-wise; and

(b) the total number out of them contributing regularly toward Employees Provident Fund, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Details of employees working in media organisations/industry who have been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and who are contributing regularly are given, State-wise as per Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of employees working in media organisations/ industry who have been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

Sl. No.	State/Region	Total No. of members covered	No. of Subscribers contributing regularly
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23,123	21,738
2.	Bihar	3,134	3,134
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,361	1,340
4.	Delhi	8,489	7,494
5.	Goa	5,120	3,401
6.	Gujarat	5,176	3,053
7.	Haryana	881	512
8.	Himachal Pradesh	372	372
9.	Jharkhand	1,502	951
10.	Karnataka	5,138	4,509
11.	Kerala	15,294	14,664
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,860	3,860
13.	Maharashtra	49,760	40,607
14.	N-E Region	3,349	3,329
15.	Orissa	3,848	1,749
16.	Punjab	5,611	5,364
17.	Rajasthan	3,249	3,249
18.	Tamil Nadu	18,986	18,273
19.	Uttarakhand	597	311
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12,999	12,178
21.	West Bengal	4,698	4,174
	Total	1,76,547	1,54,262

Core Sector Status to SEZ

1744. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give core sector status to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers to enable them to get easier access to fund at cheaper rates;

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

(c) the details of financial implication arising out of this decision for the Government and SEZ developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on 9th September, 2009 treating exposure of banks for the development etc. of SEZs as infrastructure lending.

Death of Workers under NREGS

1745. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports regarding the death of workers on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) As per the information available in this Ministry, one death case of the job card holder viz. Mrityunjoy Ruidas of Tarakeshwar Block in Hoogly District of West Bengal has been reported. In addition, two death cases have been reported in Burdwan district of West Bengal during the current year. In Chhattisgarh, one death case of NREGA worker has been reported in 2006-07, 10 cases in 2007-08, 12 cases in 2008-09 and 10 cases in 2009-10 (upto October, 2009). In Karnataka, one case of death of NREGA worker has been reported in 2006-07, one case in 2007-08 and 3 cases in 2008-09. No death case has been reported by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The State Governments have paid compensation to each of the legal heirs of the deceased workers. Complete information in this regard is being collected from all the State Governments and UT Administrations.

[Translation]

Patents of Foodgrains

1746. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the patents has been granted/to be granted to the foodgrain crops produced in India specially red rice of Rohru, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In accordance with Section 3 (i) of the Patents Act, 1970, plants and animals in whole or any part thereof, seeds, varieties and species are not patentable.

[English]

Investment in Telecom Sector

1747. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Equity investments in the Telecom Sector dropped sharply during April-October, 2009;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such drops in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Department of Telecommunications does not maintain data on Private Equity investment. However, actual Foreign Direct Investment inflow in the Telecom Sector during April-October 2008 was to the tune of Rs. 8,924 crore, which has increased to Rs. 9,815 crore during April-September 2009 itself.

Welfare Measures for Disabed Persons

1748. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is moving ahead with its plan to amend the persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 to bring it in conformity with the UN Convention and to improve the lot of the disabled for availing various welfare measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the suggestions of the State Governments have also been invited in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The proposed amendments, *inter-alia*, broadly cover provisions relating to addition of Autism and Multiple

disability as disabilities, universal design, reasonable accommodation, inclusive education, including provision of various facilities in this regard. The amendments also include measures for affirmative action and non-discrimination etc. Details of the proposed amendments have been placed on the website of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

The Ministry has circulated the draft of proposed amendments to Persons with Disability Act, 1995 alongwith an Explanatory Note to All State Governments/ Union Territories to offer their views/comments on the proposed amendments.

Irregularities Reported in the Schemes

1749. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities/misappropriation of funds have been reported in any of the schemes under the Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the action taken by the Government against the defaulting officials?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Nokia SEZ in Tamil Nadu

1750. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have been observed in the functioning of the Nokia SEZ in Tamil Nadu with regard to the objective of promoting exports and creating employment opportunities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) for the year ended March, 2007 on Performance Audit on Union Government—Indirect Taxes, *inter alia*, raised certain issues pertaining to M/s. Nokia Telecom SEZ in Tamil Nadu over achieving positive NFE by domestic supplies and duty foregone on inputs used in exempt products cleared in DTA etc.

DTA supply of Information Technology Agreement items and notified Zero duty telecom or electronic items or any other items as may be notified by the Central Government is counted towards exports as per the provisions of SEZ Rules 2006.

Programme for Tobacco Farmers

1751. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch programmes to wean tobacco farmers away from growing tobacco and to offer alternative livelihood to people engaged in bidi rolling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Tobacco Board has been asked to formulate a rehabilitation package for FCV tobacco farmers for shifting to alternate crops, on a pilot basis. On the other hand, Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated action for providing vocational training to beedi workers in following courses/trades according to the local needs as alternate source of livelihood. So far, training courses have been started in 7 Regions as follows:

Sl. No.	Region	States	Place	Name of the Course
1.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Kengeri	Stitching Salwar Kameez
2.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	Solapur	Dress-making, Embroidery and Beauty Parlour courses

Sl. No.	Region	States	Place	Name of the Course
3.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	(i) Ajmer	Cutting and Tailoring Course
			(ii) Tonk	—do—
			(iii) Beawar	—do—
			(iv) Karauli	—do—
			(v) Nasirabad	—do—
			(vi) Bundi	—do—
			(vii) Kota	—do—
			(viii) Silora	—do—
			(ix) Sujangarh	—do—
4.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Salwar Suit and Blouse designing and stitching
5.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Tailoring
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Tailoring
7.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	(i) Cuttack	Electrician, Fabrication, Automotive Repair, Tailoring and Garment manufacturing
			(ii) Kendrapara	—do—
			(iii) Jharsuguda	—do—
			(iv) Khurda	—do—
			(v) Sambalpur	—do—

Import of Seafoods

1752. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ASEAN agreement includes import of seafoods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of local fishing community and equip them with advanced technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The India—ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement includes India's offer for tariff concessions on certain fisheries products and no tariff concessions on certain fisheries products. Complete lists of India's and ASEAN countries' offers are available at http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international ta indasean.asp.

(c) Many fisheries products are protected by India under the Trade in Goods Agreement. Key fisheries products such as Trout, Sole, Tuna, Herring, Cod, Sardine, Mackerel, Hilsa, Dara, Seer, Profret, Cuttlefish, Shrimp, Prawn, Crab, Lobster, processed Tuna, Caviar,

etc. have been placed by India under the Exclusion (Negative) List where no tariff concessions are available to ASEAN countries. Under the Agreement, safeguard measures including imposition of safeguard duties and reversion to tariffs prevalent on 1st January 2010 can be invoked by India, when needed.

The following measures are being taken to equip the fishing community with advanced technology:

(i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Development of Marine Fisheries, Infra-structure and Post Harvest Operations" Government of India provides financial assistance to the coastal fishermen for the motorized traditional crafts.

(ii) For safety of fishermen at sea, Government of India provides kit consisting of direction finder (GPS), communication equipment and depth finder (Echo sounder).

(iii) For intermediate class of fishing vessels (about 18 mts. length), Government of India provides subsidy upto Rs. 6.00 lakh.

(iv) To promote fuel efficient and environment friendly fishing practices, Government of India provides 30% cost of LPG kit used for propulation.

Import of Coal

1753. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of coal imported by Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC), State Trading Corporation (STC) and other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Commerce during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any specific criteria is being followed for the import of coal by MMTC, STC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Details of coal imported by MMTC Ltd., STC Ltd. and PEC Ltd. and the criterion being followed by them are as under:—

MMTC Limited

Thermal Coal

Year	Quantity (MMT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	2.20	733.12
2007-08	2.70	763.31
2008-09	3.90	1939.70

MMTC makes all imports of Thermal coal through Global Tendering Process.

Coking Coal

Year	Quantity (MMT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	1.10	686.16
2007-08	1.10	643.26
2008-09	0.98	556.49

Coking Coal is imported against Long Term Contract with the Australian suppliers based on the price, terms and conditions finalised by the Empowered Joint Committee of Steel Authority of India Ltd and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd with the Australian suppliers of Coking Coal.

STC Limited

Details of quantities of coal imported and supplied to following organisations hy STC Limited:—

(Quantity: Lakh MTs/Value Rs. in crores)

Organisation	Year	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4
NTPC	2005-06	19.00	700.00

1	2	3	4
	2006-07/08	50.00	1900.00
	2008-09	82.22	5416.00
Balasore Alloys Limited	2008-09	0.64	67.39
Ispat Industries Ltd.	2008-09	2.30	422.40
Balaji Coke Industries Pvt. Ltd.	2008-09	7.69	133.81

STC also supplied/supplying imported coal to following State Electricity Boards/Corporation where either the buyer or the supplier filing Bill of Entry:_

(Quantity: Lakh MTs/Value Rs. in crore)

Organisation	Year	Quantity	Value
Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	2008-09	4.63	342.00

Criterions followed are in accordance with the specific requirement of the buyer. In the case of procurement on behalf of NTPC, STC is the tenderer. In the case of other State Electricity Boards, STC is a bidder. For private parties like Balasore, Ispat and Balaji etc. the same is done on back to back basis.

PEC Limited

(Quantity: Lakh MTs/Value Rs. in crore)

Year	Quantity (MT in lakh)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	5.34	134.25
2007-08	6.27	183.76
2008-09	15.67	1033.00

The supplies were made to both buyers in private sector and public sector/Government utilities. Supplies were based on specific indents received from the customers and in respect of Public Sector/Government utilities, PEC participated in tenders floated by the buyers as one of the competing bidders.

Surrendering of Telephone Connections

1754. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding surrendering of landiine telephone connections being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country;

(b) if so, the number of said connections surrendered so far during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which the target of achieving the teledensity in the country is likely to be affected; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by BSNL and MTNL to check the surrendering of telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, surrender of land line telephone connection is being monitored, analyzed and studied by BSNL regularly at different levels. BSNL has conducted study regarding surrendering of land line telephone connections through IMRB Internationals, a reputed organization, in December 2008.

MTNL has its own internal analysis and mechanism by way of feedback form from subscribers who have surrendered their landline telephone connection.

(b) The details of numbers of surrendered connections including disconnection due to non-payment during the last three years and the current year, state-wise/ circle-wise is placed in the enclosed Statement. The main reason for surrender of land line is due to large scale induction of mobile phones in the country.

(c) The teledensity in the country is not likely to get affected as the same has been offset by increase in mobile connections.

(d) Following steps have been taken by BSNL and MTNL to check the land line surrendered.

— Aggressive marketing of land line connections.

— Providing broad band connections alongwith land line and introduction of Value Added Services on broad band services.

— Upgradation of new technology switches to IP based next generation network through which more attractive services can be provided.

— Providing rent rebate/installment options to non-payment disconnected numbers.

— More effective public grievance system for the redressal of complaints.

— Introduction of more attractive tariffs.

— Introduction of PTV, video gaming and Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) etc to MTNL landline customers.

— Improvement of Quality of Service.

— Improved customer care and bill payment facilities.

Statement

Landline telephone connections surrendered in BSNL and MTNL including disconnection due to non-payment Circle-wise during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of Circle/ Metro Distt.	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Oct. 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	15,129	8,562	6,209	2,183
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,35,506	6,27,489	5,47,306	2,43,401
3.	Assam	41,005	85,774	94,372	27,586
4.	Bihar	1,21,993	49,372	36,183	15,435
5.	Chhattisgarh	25,289	33,768	40,042	21,907
6.	Gujarat	3,77,432	3,74,659	3,08,475	1,32,272

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	1,48,685	1,34,414	1,52,756	77,971
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37,877	55,155	49,972	23,380
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,198	57,965	33,060	19,873
10.	Jharkhand	44,868	20,660	44,744	12,085
11.	Karnataka	3,81,174	4,25,350	3,81,777	1,87,503
12.	Kerala	1,55,608	1,91,260	2,67,606	1,25,478
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,512	1,65,179	1,62,980	99,246
14.	Maharashtra	4,48,298	5,70,189	7,47,158	3,32,652
15.	North East-I	18,229	8,972	10,068	7,222
16.	North East-2	12,400	35,371	10,288	5,999
17.	Orissa	84,285	76,414	1,67,074	42,784
18.	Punjab	3,26,954	2,50,842	2,00,763	98,392
19.	Rajasthan	1,67,341	1,53,068	1,61,154	72,540
20.	Tamil Nadu	3,95,834	4,75,146	4,34,832	2,06,678
21.	Uttarakhand	32,848	27,360	39,416	19,528
22.	Uttar Pradesh East	1,76,656	1,29,167	64,175	40,987
23.	Uttar Pradesh West	1,71,235	1,16,113	56,140	23,880
24.	West Bengal	99,966	1,30,435	1,18,242	1,22,784
25.	Kolkata Telephones	1,01,096	1,04,185	62,725	47,150
26.	Chennai Telephones	1,22,867	1,02,849	1,15,664	57,243
	Total (BSNL)	**42,16,285**	**44,09,718**	**43,13,181**	**20,66,159**
MTNL					
	Delhi	92593	70326	86083	47079
	Mumbai	140531	138562	110078	57420
	Total (MTNL)	**233124**	**208888**	**196161**	**104499**
	Total (BSNL and MTNL)	4449409	4618606	4509342	2170658

[Translation]

Central Employment Guarantee Council

1755. DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate entrusted to the Central Employment Guarantee Council;

(b) the details of suggestions/recommendations made by the said Council since its inception for effective implementation of the schemes meant for rural development; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Section 10(1) of NREGA provides for constitution of the Central Employment Guarantee Council. The Council shall perform and discharge the following functions and duties, namely:

1. Establish a central evaluation and monitoring system;
2. Advise the central government on all matters concerning the implementation of this act;
3. Review the monitoring and redressal mechanism from time to time and recommend improvements required;
4. Promote the widest possible dissemination of information about the schemes made under this act;
5. Monitoring and implementation of this act;
6. Preparation of annual reports to be laid before Parliament by the Central Government on the implementation this act;
7. Any other duty of function as may be assign to it by the Central Government.

(b) The suggestions made by the members of the Central Council mainly relate to intensification of IEC activities for awareness generation, positioning of adequate staff at all levels alongwith their training, strengthening social audit and grievance redressal system, convergence of NREGA with other Rural Development programmes, enhancement of administrative expenses, review of NREGA guidelines, setting up of District Ombudsman and evaluation of NREGA.

(c) In order to implement the suggestions/recommendations made by the members of Central Council in its various meetings held so far, the Ministry has taken the following steps:—

(i) Administrative expenditure limit under NREGA has been enhanced from 4% to 6% to meet the expenditure on IEC activities and for deployment of dedicated staff with the implementing agencies.

(ii) Orders dated 7-9-2009 have been issued by the Ministry directing all State Governments to set up District Ombudsman for redressal of grievances in a time-bound manner.

(iii) Social Audit instructions have been notified vide Notification dated 31-12-2008.

(iv) Guidelines have been issued for convergence of NREGS with Rural Development programmes of Ministries of Environment and Forests, Agriculture, Water Resources, Departments of Land Resources, Programmes of Department of Rural Development such as PMGSY and SGSY.

(v) Evaluation study of NREGA has been commissioned to NSSO.

[English]

Impact of SEZ Projects

1756. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in the country are getting adversely affected by the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/ sponsored any study on the impact of SEZ projects on farmers, traders, industrialists and consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether any modifications' amendments are being proposed in the SEZ Act, 2005 in view of the public resentment and agitation against it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. As per the current policy, the Board of Approval does not approve any SEZs, where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

(c) and (d) The studies commissioned by the Department of Commerce have indicated that the new generation SEZs could create local area impact in terms of direct employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life, human development facilities (such as for education, healthcare) etc.

(e) and (f) In view of reply as at (a) and (b), do not arise.

Stimulus Package to Labour Intensive Sectors

1757. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out another stimulus package for labour intensive sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the impact of the previous stimulus package;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the fiscal and non-fiscal measures taken by the Government to help the labour intensive sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Government announced three stimulus packages on December 7, 2008, January 2, 2009 and February 16, 2009 (In the Interim Budget for 2009-10) to provide support to the industries impacted by economic slowdown. These industries include the labour intensive industries.

The measures to stimulate domestic demand *inter-alia* include reduction in ad valorem CENVAT duty, incentives to the housing sector with a view to give a boost to affordable housing, and sector specific initiatives. Further, a set of measures were announced for enhancing the flow of funds to the MSE sector.

The various measures to support exports include interest subvention of 2% for pre and post shipment export credit for identified labour intensive industries, additional allocation for export intensive schemes, additional funds towards providing guarantee by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporations (ECGC) and enhancements of duty draw back benefits on certain identified exportable items.

In addition, RBI has taken a number of steps to reduce the cost of credit and improve liquidity for the industry such as reduction of the Repo rates, reverse Repo rates, Cash reserve ratio etc.

The impact of various measures taken by the Government is visible in the improved performance of the industrial sector in the last two quarters as given below:

Growth rates of Index of Industrial Production

2008-09			2009-10		
April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.
5.3	4.7	0.8	0.5	3.9	9.1

Capacity of Major Ports

1758. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the achievements made regarding capacity increase of major ports are short of the targets fixed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Committee to review the development of major ports projects in the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to achieve the target in remaining part of the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the total aggregate capacity of major ports is expected to increase from 504.75 Million Tonnes to 1016.55 MTPA. Capacity addition is planned through construction of new berths/terminals, mechanization of existing berths and productivity improvement measures. The capacity addition during the first two years of Eleventh Plan is 70.22 MTPA. As against a target of 512.00 MTPA for Eleventh Five Year Plan in addition to the capacity of 70.22 MTPA already created several projects have been identified for award in the current Five Year Plan which are expected to add more than 400 MTPA to the capacity of the ports.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Progress of the projects being implemented by ports is being monitored by the Ministry on a regular basis.

Task Force on IT

1759. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a Task Force/High Powered Committee on Information Technology (IT) and its related services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations of the said Task Force/High Powered Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) A Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in the country was set up vide Order dated 11-8-2009 of the Department of Information Technology. The Chairman, Co-Chairman and all the members of the Task Force are from the Industry/ Industry Associations. The mandate of the Task Force is to make recommendations on the following;

1. Strategies to augment the growth of the IT software and IT enabled services sector in the context of global developments.

2. Steps needed to accelerate domestic demand for Electronics hardware products, IT and IT enabled services.

3. Steps needed to boost domestic manufacturing in Electronics hardware sector.

The Task Force is expected to submit its report by the end of November, 2009.

Evaluation of NIRD

1760. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to further strengthen the institute by starting off Campus Centres in more States including Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad has evaluated the training performance of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and has observed that the Institute has delivered through its numerous training programmes and research studies. The study showed more than eighty per cent satisfaction levels among the trainees. It was found that there were 'perceptible behavioural changes' because of learning through training. The study also emphasized increased adoption of group discussions as a pedagogical technique.

(c) and (d) The NIRD has two Regional Centres viz. NIRD-North-Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati and another NIRD-Eastern Regional Centre at Patna. The establishment of a NIRD-Centre for Rural Employment and Livelihood Studies at Jaipur during 2009-2010 has been approved by the Executive Council of NIRD. Currently, there are no plans to start more off campus Centres in other States, including Kerala.

Cruise Shipping Policy

1761. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Cruise Shipping Policy;

(b) whether the Government has identified various ports for developing passenger-cum-cruise terminals for cruise vessel;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of such ports, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which such policy is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The salient features of Cruise Shipping Policy are conducive fiscal regime, development of facilities at Ports, connectivity through rail, road transport, air and metro, quick completion of immigration formalities, hassle free custom clearance and proper waste disposal system ensuring a cleaner ocean.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Cochin Port in Kerala, New Mangalore Port in Karnataka, Chennai and Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu and Mormugoa Port Trust in Goa are developing dedicated passenger cum-cruise terminals for cruise vessels. With regard to non-major ports, as per Indian Ports Act, 1908, these ports are under the jurisdiction of respective Maritime States.

(d) The Government has already approved the cruise shipping policy for implementation in the country.

[Translation]

Relation of Indian Languages with Employment

1762. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the link between Indian languages and employment is continuously becoming weak;

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

(c) whether it is necessary to link the Indian languages with employment so that the benefit of development may reach all the countrymen; and

(d) if so, the immediate steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Review of Spectrum Pricing

1763. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to review spectrum pricing in the countty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Committee for "Allocation of Access (GSM/CDMA) Spectrum and Pricing" has submitted its report. Government has sought recommendations of TRAI on the Report of the Committee.

(c) Government will take decision in the matter after receipt of TRAI recommendations.

[Translation]

Waiting Lists for Telephone Connections

1764. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waiting lists for Landline telephone connections in the country is increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status in this regard, State-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise; and

(c) the time by which the entire backlog is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No Madam, the waiting list for Landline telephone connections in respect of BSNL is not increasing day by day.

As on date there is no waiting list for landline connection in MTNL.

(b) State/circle-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise status of waiting list for landline telephone as on 31-10-2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The generation of wait list is a continuous process as new registration for telephone connections are added every month to the waiting list. About 80% of the wait list existing as on 01-04-2009 has been cleared. BSNL has planned to clear the current waiting list progressively by the end of March 2010 subject to techno-commercial feasibility, on alternative technologies.

Statement

Circle-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise status of waiting list for landline telephone connection as on 31-10-2009

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of SSA	Waiting list
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicbar	Port Blair	12
		Total	**12**
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	70
3.		Ananthpur	254
4.		Chittor	208
5.		Cuddapah	31
6.		East Godavari	1540
7.		Guntur	4082
8.		Hyderabad	7281
9.		Karimnagar	150
10.		Khammam	16

1	2	3	4
11.		Krishna	188
12.		Kurnool	61
13.		Mahaboobnagar	244
14.		Medak	135
15.		Nalgonda	190
16.		Nellore	81
17.		Nizamabad	11
18.		Ongole	20
19.		Srikakulam	391
20.		Vishakhapatnam	438
21.		Vizianagaram	184
22.		Warangal	350
23.		West Godavari	28
		Total	**15953**
24.	Assam	Bongaigaon	0
25.		Dibrugarh	0
26.		Jorhat	0
27.		Kamrup	7
28.		Nagaon	7
29.		Silchar	6
30.		Tezpur	308
		Total	**328**
31.	Bihar	Ara	63
32.		Bhagalpur	35
33.		Chhapra	0
34.		Darbhanga	2259
35.		Gaya	902
36.		Katihar	312
37.		Motihar	1431
38.		Munger	9
39.		Muzaffarpur	1790
40.		Patna	200
41.		Saharsa	35
42.		Sasaram	989
		Total	**8025**
43.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0
44.		Bilaspur	0
45.		Durg	0
46.		Raigarh	0
47.		Raipur	7
48.		Sarguja	14
		Total	**21**
49.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1515
50.		Amreli	67
51.		Bharuch	133
52.		Bhavnagar	57
53.		Bhuj	56
54.		Godhra	57
55.		Himmatnagar	34
56.		Jamnagar	60
57.		Junagadh	148
58.		Mehsana	0

1	2	3	4
59.		Nadiad	576
60.		Palanpur	239
61.		Rajkot	361
62.		Surat	4632
63.		Surendranagar	51
64.		Vadodara	659
65.		Valsad	526
		Total	**9171**
66.	Haryana	Ambala	0
67.		Faridabad	850
68.		Gurgaon	45
69.		Hisar	85
70.		Jind	0
71.		Karnal	0
72.		Rewari	74
73.		Rohtak	0
74.		Sonipat	0
		Total	**1054**
75.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	1560
76.		Hamirpur	180
77.		Kullu	164
78.		Mandi	321
79.		Shimla	0
80.		Solan	45
		Total	**2270**
81.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1018
82.		Leh	974
83.		Rajouri	1877
84.		Srinagar	566
85.		Udhampur	0
		Total	**4435**
86.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	0
87.		Dhanbad	0
88.		Dumka	0
89.		Hazaribag	0
90.		Jamshedpur	35
91.		Ranchi	0
		Total	**35**
92.	Karnataka	Bangalore	10990
93.		Belgaum	580
94.		Bellary	20
95.		Bidar	0
96.		Bijapur	698
97.		Chikmangalore	13
98.		Chitradurga	805
99.		Dharwad	436
100.		Gulbarga	193
101.		Hassan	841
102.		Karwar	0
103.		Kodagu	707
104.		Kolar	964
105.		Mandya	446

1	2	3	4
106.		Mangalore	1792
107.		Mysore	55
108.		Raichur	179
109.		Shimoga	41
110.		Tumkur	6
		Total	**18766**
111.	Kerala	Alappuzha	521
112.		Calicut	2541
113.		Ernakulam	1401
114.		Kannur	1249
115.		Kollam	3001
116.		Kottayam	1807
117.		Malapuram	3916
118.		Palakkad	835
119.		Pathanamthitta	677
120.		Thiruvanantha-puram	2931
121.		Thrissur	1413
		Total	**20292**
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0
123.		Betul	0
124.		Bhopal	15
125.		Chhatarpur	0
126.		Chhindwara	0
127.		Damoh	0
128.		Dewas	0
129.		Dhar	0
130.		Guna	0
131.		Gwalior	0
132.		Indore	725
133.		Itarsi	0
134.		Jabalpur	150
135.		Jhabua	0
136.		Khandwa	0
137.		Khargone	0
138.		Mandla	0
139.		Mandsaur	0
140.		Morena	0
141.		Narsinghpur	0
142.		Panna	0
143.		Raisen	0
144.		Rajgarh	0
145.		Ratlam	0
146.		Rewa	0
147.		Sagar	0
148.		Satna	0
149.		Seoni	0
150.		Shahdol	0
151.		Shajapur	0
152.		Shivpuri	0
153.		Sidhi	0
154.		Ujjain	28
155.		Vidisha	0
		Total	**918**

1	2	3	4
156.	Maharashtra	Ahmedabad	1100
157.		Akola	134
158.		Amravati	86
159.		Aurangabad	575
160.		Beed	0
161.		Bhandara	12
162.		Buldhana	5
163.		Chandrapur	9
164.		Dhule	0
165.		Gadchiroli	3
166.		Goa	5438
167.		Jalgaon	257
168.		Jalna	172
169.		Kalyan	7659
170.		Kolhapur	1320
171.		Latur	0
172.		Nagpur	[illegible]
173.		Nanded	2913
174.		Nashik	267
175.		Osmanabad	5
176.		Parbhani	0
177.		Pune	8830
178.		Raigad	0
179.		Tatnagiri	2292
180.		Sangli	0
181.		Satara	55
182.		Sindhudurg	707
183.		Solapur	[illegible]
184.		Wardha	17[illegible]
185.		Yeotmal	0
		Total	**32457**
186.	North East-I	Meghalaya	0
187.		Mizoram	20
188.		Tripura	0
		Total	**20**
189.	North East-II	Arunachal Pradesh	0
190.		Manipur	3
191		Nagaland	0
		Total	**3**
192.	Orissa	Balasore	41
193.		Bolangir	[illegible]
194.		Cuttack	28
195.		Dhenkanal	139
196.		Ganjam	36
197.		Kalahandi	0
198.		Koraput	5
199.		Mayurbhanj	0
200.		Phulbani	0
201.		Puri	64
202.		Sambalpur	0
203.		Sundergarh	35
		Total	**385**

1	2	3	4
204.	Punjab	Amritsar	0
205.		Bhatinda	12
206.		Chandigarh	65
207.		Ferozepur	103
208.		Hoshiarpur	0
209.		Jalandhar	37
210.		Ludhiana	83
211.		Pathankot	7
212.		Patiala	9
213.		Ropar	0
214.		Sangrur	0
		Total	**316**
215.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	15
216.		Alwar	80
217.		Banswara	0
218.		Barmer	13
219.		Bharatpur	0
220.		Bhilwara	29
221.		Bikaner	0
222.		Bundi	0
223.		Chittorgarh	0
224.		Churu	0
225.		Jaipur	33
226.		Jaisalmer	0
227.		Jhalawar	0
228.		Jhunjhunu	0
229.		Jodhpur	19
230.		Kota	0
231.		Nagaur	0
232.		Pali	0
233.		Sawaimadhopur	10
234.		Sikar	189
235.		Sirohi	0
236.		Sriganganagar	12
237.		Tonk	7
238.		Udaipur	0
		Total	**407**
239.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	596
240.		Cuddalore	118
241.		Dharmapuri	0
242.		Erode	0
243.		Karaikudi	8
244.		Kumbakonam	0
245.		Madurai	399
246.		Nagercoil	315
247.		Nilgiris	0
248.		Pondicherry	81
249.		Salem	100
250.		Tanjore	0
251.		Tirunelveli	0
252.		Trichy	1449
253.		Tuticorin	0

1	2	3	4
254.		Vellore	316
255.		Virudhunagar	68
		Total	**3450**
256.	Uttaranchal	Almora	0
257.		Dehradun	100
258.		Haridwar	0
259.		Kotdwar	0
260.		Nainital	68
261.		Uttarkashi	0
		Total	**168**
262.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Allahabad	14
263.		Azamgarh	0
264.		Bahraich	0
265.		Ballia	0
266.		Banda	0
267.		Barabanki	25
268.		Basti	0
269.		Deoria	0
270.		Faizabad	0
271.		Farrukhabad	0
272.		Fatehpur	11
273.		Ghazipur	0
274.		Gonda	0
275.		Gorakhpur	0
276.		Hamirpur	0
277.		Hardoi	67
278.		Jaunpur	0
279.		Jhansi	8
280.		Kanpur	34
281.		Lakhimpur Kheri	0
282.		Lucknow	269
283.		Mau	0
284.		Mirzapur	0
285.		Orai	0
286.		Pratapgarh	0
287.		Raebareilly	5
288.		Shahjahanpur	30
289.		Sitapur	0
290.		Sultanpur	0
291.		Unnao	102
292.		Varanasi	0
		Total	**565**
293.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Agra	0
294.		Aligarh	0
295.		Bareilly	0
296.		Bijnor	0
297.		Badaun	0
298.		Bulandshahar	0
299.		Etah	0
300.		Etawah	0
301.		Ghaziabad	0
302.		Mathura	0

1	2	3	4
303.		Meerut	0
304.		Muradabad	0
305.		Muzaffarnagar	0
306.		Mainpuri	0
307.		Noida	0
308.		Pilibhit	0
309.		Rampur	0
310.		Saharanpur	0
		Total	**0**
311.	West Bengal	Asansol	3534
312.		Bankura	0
313.		Berhampore	599
314.		Coochbehar	0
315.		Gangtok	0
316.		Jalpaiguri	0
317.		Kharagpur	2747
318.		Kolkata	6159
319.		Krishnanagar	0
320.		Malda	0
321.		Purulia	0
322.		Raiganj	18
323.		Siliguri	0
324.		Suri	0
		Total	**13057**
325.	Kolkata	Kolkata	0
		Total	**0**
326.	Chennai	Chennai	237
		Total	**237**
		BSNL Total	132345

[English]

Registration of Boats by MMD

1765. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) is empowered to register boats above 20 metres only; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Union Government in this regard and to make the owners entitled for diesel subsidy, insurance and other benefits to those boats also less than 20 metres?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Principal Officers and Surveyors-in-charge of MMDs are notified registrars of ships in their respective jurisdiction and in particular with reference to fishing boats. These registrars have been notified to register deep sea fishing vessels which are boats of over 20 meters only as defined under the guidelines issued by Ministry of Agriculture, Depart of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

(b) For fishing vessels less than 20 meters in length, a total of 127 registrars across the country have been notified on 24-6-2009. As regards subsidy for diesel, insurance and other benefits, the Government has taken to following steps:—

(i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) "Development of Marine fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations" Government of India provides rebate on HSD oil used by the motorized fishing boats below 20 meter length. The rebate is equivalent to 50% of the sales tax relief granted by the State on HSD oil for the fishing purposes. However, Central assistance is limited to Rs 3.0 per litre with a

capacity of 500 litre per boat rer active fishing moth. The rebate is admissible to the boats registered before 10th Plan and owned by fishers of BPL categories. The scheme is being implemented through States/UTs.

(ii) Under the CSS "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" fishermen are covered under the group accident insurance with an annual premium of Rs. 28 per fishermen equally shared by the Central and the State Governments. The benefits include Rs. 1,00,000 in case of death/total permanent disability and Rs. 50,000 on partial disability due to an accident.

(iii) In order to provide assistance to the fishermen during the lean season (fishing ban period) saving cum relief component has also been implemented by the Government of India under CSS "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen". The fishermen contribute Rs. 600 over a period of 9 months while an equivalent amount is contributed by the Centre as well as State Government. Hence the total amount of Rs. 1800 is disbursed back to the fishermen in equal instalment of Rs. 600 each during the 3 lean months.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Deposits from EPF

1766. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been incidents of heavy withdrawals of deposits by employees from the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) due to economic slowdown; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of amount withdrawn during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The details of withdrawal cases/amount disbursed during each of the last three years is given below:

Year	Withdrawal cases received during the year	Claims settled	Amount disbursed (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	36,26,206	29,35,349	8,526.04
2007-08	40,09,341	32,63,204	9,798.78
2008-09	46,59,330	37,94,761	11,681.05

Hence, it can be seen that the increase in withdrawal cases/amount disbursed for the year 2008-09 as compared to the previous years is within normal limits.

The Region/State-wise details of withdrawals during each of the last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

EPF Payments made to Outgoing Members

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Region	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh-Hyderabad	344.49	314.11	583.49

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh-Guntur	187.68	198.22	196.11
3.	Bihar	42.13	55.76	68.47
4.	Chhattisgarh	62.63	50.84	67.92
5.	Delhi-North	292.64	376.24	369.48
6.	Delhi-South	245.97	286.58	397.13
7.	Goa	50.57	61.84	71.87
8.	Gujarat-Ahmedabad	319.19	357.13	443.80
9.	Gujarat-Baroda	274.36	283.05	383.02
10.	Haryana	324.66	389.63	559.82
11.	Himachal Pradesh	51.02	59.19	76.27
12.	Jharkhand	53.44	53.80	70.95
13.	Karnataka-Bangalore	563.63	772.27	910.54
14.	Karnataka-Mangalore	240.72	270.83	297.79
15.	Kerala	345.38	397.61	446.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	277.00	327.64	318.67
17.	Maharashtra-I (Bandra)	694.02	993.02	1,064.94
18.	Maharashtra-II (Thane)	600.26	632.25	822.58
19.	Maharashtra-Nagpur	279.20	319.50	375.14
20.	Maharashtra-Pune	410.44	502.15	604.42
21.	N.E. Region	60.82	76.91	89.54
22.	Orissa	115.96	154.16	165.41
23.	Punjab-Chandigarh	229.21	266.37	317.47
24.	Punjab-Ludhiana	186.87	216.60	251.39
25.	Rajasthan	226.92	247.63	293.99
26.	Tamil Nadu-Chennai	528.78	602.34	743.70
27.	Tamil Nadu-Coimbatore	296.60	344.34	434.34

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Tamil Nadu-Madurai	169.69	189.77	217.46
29.	Uttarakhand	50.43	50.79	77.48
30.	Uttar Pradesh	466.92	94.11	375.81
31.	West Bengal-Kolkata	431.47	334.67	449.72
32.	West Bengal-Jalpaiguri	102.93	119.45	135.68
	Total	8,526.04	9,798.78	11,681.05

[English]

Setting Up of Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras

1767. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras in all Panchayats of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aim and objectives and mandate for setting up of such Kendras;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to check the online tracking system of wages evolved by the department of posts under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in the country;

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

(e) the number of complaints regarding payment of wages under NREGS received by the Government after introduction of said system in various States and the action taken by the Government on such complaints so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Construction of Bharat Nirman, Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act vide Notification dated 11-11-2009.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Rural Development has developed web enabled MIS which also captures the information regarding disbursement of wages through accounts of NREGA workers.

(e) Payment of wages to NREGA workers through their accounts in post office/banks has been made mandatory by making an amendment in para 31 of Schedule-II of the Act vide Notification dated 19-2-2009. After issue of the notification, 35 complaints relating to payment of wages have so far been received in the Ministry. These complaints have been sent to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

[Translation]

Manufacturing of Metro Coaches

1768. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has started the manufactring of standard gauge metro coaches;

(b) if so, the number of metro coaches allotted to it and manufactured during the last three years;

(c) the manufacturing cost of a single Metro coach; and

(d) the annual capacity of BEML to manufacture metro coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Manufacturing of a total number of 342 standard gauge metro coaches was awarded to a consortium consisting of BEML, Rotem, Mitsubishi Corporation and MELCO during the last three years. Out of 342 Standard Gauge metro coaches, the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) awarded 192 cars and the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) awarded 150 cars. The consortium has manufactured 52 Standard Gauge cars in last three years. Besides, 40 broad gauge metro cars have also been manufactured and assembled on job contract basis.

(c) The manufacturing cost of a single metro coach being supplied to DMRC is Rs. 7.11 crore after exclusion of taxes and duties, which have been exempted. The manufacturing cost of a single metro coach being supplied to BMRC is Rs. 11.14 crore which includes taxes and duties.

(d) Presently, the annual capacity of BEML to manufacture metro cars is 144 metro cars per annum. However, the capacity is being enhanced to 216 metro cars per annum, which will fructify by the end of this year.

[English]

Revival Package for HSL

1769. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is pending with the Union Government regarding rehabilitation-cum-revival package for Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be cleared;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend such package for other shipyards and major ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria/ policy adopted for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government has studied the proposals of the State in-depth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (f) proposal for Rehabilitation-cum-Financial Restructuring of Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh is at an advanced stage of consideration by the Government of India and a decision is expected to be taken by the Government shortly. The Rehabilitation-cum-Financial Restructuring proposal of HSL is specific to HSL only.

[Translation]

Residential Educational Facilities for Mentally Retarded Children

1770. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of mentally retarded children in the country;

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

(c) whether there is a lack of adequate residential educational facilities for such children in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate residential educational facilities for the mentally retarded children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Survey specifically to ascertain the number of mentally retarded children in the country has not been conducted.

(c) to (e) Residential education facility is generally not encouraged for children with mental retardation because the children with mental retardation are encouraged to live with their families and attend the

neighborhood regular school. Nonetheless, under the Scheme of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, grants-in-aid are released to non-governmental organizations for running residential schools for the mentally retarded children in the country. Besides, through National Trust, school readiness scheme called Aspiration is supported for early intervention programme for children upto 6 years of Age. In addition, residential centres all across the country are also being supported under Samarth Scheme.

[English]

Encroachment of Defence Lands

1771. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large acreages of defence lands are under encroachment or illegal occupation in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is suffering a lot in financial as well as strategic terms due to such encroachments; and

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken to evict the encroached lands?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Some defence land under the management of various authorities is under encroachment or illegal occupation. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Any encroachment of defence lands is liable for removal and also for payment of damage charges as per the law. Hence loss caused, if any, is recoverable.

(d) The action for eviction of the encroached lands is taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and Cantonments Act, 2006.

Statement

State-wise Details of Encroachment or Illegal Occupation of Defence Lands

Sl. No.	State	Area under Encroachment (In Acres)	Area under Illegal Occupation (In Acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1.641	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	667.291	—
3.	Arunachal pradesh	36.300	—
4.	Assam	627.982	—
5.	Bihar	456.461	5.102
6.	Chandigarh	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	144.552	—
8.	Delhi	107.4657	74.14
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—
10.	Goa	4.05	—

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat	306.6359	—
12.	Haryana	678.876	319.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87.6461	76.56
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	721.149	1.339
15.	Jharkhand	70.120	—
16.	Karnataka	59.4098	—
17.	Kerala	1.4215	—
18.	Lakshadweep	—	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	204.3580	1376.506
20.	Maharashtra	2214.80244	162.82
21.	Manipur	—	—
22.	Meghalaya	15.6167	—
23.	Mizoram	—	—
24.	Nagaland	—	—
25.	Orissa	45.313	—
26.	Pondicherry	—	—
27.	Punjab	364.0748	147.58
28.	Rajasthan	327.766	1146.266
29.	Sikkim	—	—
30.	Tamil Nadu	86.0620	—
31.	Tripura	—	—
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2786.586	788.35
33.	Uttarakhand	18.83489	—
34.	West Bengal	404.494	—

Slow Down in Leather Industry

1772. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deterioration of leather industry due

to slow down in the economy and lack of infrastructural facilities has led to shifting of artisans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and remedial measures taken by the Government to salvage the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the slow down in the global economy has adversely affected the exports of leather products from India during six months of the financial year 2009-10. However, the slow down in the global economy and lack of infrastructural facilities have not affected the leather artisans to that extent and no shifting of artisans has been reported because the domestic market is served by micro, small and medium enterprises where in large number of artisans are involved. During the 11th Five Year Plan period, the Central Government has approved Rs. 1237.52 crores under the "Indian Leather Development Programme" (ILDP) aiming towards infrastructure development, capacity building, human resource development, investment promotion and addressing environmental issues for the leather industry. Interventions at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Alwar in Rajasthan; Patiala in Punjab; and Athani in Karnataka under the sub-scheme "Support to Artisans" having an allocation of Rs. 40 crores under ILDP aiming towards providing livelihood support to the artisans by providing design support to improvise their designs as per the changing trends in fashion and marketing support have started. Skill development placement linked training programme at Agra, Kanpur, Chennai and onsite (in factories) have started under the sub-scheme "Human Resource Development" having an allocation of Rs. 60 crores. Research and Development support for the saddlery industry is also being provided. The Central Government has established another branch of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) with Central assistance of Rs. 96.69 crores in Fursatganj in Uttar Pradesh and is establishing 3 more branches of FDDI at Chennai, Kolkata and Rohtak with Central assistance of Rs. 96.69 crores each. Further, a training institute is being established in Madhya Pradesh with Central assistance of Rs. 24.85 crores. There is also a provision of Rs. 10 crores for up-gradation of the FDDI branch at Noida. In order to make the Indian leather industry compatible to meet environmental and pollution norms, an allocation of Rs. 200 crores has been provided under the sub-scheme, "Environment Initiatives" and assistance to 5 Common Effluent Treatment Plants in the State of Tamil Nadu have been provided in order to attain Zero Liquid Discharge. The Central Government is also providing assistance for infrastructure for establishment of a Leather Complex (Tannery) in Andhra Pradesh and a Footwear Complex in Tamil Nadu. Under the sub-scheme, "Integrated Development of Leather Sector" assistance for technology up-gradation, modernization and establishment of leather units is being provided. An allocation of Rs. 300 crores under the sub-scheme, "Development of Leather Parks" to provide assistance for infrastructure towards development of leather parks has also been provided.

Sale of Children due to Poverty

1773. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been incidents of selling of children due to object poverty;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents that have come to the notice of the Government during the last one year;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop such incidents; and

(d) the amount of assistance being provided by the Government to the organizations who which come forward to provide shelter to such children alongwith the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No such information is available.

(c) The initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for combating trafficking of women

and children for commercial sexual exploitation is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) For the victims of trafficking Ujjawala a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, has been launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 04-12-2007. The financial assistance granted to the NGO upto 08-09-2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched newly Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme with the objective to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, in the country. The Scheme also provides preventive, statutory and care and rehabilitation services to vulnerable children. The Scheme is implementing through the State Governments/UT Administrations, Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) from the current financial year 2009-10. The budget allocation under the Scheme for the current financial year is Rs. 60 crores out of which Rs. 3 crore has been released to CIF, Mumbai for implementation of childline services in the country.

Statement-I

Initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation

The MWCD runs Shelter based homes, such as Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims. The Schemes provides for shelter, food, clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

UJJAWALA—A new scheme for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is being implemented since 2008-09. The Scheme provides for setting up of special homes and provision of rescue cost, counseling to overcome psychological trauma, medical care, legal aid, education, vocational training, networking with various stakeholders, reintegration including cross border repatriation.

Certain amendments are proposed to Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, focus on traffickers and make punishments more stringent for them, prevent revictimization of victims and to make its implementation more effective.

The Ministry has constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India with members from Central Ministries, State Governments which are important source, transit or destination points; prominent NGOs working in this area, international organizations etc. The Committee discusses topical issues with regard to trafficking and is a forwn for discussing areas of concern and sharing of best practices.

The MWCD in collaboration with National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and other agencies organizes training workshops for various stakeholders. A number of manuals have also been developed for various stakeholders.

The MWCD had formulated a National Plan of Action to combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in 1998. However, since it was felt that an Integrated Plan of Action for Trafficking is required which takes into account trafficking for various purposes such as sexual exploitation, child labour, bonded labour etc. efforts are on to finalize such an Integrated Plan of Action for trafficking.

Statement-II

Statement showing details of Project Sanctioned under Ujjawala Scheme during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organisation	Funds Released (1st Instalment)	2nd Instalment
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	People Environmental and Action for Community Education H. No. 2-29, Kashavani Singaram, Ghatkesar, Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	10,62,450	
2.	Sri Venketeswara Mahila Mandali, D. No. 5-8-11/3, Brodiepet, Guntur-522002, Andhra Pradesh	74,925	
3.	Gram Vikas, H. No. 16-31/1 Vidyanagar Road, Sathupalli Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh-507303	10,35,450	
4.	Hyderabad City Women's Welfare Council, S.S. Nagar, Gahsiguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	10,62,450	
5.	Society to Help Rural Empowerment and Education Yaradodi Village and Post, Kadiri Mandal 515591, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	8,95,050	
	Assam		
6.	North East Rural Welfare Society, Doboka Town, Chowdhar Nagar, P.O. Doboka-782440, Nagaon, Assam	6,48,225	
7.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, 29, P.B. Road, P.O. Rehabari, Gauhati-781008	5,87,137	
8.	Juluguti Agragami Mahila Samiti, Village and P.O. Jaluguti, District Morigaon, Assam	6,32,475	
9.	Unice Socio-Eco Cultural and Educational Forum, Hailakandi Town, W. No. 4 C/o, Assam X-ray Clinic, P.O. Hailakandi, District Hailakandi, Assam	74,925	
10.	Dikrong Valley Environment and Rural Development Society, Vill. No. 1, Barpathar, P.O. Gosaibari, District Lakhimpur, Assam	74,925	
11.	North Eastern Budhist Cultural Association, Niz Kodomoni, P.O. Boiragimath, Dibrugarh, Assam-786003	74,925	
12.	Karimganj Saptha Barna Welfare Organisation, Village Najarguri, P.O. Eraligool, District Karimganj, Assam	74,925	

1	2	3	4
13.	Pragati Social Development Organisation, Kakodoga, P.O. Namkhatowal, Golaghat, Assam-785626	5,97,312	
14.	Aarohan Rehabilitation and Training Institute, Gauhati, Assam	74,925	
15.	Gramin, Madhupur, Bishwnath Chariali, Distt. Sonitpur, Assam	74,925	
16.	Bahumudhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity, Noor Nagar. P.O. Herapati, Via Haibargaon, Distt. Nagaon, Assam	10,35,450	
17.	Global Organisation for Life Development (Gold), Pub-Sarainia, Ist Byelane (W) House No. 14, Guwahati-3, Assam	10,35,450	
	Karnataka		
18.	Sarvodaya Service Society Sdlaghatta Road, Vijayapura-Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	9,63,450	
19.	Sneha Edn. and Dev. Society, H. No. 23, Shivanandnaga 14. R, 2nd Main Road, Gamanagatti Road, Hubli, Dharwad, Karnataka	9,63,450	
20	Sree Veerabhadra Swamy Education Society Susheel Building, 7th Cross, S.S. Puram, Tumkur-572102, Karnataka	9,63,450	
21.	Shri Hanuman Seva Sameethi, K.H.B. Colony Solapur Road, Bijapur-586103, Karnataka	9,63,450	
22.	Sri Veerabhadra Swamy Education Society, Susheel Building 7th Cross. S.S. Puram. Tumkur-572102, Karnataka	9,63,450	
23	Mahadevi Tai Mahila Vidyavardhak Sangh, Aland Colony, Aland Road, Gulbarga Distt. Karnataka	9,63,450	
24.	Basava Karya Samithi, Shed No. C-2, Industrial Estate, Gandhi Gunj, Bidar-585403, Karnataka	9,63,450	
25.	Vidyaranya Education Development, Mandur, Virgonagar (Via) Bangalore East, Bangalore-560049	9,63,450	
26.	Surabee Mahila Mandali, Door No. 313, 34D Mian, Ist Cross, S. Nijalingappa, Bhadavani, Devangera, Karnataka	6,32,475	
27.	Sunitha Welfare Association, Door No. 87, KHB Colony, Devangera, Karnataka	6,32,475	
28.	Shri Shakti Association(R) Guttur Post, Harihar, Devangere, District Karnataka	6,32,475	
29.	Self Employment Training Centre and Rural Development Society, HUDCO Colony, 3rd Cross, Gadag-582103, Karnataka	6,32,475	

1	2	3	4
30.	Seva Trust for the Blind, 1st Main Road, Maruthi Nagar, Ranebennur, Haveri, Karnataka	5,97,712	
31.	Sri Maitri Association, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi, Devanera, Taluk District, Karnataka	6,32,475	
32.	Sri Shranajyoti Vidya Samsthe, Harchenal, KHB Colony, Solapur Road, Talkoti, Bijapur, Karnataka	6,32,475	
33.	Siddeswara Rural Development Society, Tajamala Adamed Building, Chickpet Road, Hiryur, Chitradurga District, Karnataka	74,925	
34.	Sri Mukkaneshwara Educational Trust, Bellary Trust, Vithward, Guggarahatti, Bellary-583102, Karnataka	74,925	
35.	Supreme Vidya Samsthe, Near I.B. Saraf Building behind Venktesh Talkies, Hunagund, Bagalkot District, Karnataka	6,48,228	
36.	Shri Sagameshwara Educational Society, Gulbarga, Karnataka	74,925	
37.	Annapurna Association Chintamani Nagar Harihar, Kodagu District, Karnataka	19,26,900	9,63,450
38.	Sri Hoysala Vidya Smste ®, Neralge Village, Devangere Talum and Distt. Karnataka	74,925	
39.	I.D.A.R.Y. (Integrated Institute for Development Agriculture and Rural Youth) GR Desai Building, Haveri District, Karnataka	749.25	
40.	Society for Education and Economic Development (SEED), Anumanthappa, Mudagakar Building, Opp. Europ Tailor, Koppal Town and Distt. Karnataka	10,35,450	
41.	Integrated Development Organisation, Goduti Nagar, Gulbarga, Karnataka	74,925	
	Kerala		
42.	Society for Integrated Development of Rural People, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	5,87,137	
43.	Cheru Resmi Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	74,925	
	Maharashtra		
44.	Shrikrishna Mahila Balkalyan and Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal Dhule Tal. and Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	85,500	
45.	Indira Mahila Balkalyan and Apang Punarvashan Vikas Mandal, Kapadane, Dhule, Maharashtra	85,500	

1	2	3	4
46.	Jagoi Mata Krishi Gramin Vikas Sevabhavi Sanstha Nandurbar Tal, and Distt. Nandurbar, Maharashtra	85,500	
47.	Patel Bahu Uddeshia Shikshan Sanstha Kondhali, Katol, Nagpur District, Maharashtra	9,79,200	9,79,200
48.	Samta Sanjivani Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, at P.O. Tiruka TQ. Jalkot Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	9,79,200	
49.	Shri Sai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Vishal Nagar, Balaji Sadan, Latur, Maharashtra	9,79,200	
50.	Magas Janseva Samiti, C/o Badame Complex Shivaji Chowk, Barshi Road, Latur 413531	10,24,875	
51.	Bhavna Education Society, Vishal Nagar, Balaji Sadan, Latur, Maharashtra	74,925	
52.	Rushikesh Mahila Vikas Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, N-1, B, Bhakti Nagar, CIDCO, Pride B Wine Flat No. 3, Plot No. 255-57, Aurangabad Distt. Maharashtra	74,925	
53.	Late Prayagbai Gavan Sevabhavi Mahila Mandal, Anand Nagar Udgir, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	74,925	
54.	Renukadevi Mahila Mandal, Kharosa, TQ. Ausa, Distt., Latur, Maharashtra	74,925	
55.	Jijamata Mahila Paryawaran and Pradushan Nirmulan Sanstha, at Udaynagar Colony, Udgir, TQ. Udgir, Distt., Latur, Maharashtra	74,925	
56.	Srawasti Bauuddeshiya Sanstha Srawasti Hospital, Main Road, Manora TQ. Manora, Distt. Washim, Maharashtra	74,925	
57.	Rashtramata Jijau Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shanstha, C/o Khanpure Vidharthi Vastigrah, Naldurg Road, Tuljapur Distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra	74,925	
58.	Jyotiba Bhakat Mandal, Tal. Madha, Distt. Solapur, Maharashtra	74,925	
59.	Rescue Foundation, Plot No. 39, behind Our Lady Church, Kandiwali West Mumbai-67	9,10,800	
60.	Madumati Mahila Mandal, Bastupure Nagar, Chamle Niwas, Latur, Maharashtra	10,35,450	
61.	Dhyan Probodhani Vidhya Mandal, Plot No. 39, Tal. Sindkheda, Distt. Dhule, Deshemukh Nagar, Maharashtra	10,35,450	

1	2	3	4
62.	Lokmanya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Balaji Nivas, Harkare, Nagar, Udgir-413517, District Latur, Maharashtra	74,925	
63.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, C/o Swadhar Mahila Vastigrah, Sudarshan Colony, Indira Nagar, Latur-413531, Maharashtra	6,21,900	
64.	Mother Teressa Samajik Vikas Mandal, Priyadarshini Chowk, Khadgao Road, Latur, Maharashtra	74,925	
65.	Star Multipurpose and Technical Education Society, Minara Road, Near Chitra Talkies, Gandhibagh, Nagpur, Maharashtra	74,925	
	Manipur		
66.	Centre for Development Activities, Wangjing, Thoubal Distt., Manipur	9,79,200	9,79,200
67.	Institute for Community Action and Resource Dev. K. Thaimdawi Village Dsikul Block, Distt. Senapati, Manipur	9,79,200	
	Nagaland		
68.	Rural Women Development Trust, Mokokchung, Post Box. No. 120, P.O. Mokokchung, Nagaland	85,500	
69.	Lazami Welfare Society, Post Box No. 404, Kohima Head Post Office, Kohima, Nagaland	85,500	
70.	Lohe Welfare Organisation, Lazami Village, Post Box No. 337, Kohima Head Post Office, Kohima, Nagaland	85,500	
	Orissa		
71.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs Awakhola, P.O. Karamul, Via Mahimagadi Dhenkanal, Orissa 759014	10,24,875	
72.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha S/2-138, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751021	10,23,700	
73.	Bhairabi Club, Kurumpada, PO-Hadapada, Khurda, Orissa 752018	10,35,450	
74.	Rural Development Action Cell Tulsichaura, P.O. Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj, Orissa	10,35,450	
75.	Association for Coperative for Rural Development, Gudianali, PO/Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759001	74,925	
76.	Maharishi Dayanand Service Mission, Anand Nagar, Kathagada, P.O./District Dhenkanal, Orissa-759001	7,66,800	
77.	New India, P.O. Bhatli, District Bargarh, Orissa-768030	74,925	
78.	People's Forum, HIG 44, Dharma Vihar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	6,32,475	

1	2	3	4
79.	Vishva Jeevan Seva Sangh, Saradhapur, P.O. Garhsanput, District Khurda, Orissa-752060	74,925	
80.	Aaina, N-6/298, Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751015, Orissa Tamil Nadu	74,925	
81.	Society for Education, Research Village Empowerment Sirupakkam-600123, Thittakudi Taluk, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	74,925	
82.	Mazzarello Magalir Nalvazhu Maiyam Social Service Society, Mariyalaya, 56/29, Pedariyar Koil Street, George Town, Chennai-600001, Tamil Nadu	74,925	
83.	Rural Education for Community Organisation, 12, Dharun Complex, Chola Real Estate, Thirugokarnam Post, Pudukkottai-62002, Tamil Nadu	9,22,050	
84.	Women Action Group, Post and Taluk, Gangavalli-636105, Salem District, Tamil Nadu	85,500	
85.	Society for Rural Development for Promotion Services, 437/1, Psumai Nagar (Near Pachal Railway Gate) Pachal Post-635601, Tirupattur Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu	6,32,475	
86.	Society for the Upliftment of Poor and Downtrodden (Support), Arakkonam, Vellore Distt., Tamil Nadu	74,925	
	Uttar Pradesh		
87.	Mahila Utthan Sansthan, Village and Post Masauli, District Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh	6,48,225	
88.	D.N. Memorial Seva Samiti, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, 76,338, Kuli Bazar, Kanpur-208001, Uttar Pradesh	6,32,475	
89.	Gramin Utthan Sansthan, Bandikhurd, Via Fajilnagar, District Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	6,48,225	

Setting Up of PCOs

1774. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has any proposal to set up PCOs at Public Distri-bution Shops in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, BSNL allots PCOs liberally to all persons including owners of Public Distribution Shops subject to technical feasibility and fulfillment of commercial conditions.

[Translation]

Unemployment Allowance to Gram Rojgar Sewaks

1775. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of payment of one and half per cent i.e. approximately one thousand five hundred rupees to Gram Rojgar Sewaks for ongoing works in blocks under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, whether no work is undertaken under this scheme in various blocks, due to which Gram Rojgar Sewaks are unemployed;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to pay one thousand five bundred rupees to unemployed Rural Rojgar Sewaks, where work has not been started under this scheme in such blocks;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) There is no provision in National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) for payment of one and half per cent for ongoing works under the Scheme.

(b) Works have been undertaken in the various blocks to meet the labour demand arising in the field.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Use of Military Forces for Other Purposes

1776. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the increased use of the military forces for other purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views and suggestions of each State in this regard; and

(d) the final view taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The deployment of Armed Forces in aid to civil authorities is undertaken for the purposes of maintenance of law and order, maintenance of essential services and assistance during natural and other calamities. The deployment of the Armed Forces for such purposes is guided by the overall policy that such deployment must be a measure of last resort, so as not to detract from the operational preparedness and readiness of the Armed Forces for their primary role.

Trade Related Infrastructure

1777. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make improvements In trade-related infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to cut down on cargo turnaround time and setting up of cold chains for agriculture exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This has been the consistent endeavour of Department of Commerce that trade-related infrastructure is improved. The other Ministries concerned, such as Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management), Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) etc., take steps for improvement of trade-related infrastructure within their budgetary constraints.

Besides, Department of Commerce is operating a scheme namely "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports" (ASIDE) with objective to involve State Governments in the export efforts by providing incentive linked financial support to them for creation of infrastructure critical for growth of export. The outlay of the Scheme operates under two components i.e. 80% of the total outlay is allocated amongst the states is called as State Component. The balance 20% of the outlay

forms Central Component. Since inception of the Scheme i.e., 2002-2003, a total number of 1369 projects at the cost of Rs. 20597.82 crores have been approved for implementation in order to improve critical export related infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. At the initiative of Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a separate appendix No. 40 has been incorporated in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, on introduction of a single window system to facilitate export of perishable agricultural produce including reduced transaction and handling costs. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under its Infrastructure Development scheme has been extending financial assistance to individual exporters as also the State/Central Government agencies for setting up pre cooling facilities, high humidity Cold Stores, Controlled Atmosphere Stores, Modified Atmosphere Storage and reefer vans etc. Public Sector agencies are extended financial assistance for setting up common infrastructure facilities like integrated pack houses, Centres for Perishable Cargo, Flower Auction Centres, etc.

Violation of LAC by China

1778. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incursions made by Chinese troops, year-wise after India and China signed an agreement to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in 1996;

(b) whether there has been a significant increase in the number of incursions by Chinese troops across the Line of Actual Control between November 1, 2008 and November 1, 2009;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is an institutionalised mechanism in place to deal with such incursions;

(e) if so, what has been the experience of the efficacy of this mechanism ever since it was institutionalised;

(f) the concrete measures being taken to pre-empt and prevent such incursions;

(g) whether the Chinese incursions only occur in

those areas where there is a divergence of perception as to where the LAC lies; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (h) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China.

There has not been any significant change in the Chinese activity along the LAC over the last few years.

Incidents of incursions are taken up with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as Hot Lines, Flag Meetings, Border Personnel Meetings and normal diplomatic channels. These mechanisms facilitate maintenance of peace.

Induction of Admiral Gorshkov

1779. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of procurement of aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov from Russia;

(b) the total additional amount agreed to be paid for refitting and repair works *vis-à-vis* the originally negotiated amount in the beginning;

(c) the details of the equipment to be fitted with the carrier as per the negotiations; and

(d) the induction plan of the carrier in Indian Navy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Russian side had submitted a revised Master Schedule indicating delay and increase in prices for repair and re-equipping of aircraft carrier ex-Admiral Gorshkov. The Government have agreed to conduct negotiations for finalizing a revised Repair and Re-equipping Contract. Negotiations are in progress with the Russian side. Details of final prices would be known only after completion of these negotiations.

(c) and (d) An exhaustive list of equipment to be fitted on the ship was included in the original contract. The Aircraft Carrier is scheduled to be inducted in December, 2012.

New Foreign Trade Policy

1780. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ASADDUDIN OWAISI:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the likely impact of the proposed Direct Tax Code on the achievement target of the policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps proposed in this regard; and

(e) the details of targets fixed for exports in the next fiscal alongwith the steps taken/proposed to boost agricultural exports and exports in plantation sector such as natural rubber, coffee, tea, pepper, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has already announced the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 on 27-8-2009.

(c) and (d) The proposed Direct Tax Code is under discussion and is yet to be finalized for implementation. It would not be appropriate to speculate about the final provisions of Direct Tax Code and their likely impact on exports.

(e) Government has set a merchandise export target of US$ 200 billion by March 2011. To achieve this target and to boost exports for various sectors, including agricultural and plantation sectors, supportive

measures have been announced by the Government/ RBI by way of stimulus packages, and also in the FTP, 2009-14. The measures include support for market diversification, deepening of various incentive schemes, technological upgradation and introduction of a single window system to reduce transaction and handling costs of export of perishable agricultural produce. FTP has been laid in Parliament and is also available in public domain, on website http://dgft.gov.in.

Growth of Telecom and Postal Services

1781. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of the telecom and postal services in the country has been satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the number of post offices opened and the increase in the telecom subscribers in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the network of post offices particularly in the rural areas of the country including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of telephone subscribers have reached 525.66 million as on 31 October, 2009 against the target of 500 million by the end of year 2010.

The postal network has increased from 23,344 post offices at the time of independence to 1,55,015 post offices (as on 31-3-2009).

(c) During the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09), ten new post offices have been opened across the country. Circle-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I. During the current year 2009-10, no new post offices have been opened due to non-availability of plan support.

The increase in the telecom subscribers in the country during the last three years and the current year, Circle/State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) There was a target for opening of 100 new post offices in rural and urban areas of the country including 5 in Karnataka Circle during the year 2009-10, but due to reduction of Plan outlay of the Department by the Ministry of Finance, funds could not be allotted for such opening of post offices. It is also mentioned that in order to augment the postal network in rural areas, a scheme of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojna (PSSY) was launched on 30-09-1995 to provide basic postal services in the villages with the collaboration of Gram Panchayats, where Post Offices could not be opened due to non-fulfillment of prescribed norms. As on date, 4962 PSSKs are functioning in the rural areas of the country, out of which 13 are in Karnataka Circle.

Statement-I

Circle-wise details of Post Offices opened during 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	New Post Offices opened
1.	Assam	1
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	North East	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2
	Total	10*

*Post Offices have been opened through redeployment of staff, as creasion of new posts is not permitted.

Statement-II

Circle/State-wise telephone additions during last 3 years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle/State	Additions during the year			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Oct. 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar*	4787	6996	16335	17992
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5190513	7272436	9663895	8029260
3.	Assam	1185883	1509123	1818579	1373436
4.	Bihar	1904053	5087665	9254514	7486734
5.	Chhattisgarh*	264085	276762	197905	42006
6.	Gujarat	4219784	5635399	6979568	3921323
7.	Haryana	2157054	1859920	3421843	2222767
8.	Himachal Pradesh	658621	850668	983929	814780
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	369603	674622	1282383	1269725
10.	Jharkhand*	146875	66203	174033	107149
11.	Karnataka	4684583	5616811	6439200	6498126
12.	Kerala	2684556	4090420	4605589	4395224
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3506278	5693254	7092462	5098147
14.	Maharashtra	5300966	8011494	9893644	6016159
15.	North-East=I	308173	791569	1213622	812821
16.	North-East-II*	394597	104272	10793	64233
17.	Orissa	777632	2216127	3381437	3341312
18.	Punjab	2760968	3178474	3130413	2356025
19.	Rajasthan	3802478	5505370	9078780	6077952
20.	Tamil Nadu	4563823	7498787	9252305	8344476
21.	Uttarakhand*	202623	119322	110029	109943
22.	Uttar Pradesh	7501326	10710775	17479581	12308313

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	West Bengal	2274476	4252256	6108943	4114237
24.	Kolkata	1593336	2856219	3850395	2209452
25.	Chennai	1681983	2480243	2196759	1716749
26.	Ddelhi	3822739	4347090	5797792	3310987
27.	Mumbai	1812937	3913381	5798024	3874149
	All-India	63774742	94625658	129232752	95933477

* Figures for Landline (except Bharti Airtel in Chhattisgarh), WLL and GSM connections provided by Private Operators in Andaman and Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand are included in West Bengal, Madhaya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively, as private operators are providing data service area-wise only.

Indian Marine Casualty Investigation Bureau

1782. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Indian Marine Casualty Investigation Bureau; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which this Bureau is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved the establishment of the Indian Marine Casualty Investigation Cell.

(b) The objective of the Cell is to undertake investigation into marine casualties, such as groundings, sinking, or collision of vessels or death or grievous injury or missing reports of seafarers. The Cell would be empowered to:

(i) To conduct investigation into causes of shipping casualties.

(ii) Co-opt experts for the conduct of casualty investigation.

(iii) Depute persons within and outside the country for casualty investigation and other related matters.

(iv) Publish reports of finding of casualty investigation in so far as its causes are concerned.

(v) Participate in national and international forum for investigation of marine accident related matters.

[Translation]

Schemes for Upliftment of Safai Karamcharis

1783. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes being run for social and economic, upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents have achieved their objectives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the effective steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the details thereof alongwith the number of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents rehabilitated during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the main recommendations of the Rashtriya Safai Karamchari Ayog constituted in 1993 and the implementation of such recommendations by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), an apex finance and development corporation under the

aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements self employment schemes and Skill Development Training Programmes for socio-economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents. The achievements made under these schemes so far are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Periods	Self Employment Schemes		Skill Development Training Programmes	
	Funds Released	Coverage	Expenditure	Coverage
During 2006-07 to 2008-09	193.65	59.693	3.18	3,414
During 2009-10 (upto 31-10-2009)	46.80	11.077	0.47	641

(d) Main recommendations of the Rashtriya Safai Karamchari Ayog, contained in various Reports, include:

1. Excutive/Judicial and financial powers may be conferred on the Commission.
2. Survey of Safai Karamcharis and fresh survey of manual scavengers throughout the country;
3. Speedy implementation of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for conversion of dry latrines into water seal latrines.
4. Procedure to provide loan to safai karamcharis through banks may be simplified and laon should be provided promptly.
5. Training programme being offered to safai karamcharis should be flexible as per their requirements and duration of training should be increased to one year;
6. Daily-wage/part-time safai karamcharis employed by local bodies may be regularized.
7. Rate of scholarship being provided to children of safai karamcharis may be enhanced.

[English]

Conference on NREGS

1784. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State Ministers of Rural Development was convened in September, 2009;

(b) if so, whether all the States participated in the conference;

(c) if so, the main issues and problems discussed regarding National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) highlighted at the conference; and

(d) the recommendations made/conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Representatives of all the States attended the Conference.

(c) and (d) The discussions held and recommendations made by the State Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Ministers with regard to NREGS are as follows:

— Increase the scope of NREGA activities further by including village sanitation, building houses for IAY beneficiaries.

— Wage level under NREGA to be increased.

— Cap of 100 days employment under NREGA be removed in view of drought conditions in major part of the country.

— Raise administrative cost under NREGA to 10%.

— Ensure timely release of payment to NREGA workers. Strengthen postal and banking network for wage payment.

— Introduction of Ombudsman for NREGA is a welcome step. But some provisions like low sitting charges for the Ombudsman require rethinking.

— Raise penalty for violation of NREGA under Section 25 of the Act.

[Translation]

Budget Allocation for Rural and Backward Area

1785. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where pilot projects have been launched for community based centralized services alongwith the budget allocation during the last three years;

(b) the number of such districts identified so far in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase number of districts under said project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has not launched pilot projects for community based centralized services.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Indigenous Development of Helicopters

1786. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of joint project of Army and Air Force for indigenous design and development and procurement of various types of helicopters from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL);

(b) the number of helicopters delivered so far to the Army and Air Force; and

(c) the amount paid by the Army and Air Force to HAL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has designed and developed the Advance Light Helicopter (ALH) in 5.5 ton category to suit the requirement of our Armed Forces. The Light Combat Helicopter (LCH) and Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) are both at the development stage.

HAL has so far delivered 22 ALHs to Indian Air Force (IAF) and 40 to Army. Contracts for supply of 159 ALHs to Army and IAF were signed in December 2007. These helicopters are planned to be delivered during 2009-2016.

(c) Around Rs. 6273 crores have been collected by HAL from Army and IAF against delivery of Helicopters, milestone payments for the Helicopters contracted and Design and Development of LCH, LUH and weaponization of ALH.

Road Maintenance Work of BRO

1787. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several roads maintained by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) remain closed during the winter season due to heavy snow accumulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the minimum time taken in the snow clearance works;

(c) the steps taken by the BRO for ensuring all-weather functioning of the said roads/stretches alongwith the funds allocated and spent during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the BRO proposes to acquire modern technology equipment for such works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, including the allocations made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There are 25 roads which remain

closed during winter season due to heavy snow accumulation. The period of closure is from November to April.

(c) These roads fall under hazardous weather conditions involving numerous and frequent avalanches. Therefore snow clearance is very difficult on these roads during winter. To provide all weather connectivity to Lahul Spiti and Ladakh region contract for construction of Rohatang Tunnel was awarded on 24th September 2009. Further to provide all weather connectivity to Kargil and Ladakh region a consultancy for carrying out feasibility study for tunnel at Zozila in Jammu and Kashmir was awarded on 29th April 2009. However, BRO is keeping open the operationally and strategically important 60 roads during winter with minimum road closure through regular snow clearance operations. The funds allotted and spent on these 60 roads during last three years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Fund allotted and utilized (Rs. in crore)
1.	2006-2007	12.96
2.	2007-2008	12.96
3.	2008-2009	13.14
4.	2009-2010	9.51 crore utilized upto 20th October against the allotment of Rs. 14.26 crore.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) BRO is in the process of acquiring modern equipment like snow cutter, snow sweeper, snow blower and snow ploughs for snow clearance works. During 2009-2010 Rs. 5.78 crores is allocated for acquisition of snow clearance equipment.

Investment on Drinking Water

1788. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making more investments in the drinking water projects;

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

(c) the actual demands of each State including Andhra Pradesh and the extent to which these demands met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The central allocation for the rural drinking water programme, now called National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), has increased from Rs. 4050 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 5200 crore in 2006-07, Rs. 6500 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 7300 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 8000 crore in 2009-10.

(c) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India only provides and financial support to States in this regard, through Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Funds are allocated to all States from the Centre as per the prescribed allocation criteria from the budgetary provision made for NRDWP. As such, no demands are made by States. However, the following states have sought additional financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the current financial year:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Amount	Reason for additional financial assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	500	To tackle the water quality affected habitations

1	2	3	4
2.	Rajasthan	1000	To take up special projects on high priority for fluoride affected areas
3.	Punjab	5	To meet any exigency in case of floods
4.	Himachal Pradesh	172.22	As special grant for 3 major drinking water projects located in drought prone areas
5.	Tripura	50	To take up piped water supply projects in the State
6.	Orissa	272.14	To mitigate problems of fluoride affected villages
7.	Haryana	17.49	For additional coverage of DDP areas
		37.43	To address quality problems of Jhajjar and Rewari districts.

Besides, Meghalaya has asked for enhancing its allocation to Rs. 100 crores for the current year to complete the ongoing schemes.

Funds are released as per the allocation and based on the performance of the States in the previous year. At the end of the financial year, depending on the position of the savings, requests for enhanced Central Assistance are accommodated for better performing States. In addition, if the requirement of any State is beyond the budgetary allocation under NRDWP, its request is recommended for additional Central Assistance to the Planning Commission or the State is advised to prepare a project for seeking funds from external support agencies.

The World Bank has agreed to fund a drinking water supply project with total outlay of USD 180 million for Andhra Pradesh.

Promotion of Employment Intensive Sector

1789. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to promote employment-intensive sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take special policy measures to promote exports of high-employment multipliers including textile and food processing·

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government/RBI have announced stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 (as given in Statement) and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to provide support, particularly to promote employment intensive sectors. Details of FTP 2009-14, have been laid before Parliament and are also available in public domain, on website http://dgft.gov.in.

(c) to (e) Government is closely monitoring the trend in exports growth, particularly for the high employment sectors including Textiles and Food Processing, and need based appropriate measures are taken, keeping in view the finantial implications. Measures announced for the Textiles and Food Processing sectors in the FTP 2009-14, include providing incentives for supporting market diversification and deepening of various incentive schemes like the Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, VKGUY etc.

Statement

Steps taken by Government/RBI to Address the Concerns Arising out of Present Global Economic Slow Down

Broadly the announcements made by Government/ RBI are:

(A) Measures taken by the Government:

(1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30-09-2009, has been extended upto 31-3-2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:—

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

(2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);

(3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1-4-09 to 30-09-09;

(4) Rs 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;

(5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2010;

(6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;

(7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September 2008;

(8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);

(9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.

(10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;

(11) Additional funds of Rs. 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);

(12) MDA Scheme allocation increased to Rs. 124 crores (increased by 148%);

(13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:

(i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;

(ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.

(14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;

(15) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of unit *vis-à-vis* assessee;

(16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;

(17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports—resolved. Some of these are:

(i) Exemption from service tax on services linked to exports:

(a) On service related to transport of export goods by road form any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export

goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;

(b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.

(ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;

(iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).

(18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;

(19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;

(20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral—free loans reduced.

(21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;

(22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);

(23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;

(24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;

(25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;

(26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;

(27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;

(28) Regular monitoring mechanism:—

(a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government nas constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:

(i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;

(ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission) to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.

(b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

Measures taken by RBI:

I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:

(i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct. '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in Oct. '09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).

(ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;

(iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit:

II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:

(i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US $) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;

(ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, i.e., service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

III. Easing of Credit Terms:

(i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;

(ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03-06-09, has been extended for one more year.

(iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

Land Acquisition for SEZs

1790. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the land acquired for setting up of various Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of SEZs set up during this period;

(c) the number of farmers and agricultural labourers ousted due to the acquisition of land;

(d) whether any programrne has been undertaken to rehabilitate those ousted;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total number of persons that were benefited from the rehabilitation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A total of 346 SEZs have been notified involving land area of 41090.32 hectares. A statement containing state-wise distribution of notified SEZs alongwith the total and area involved is placed at Annexure.

(c) to (f) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. As per the current policy, the Board of Approval does not approve any SEZs, where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007. Relief and rehabilitation package for any affected person varies from State to State depending upon the provisions of the State policies.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Notified SEZs	Land area in hectares*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	10253.9781
2.	Chandigarh	2	58.4566
3.	Dadar and Nagar	2	23.11
4.	Goa	3	249.475
5.	Gujarat	30	12616.954
6.	Haryana	31	1351.4241
7.	Jharkhand	1	36.4218
8.	Karnataka	29	2012.3431
9.	Kerala	15	618.3172
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	265.327
11.	Maharashtra	58	8165.54
12.	Nagaland	1	50.7
13.	Orissa	5	683.9263
14.	Punjab	2	46.124
15.	Rajasthan	7	556.2584
16.	Tamil Nadu	52	3627.8032
17.	Uttarakhand	2	28.1426
18.	Uttar Pradesh	16	235.5661
19.	West Bengal	11	210.44429
	Total	346	41090.3118

*This also includes the land already in the possession of Government agencies including State Industrial Development Authorities.

Additional Funds under SGSY

1791. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from the District Rural Development Agencies of various States including Karnataka for allocation of additional funds urder the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the current financial year:

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

(c) the funds allocated/released to DRDAs and the expenditure incurred therein during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) the request for additional funds have been

received from four states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year.

(b) The State-wise requirement of additional funds is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Addl. Funds required
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00
2.	Rajasthan	1.51
3.	Tamil Nadu	50.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	167.00

(c) The State-wise status of funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred as reported by the DRDAs/State Governments during the current financial year 2009-2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Financial progress under SGSY during 2009-10 (upto Oct '09) (Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	No. of DRDAs	Central Allocation	Central Relases	Utilisation*
Andhra Pradesh	22	10887.00	5443.50	5972.71
Arunachal Pradesh	13	568.00	159.44	25.84
Assam	27	14750.00	7375.00	7666.13
Bihar	37	25899.00	9683.19	12142.46
Chhattisgarh	16	5752.00	4027.73	3553.13
Goa	2	150.00	75.00	38.54
Gujarat	25	4098.00	2979.42	3367.76
Haryana	21	2411.00	1205.50	973.55
Himachal Pradesh	12	1015.00	503.16	598.98
Jammu and Kashmir	14	1257.00	579.75	230.54
Jharkhand	24	9766.00	5076.13	6383.95
Karnataka	29	8221	4419.14	4588.21984
Kerala	14	3689	1844.5	1672.32
Madhya Pradesh	48	12325	6482.1	5990.82107
Maharashtra	33	16251	8261.19	8239.59
Manipur	9	989	207.1	33.568
Meghalaya	7	1108	188.46	324.2038
Mizoram	8	256	128	136.082

States/UTs	No. of DRDAs	Central Allocation	Central Relases	Utilisation*
Nagaland	11	760	380	279.83
Orissa	30	12453	6226.5	3434.385
Punjab	20	1172	602.79	590.785
Rajasthan	32	6243	3205.15	3263.9195
Sikkim	1	284	142	107.77
Tamil Nadu	30	9627	4851.98	5842.001
Tripura	4	1785	892.5	973.0374
Uttar Pradesh	70	37286	18757.39	18930.8285
Uttrakhand	13	1963	1023.12	1142.807
West Bengal	19	13839	6893.97	8354.10316
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	25	2.76	15.07
Daman and Diu	1	25.00	0.00	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	25	0	0
Lakshadweep	1	25	0	2.3
Puducherry	1	250	125	130.83
Total	598	205154.00	101741.47	105006.05

*Against the total available funds (Centre Share+State Share+Opening Balance+Misc. Receipt)

Delay in Defence Projects

1792. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of defence projects and joint venture projects of the Ministry are running behind schedule;

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

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed on the officials for the delay in completion of the projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total cost escalation and time overrun caused by the delay in each of the major projects; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the completion of the projects in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Delays sometimes occur in defence projects due to several reasons such as insufficient and limited vendor base, non conformity of the offers to the Request for Proposal (RFP) conditions, field trials, complexities in contract negotiations, limited indigenous capability and long lead time for indigenization etc. Further the market for state-of-the-art defence equipment and platforms being circumscribed by denial regimes, limited availability of required type of material, complexities in construction and manufacturing involving integration of

large number of systems, assemblies and sub-assemblies also cause delays.

To counter systemic and institutional delays, procedures and process are continuously refined on the basis of experience gained during the implementation of projects. There are also contractual provisions for penalties against delays in project implementation.

The matters relating to time and cost overrun are examined at appropriate level. Provisions have been incorporated in the Defence Procurement Procedure for review committees and monitoring teams suitably empowered to ensure timely execution of projects at appropriate level.

[Translation]

Committee on Jobless Labourers/ Workers in Delhi

1793. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted any Committee to protect the interests of the labourers/ workers who were rendered jobless due to closure of Industrial units in Delhi as per direction by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. Ministry of Labour and Employment has not constituted any such Committee.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Trade between India and Nepal

1794. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items traded between India and Nepal during each of the last three years, item-wise alongwith the revenue earned therefrom;

(b) whether there is lack of proper checking on the trade between the two countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard;

(d) whether trade of non-State items have been increasing between the countries over a period of time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The major items traded between India and Nepal during each of last three years are Petroleum (crude and products), Iron and Steel, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, Machinery and Instruments, Plastic, Spices, Cotton yarn, Non-Ferrous Metals, Textile articles, Vegetable oil, Cement, Machine tools etc. The details of bilateral Trade between in India and Nepal are available on the website of Department of Commerce, www.commerce.nic.in under the heading "Information Dissemination-Export-Import Data Bank".

(b) and (c) The trade between the two countries takes place through trading points recognised by India-Nepal Treaty of Trade. Customs offices are in place for proper checking on the Trade on both sides of the trading points. To check illegal trade across this open border, enforcement agencies such as Sashastra Seema Bal and Customs formations are active on the India-Nepal border.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Cement Production

1795. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the cement producing companies alongwith their capacity-utilisation, State-wise;

(b) whether the cement production growth forecast has been revised during the current year in comparison to the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith production/ consumption of cement in the country during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the import/export of cement during the last three years including the name of companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (c) Plant-wise and State-wise details of Capacity, capacity utilization and production are at Statement-I. State-wise details of consumption of cement are at Statement-II.

(b) No, Madam.

(d) The details of import/export of cement are at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Performance

(000' Tonnes)

State/Plant	2006-07			2007-08		
	Installed Capacity	Cement Prod.	Cap. Uti. (%)	Installed Capacity	Cement Prod.	Cap. Uti. (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand						
Ambuja Cmt.-Roorkee G	—	—	—	1000.00	226.59	38.94
Haryana						
Charkhi Dadri	172.00	—	—	172.00	—	—
Jaypee-Panipat (G)	—	—	—	1000.00	47.29	56.75
Grasim-Panipat (G)	—	—	—	1300.00	2.32	2.14
Punjab						
Ambuja Cmt.-Ropar (G)	2500.00	2831.96	113.28	2500.00	2788.21	111.53
Ambuja Cmt.-Bhatinda G	500.00	582.02	116.41	500.00	608.52	121.70
Grasim-Bhatinda (G)	1200.00	1240.50	103.38	1750.00	1330.70	106.81
Rajasthan						
Lakheri	600.00	652.88	108.81	1500.00	907.06	151.17
Birla and Chanderia	2000.00	2412.63	120.63	2000.00	2512.21	125.61
Mangalam Cement	400.00	522.76	130.69	500.00	511.30	102.36
Neershree Cement	600.00	894.00	187.00	1000.00	995.79	99.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aditya Cement	1750.00	1878.82	107.36	1800.00	2126.70	121.24
Nimbahera and Mangrol	4050.00	3638.79	89.84	4050.00	3690.73	91.13
Lakshmi Cement	3400.00	2845.70	83.70	3400.00	3422.13	100.65
J.K. Udaipur Udyog	900.00	—	—	900.00	—	—
Ambuja Cmt.-Rabriyawas	1800.00	1699.40	94.91	1800.00	1844.31	102.46
Shree Cement	4500.00	4799.31	106.65	9100.00	6337.48	97.12
Binani Cmt.-Sirohi	2200.00	2428.36	110.38	4600.00	2958.44	134.47
Shriram Cements	200.00	369.25	184.62	200.00	368.97	184.48
J.K.-Gotan	100.00	2.04	24.44	100.00	75.13	75.12
Binani Cmt.-Sikar (G)	—	—	—	1400.00	—	1400.00
Himachal Pradesh						
Gagal-I and II	4400.00	3744.24	85.10	4400.00	4162.60	94.60
Rajban	200.00	191.00	95.50	200.00	160.16	80.08
Ambuja Cmt.-H.P.	1600.00	1211.31	75.71	1600.00	1231.59	76.97
Delhi						
Delhi (G)	500.00	—	—	500.00	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir						
J and K Ltd.	200.00	154.46	77.23	200.00	155.30	77.65
Bokajan	200.00	135.01	67.50	200.00	134.01	67.00
Meghalaya						
Mawmluh Cherra	200.00	101.21	50.60	200.00	84.34	42.17
Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd.	297.00	294.75	99.24	297.00	464.55	156.41
Cement Manu. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	594.00	401.50	67.59
Megha T and E (P) Ltd. G	—	—	—	462.00	323.69	76.43
Bihar						
Kalyanpur Cement	1000.00	587.08	58.71	1000.00	539.20	83.87
Jharkhand						
Chaibasa	870.00	684.64	78.69	870.00	720.58	82.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sindri	910.00	855.00	142.50	910.00	874.00	145.67
Lafarge-Jojobera (G)	3000.00	2821.21	94.04	3000.00	2993.29	99.78
Lemos Cement	109.00	—	—	109.00	—	—
Sone Valley	254.00	—	—	254.00	—	—
Orissa						
UltraTech-JCW (G)	800.00	893.06	111.63	1000.00	880.49	107.81
OCL India-Rajgangpur	1800.00	1874.54	104.14	1800.00	2000.00	111.11
Bargarh Cement Works	960.00	869.83	90.61	960.00	996.78	103.83
OCL India-Kapilas G				—	—	—
West Bengal						
Damodhar Cmt. Works G	525.00	534.63	101.83	525.00	503.25	95.86
Durgapur (G)	600.00	579.02	96.50	600.00	499.68	83.28
Ambuja Cmt.-Sankrail G	1000.00	1267.77	126.78	1000.00	1206.34	120.63
UltraTech-WBCW (G)	1000.00	1057.15	105.71	1200.00	1059.86	104.25
Durga Hitech Cmt. (G)	1000.00	77.98	7.79	1000.00	110.47	11.05
Ambuja Cmt.-Farakka G	—	—	—	1000.00	181.92	19.85
Chhattisgarh						
Jamul	1584.00	1170.49	73.89	1584.00	1242.51	78.44
Century Cement	1800.00	1797.00	99.83	2100.00	1906.74	101.69
Grasim Cement-Raipur	2060.00	1973.36	95.80	2500.00	2043.16	97.45
Akaltara	400.00	—	—	400.00	—	—
Mandhar	380.00	—	—	380.00	—	—
Arasmeta	1600.00	1448.60	90.54	1600.00	1508.71	94.29
UltraTech-HCW	1600.00	1745.92	109.12	1900.00	1695.44	104.33
Ambuja Cmt.-Bhatapara	1000.00	891.92	89.19	1000.00	988.07	98.81
Lafarge-Sonadih	400.00	405.68	101.42	550.00	487.69	88.67
Andhra Pradesh						
Mancherial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kesoram Cement	900.00	1057.17	117.46	1200.00	1199.91	129.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orient Cement	1600.00	1427.78	89.24	2400.00	1485.39	89.12
Zuari Cement	2200.00	2023.39	91.97	2200.00	1957.10	88.96
Adilabad	400.00	—	—	400.00	—	—
Tandur	1000.00	696.73	69.73	1000.00	615.00	61.50
Vizag (G)	622.00	161.46	31.21	622.00	376.96	76.50
Nadikude Durga Cmt.	800.00	456.12	57.02	800.00	748.23	73.81
Chilamkur Works	1300.00	1355.70	104.28	1450.00	1312.00	97.18
Visaka Cement	1120.00	1186.49	105.93	1120.00	1147.98	102.50
Yerraguntla	520.00	576.35	110.84	520.00	580.15	111.57
Raasi Cement	2300.00	2414.75	104.99	2300.00	2511.00	109.17
Sri Vishnu Cement	1200.00	1172.17	97.68	1200.00	1324.55	110.38
Jayantipuram	1600.00	1340.98	83.81	2000.00	1426.82	89.18
UltraTech-APCW	2300.00	2088.25	90.79	2000.00	2142.78	94.19
Kistna	214.00	—	—	214.00	—	—
K.C.P. Ltd.	660.00	605.40	94.78	660.00	737.04	111.67
Panyam Cements	531.00	342.91	64.58	531.00	471.11	88.72
Rain Comdt. Un-I	1000.00	1039.30	103.93	1000.00	1072.51	107.25
Penna-Tadipatri I and II	1500.00	1670.05	111.34	1500.00	1667.33	111.16
Penna-Ganeshpahad	1000.00	1006.79	100.68	1000.00	1134.85	113.48
My Home Indus. Ltd.	1560.00	1718.62	110.16	2760.00	2509.44	90.92
Rain Comdt. Un-II LNI	500.00	582.60	116.52	500.00	543.25	108.65
Penna-Boyareddypalli	—	—	—	2000.00	0.34	—
Dalmia-Kadapa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu						
Madukkarai	960.00	840.85	87.59	960.00	879.77	91.64
Grasim South	1030.00	1248.23	121.13	1400.00	1350.76	127.33
Sankarnagar	1550.00	1514.01	99.42	1800.00	1801.66	111.73
Sankaridurg	720.00	605.20	84.06	600.00	610.01	93.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dalavoi	1300.00	1080.00	83.08	1850.00	1271.65	91.38
Alangulam	400.00	200.14	50.04	400.00	139.20	34.80
Ariyalur	500.00	533.11	106.62	500.00	532.80	106.56
Ramasamyraja Nagar	1200.00	1294.09	172.55	1200.00	1216.06	162.14
Alathiyur Works	3120.00	2786.63	89.32	3120.00	2948.71	94.51
Madras-Cmt.-Ariyalur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras-Uthiramerur G	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madra-Cmts.-Salem G	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chettd.-Karur and Karikk	1800.00	2683.74	149.10	1800.00	2905.69	161.42
Chettd.-Ariyalur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalmia Cement	3500.00	2736.57	78.19	3500.00	3293.74	94.11
UltraTech-ARCW (G)	1200.00	928.18	77.35	1100.00	973.02	81.65
Vallur (G)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka						
Wadi	2590.00	1623.12	62.67	2590.00	1593.97	75.50
Vasvadatta Cement	2000.00	2473.13	123.66	3650.00	3280.14	89.87
Rajshree-Malkhed	2600.00	3081.25	118.51	3200.00	2958.38	111.64
Mysore Cement (HCIL)	570.00	295.73	51.88	570.00	317.50	55.70
Kurkunta	200.00	—	—	200.00	—	—
Shahabad	476.00	—	—	476.00	—	—
Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.	330.00	15.43	4.67	330.00	—	—
Wadi-New	2600.00	2645.67	101.76	2600.00	2624.48	100.94
UltraTech-Ginigera G				—	—	—
Kerala						
Malabar Cements	420.00	467.50	111.31	420.00	444.13	105.75
Malabar Cements (G)	200.00	153.64	76.82	200.00	124.83	62.41
Gujarat						
Shree Digvijay-Sikka	1075.00	928.10	86.31	1075.00	805.95	74.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saurashtra Cement	1164.00	1364.78	116.93	1164.00	1405.29	120.73
Gujarat Sidhee Cmt.	1200.00	1279.51	106.63	1200.00	1267.51	105.63
Porbandar	198.00	—	—	198.00	—	—
UltraTech-Gujarat	5300.00	3523.78	66.49	5800.00	3626.15	67.88
Jafrabad	400.00	204.43	51.08	500.00	384.57	94.18
Magdalla (G)	700.00	559.73	79.96	700.00	549.17	78.45
Ambuja Cement	1500.00	1616.23	107.75	1500.00	1459.51	97.30
Gajambuja Cement	3000.00	3332.69	111.09	3000.00	3232.87	107.76
Sanghi Indus. Ltd.	2600.00	2413.00	92.81	2600.00	2520.12	96.93
Ambuja Cmt.-Magdalla G	—	—	—	1000.00	144.43	57.77
JK Lakshmi-Karol G	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaypee-Kutch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra						
Chanda	1000.00	1058.98	105.90	1000.00	1199.31	119.93
Manikgarh Cement	1500.00	1444.41	96.29	1900.00	1634.51	106.60
Rajashree-Hotgi (G)	1400.00	1629.95	116.43	1800.00	1800.00	125.58
UltraTech-ACW	3300.00	3363.14	101.91	3600.00	3383.56	1101.76
Ratnagiri (G)	400.00	271.01	67.78	400.00	374.10	93.52
Indo Rama Cement (G) (HCIL)	1000.00	546.92	55.02	1000.00	667.00	66.70
Orient Cmt.-Jalgaon G	800.00	750.49	93.81	1000.00	926.61	113.46
Maratha Cement	2400.00	3014.16	125.59	2400.00	3374.85	140.62
Parli (G)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh						
Tikaria (G)	2310.00	2276.27	113.81	2310.00	2445.87	122.29
Birla Cmt.-Raebareli G	630.00	603.93	95.86	630.00	542.32	86.08
Diamond Cmt.-Jhansi (G)	500.00	807.60	161.52	500.00	756.73	151.35
Churk	475.00	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dalla	432.00	—	—	432.00	—	—
Chunar (G)	1680.00	—	—	1500.00	39.07	2.35
Jaypee-Sadva Khurd G	600.00	576.40	96.07	600.00	605.60	100.93
Jaypee Ayodhya (G)	1000.00	876.60	87.66	1000.00	908.35	90.83
Grasim-Dadri (G)	—	—	—	1300.00	0.05	0.04
Madhya Pradesh						
Kymore	1700.00	1615.17	95.01	2200.00	1856.12	109.18
Birla Vikas and Satna	1550.00	1582.90	102.12	1550.00	1613.10	104.07
Maihar Cement	3000.00	3508.03	116.93	3800.00	3357.15	104.91
Vikram Cement	3000.00	3343.21	114.44	3000.00	3750.50	125.02
Diamond Cement	1025.00	1032.27	100.70	1025.70	1127.69	110.02
Neemuch	400.00	—	—	400.00	—	—
Jaypee Rewa	2800.00	3206.79	114.52	3000.00	3252.96	115.49
Jaypee Bela	2200.00	2414.14	109.73	2400.00	2336.91	105.42
Jaypee-Sidhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prism Cement	2510.00	2199.14	87.61	2510.00	2429.39	96.79
All India	167963.01	155658.73	92.67	198304.01	168317.32	85.88

(000' Tonnes)

State/Plant	2008-09			2009-10 (April-October)		
	Installed Capacity	Cement Prod.	Cap. Uti. (%)	Installed Capacity	Cement Prod.	Cap. Uti. (%)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttarakhand						
Ambuja Cmt.-Roorkee G	1000.00	655.63	65.56	583.31	321.09	55.05
Haryana						
Charkhi Dadri	172.00	—	—	100.33	—	—
Jaypee-Panipat (G)	1000.00	666.04	66.60	583.34	544.58	93.38

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Grasim-Panipat (G)	1300.00	397.84	30.60	758.34	505.12	66.61
Punjab						
Ambuja Cmt.-Ropar (G)	2500.00	2691.27	107.65	1458.31	1664.38	114.13
Ambuja Cmt.-Bhatinda G	500.00	589.01	117.80	291.69	316.55	108.52
Grasim-Bhatinda (G)	1750.00	1302.33	74.42	1020.83	1031.32	101.03
Rajasthan						
Lakheri	1500.00	1289.38	85.96	875.00	760.00	86.86
Birla and Chanderia	2000.00	2417.17	120.86	1167.67	1301.90	111.59
Mangalam Cement	1000.00	638.82	93.00	583.34	413.30	81.00
Neershree Cement	1000.00	1056.17	106.00	583.34	592.17	101.51
Aditya Cement	1800.00	2239.04	133.00	1983.34	1689.34	92.00
Nimbahera and Mangrol	4050.00	3646.22	90.03	3908.34	3215.95	82.28
Lakshmi Cement	3400.00	3663.46	120.00	2183.34	1988.68	99.00
J.K. Udaipur Udyog	900.00	—	—	525.00	—	—
Ambuja Cmt.-Rabriyawas	1800.00	1826.43	101.47	1050.00	1084.26	103.26
Shree Cement	9100.00	7765.21	95.00	5308.34	5213.52	114.00
Binani Cmt.-Sirohi	4600.00	3863.01	98.00	2683.34	2317.39	96.00
Shriram Cements	200.00	380.13	190.06	233.34	202.90	86.96
J.K.-Gotan	470.00	153.38	48.56	274.17	208.28	75.97
Binani Cmt.-Sikar (G)	1400.00	429.28	30.68	816.67	630.22	77.17
Himachal Pradesh						
Gagal-I and II	4400.00	2998.66	68.15	2566.70	2468.00	96.15
Rajban	200.00	143.40	71.70	116.67	104.52	89.58
Ambuja Cmt.-H.P.	1600.00	1231.62	76.98	933.31	731.93	78.42
Delhi						
Delhi (G)	500.00	—	—	291.67	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir						
J and K Ltd.	200.00	140.47	70.23	116.67	85.89	73.62
Bokajan	200.00	129.40	64.70	116.67	81.98	70.27

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya						
Mawmluh Cherra	200.00	50.61	25.30	116.67	35.51	30.44
Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd.	297.00	525.45	224.00	173.25	339.02	231.00
Cement Manu. Co. Ltd.	594.00	409.78	71.00	346.50	214.54	61.92
Megha T and E (P) Ltd. G	462.00	465.49	100.75	269.50	300.20	111.39
Bihar						
Kalyanpur Cement	1000.00	597.49	59.75	583.33	340.71	58.41
Jharkhand						
Chaibasa	870.00	724.25	112.00	507.50	408.00	80.39
Sindri	910.00	843.22	92.66	530.81	538.00	101.35
Lafarge-Jojobera (G)	3000.00	3039.35	101.31	1983.34	2005.34	101.11
Lemos Cement	109.00	—	—	63.49	—	—
Sone Valley	254.00	—	—	148.17	—	—
Orissa						
UltraTech-JCW (G)	1000.00	1003.64	100.36	583.34	475.33	81.48
OCL India-Rajgangpur	1800.00	2155.15	120.00	2333.34	1165.03	50.00
Bargarh Cement Works	960.00	1082.49	71.41	560.00	499.00	89.11
OCL India-Kapilas G	900.00	597.40	115.00	787.50	531.00	67.43
West Bengal						
Damodhar Cmt. Works G	525.00	504.48	96.09	306.25	293.00	95.67
Durgapur (G)	600.00	347.64	57.94	350.00	319.41	91.26
Ambuja Cmt.-Sankrail G	1000.00	1178.81	117.88	583.31	668.48	114.60
UltraTech-WBCW (G)	1200.00	1064.81	88.73	700.00	640.96	91.57
Durga Hitech Cmt. (G)	1000.00	247.37	24.74	583.34	186.64	32.00
Ambuja Cmt.-Farakka G	1000.00	467.35	46.73	583.31	476.13	81.62
Chhattisgarh						
Jamul	1584.00	1256.11	82.00	924.00	676.00	73.16
Century Cement	2100.00	1952.70	97.00	1225.00	1173.40	99.00

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Grasim Cement-Raipur	2500.00	2104.47	103.00	1458.34	1341.08	124.00
Akaltara	400.00	—	—	233.33	—	—
Mandhar	380.00	—	—	221.87	—	—
Arasmeta	1600.00	1763.58	110.22	933.34	975.46	104.51
UltraTech-HCW	1900.00	1849.80	100.00	950.00	1048.70	113.00
Ambuja Cmt.-Bhatapara	1000.00	1140.38	114.04	583.31	763.07	130.82
Lafarge-Sonadih	550.00	489.03	88.91	320.84	289.69	90.00
Andhra Pradesh						
Mancherial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kesoram Cement	1325.00	1512.16	115.00	875.00	826.10	98.00
Orient Cement	2400.00	1947.76	81.16	1400.00	1048.60	78.00
Zuari Cement	2200.00	2202.98	100.14	1283.34	1190.79	93.00
Adilabad	400.00	—	—	233.33	—	—
Tandur	1000.00	683.42	68.34	583.33	336.65	57.71
Vizag (G)	622.00	390.50	62.78	362.83	260.25	71.73
Nadikude Durga Cmt.	800.00	785.81	98.00	466.67	459.99	98.51
Chilamkur Works	1450.00	1251.29	86.30	851.67	716.44	84.12
Visaka Cement	1120.00	1054.12	94.00	1400.00	622.05	58.00
Yerraguntla	520.00	620.00	119.24	425.83	346.61	81.40
Raasi Cement	2300.00	2007.54	87.28	1458.33	1143.46	98.00
Sri Vishnu Cement	1200.00	1301.66	108.47	700.00	689.04	100.00
Jayantipuram	2000.00	1848.25	92.41	1166.67	1139.92	97.71
UltraTech-APCW	2000.00	2346.89	124.00	2566.67	1477.15	71.00
Kistna	214.00	—	—	—	—	—
K.C.P. Ltd.	660.00	720.14	109.11	385.00	451.86	117.37
Panyam Cements	531.00	503.25	101.00	309.75	240.87	89.00
Rain Comdt. Un-I	1400.00	1210.35	90.78	816.67	535.00	65.51

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Penna-Tadipatri I and II	1500.00	1599.07	107.00	875.00	815.00	95.00
Penna-Ganeshpahad	1000.00	1126.95	112.69	583.34	666.19	114.20
My Home Indus. Ltd.	3200.00	3127.48	101.00	1866.67	1597.92	85.60
Rain Comdt. Un-II LNI	2600.00	1179.30	45.36	1516.67	794.39	52.38
Penna-Boyareddypalli	2000.00	732.95	39.00	1166.67	857.27	73.48
Dalmia-Kadapa	—	—	—	1458.34	361.31	27.00
Tamil Nadu						
Madukkarai	960.00	1030.92	107.39	560.00	554.00	98.93
Grasim South	1400.00	1361.49	97.25	816.67	784.85	96.10
Sankarnagar	1800.00	1729.78	98.10	1195.83	941.48	78.73
Sankaridurg	600.00	609.20	101.53	501.67	328.84	65.55
Dalavoi	1850.00	1551.80	83.88	1079.17	1016.49	94.19
Alangulam	400.00	143.90	35.97	233.33	124.22	53.24
Ariyalur	500.00	360.29	78.00	291.67	276.86	100.00
Ramasamyraja Nagar	1800.00	1426.76	79.28	1050.00	834.12	79.44
Alathiyur Works	3120.00	2956.93	94.44	1820.00	1678.82	92.24
Madras-Cmt.-Ariyalur	—	—	—	1166.67	770.98	66.08
Madras-Uthiramerur G	—	—	—	200.00	90.50	45.25
Madra-Cmts.-Salem G	—	—	—	100.00	23.60	23.60
Chettd.-Karur and Karikk	1800.00	3067.15	170.39	1633.33	1568.10	96.00
Chettd.-Ariyalur	—	—	—	1166.67	755.66	100.00
Dalmia Cement	3500.00	3384.27	92.30	3375.01	2027.57	60.08
UltraTech-ARCW (G)	1100.00	998.15	90.74	641.67	563.72	87.85
Vallur (G)	1100.00	287.80	39.22	641.67	472.30	73.61
Karnataka						
Wadi	2590.00	1730.97	68.00	1510.81	895.00	59.24
Vasvadatta Cement	4100.00	3928.98	100.00	2391.67	2312.92	107.00

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshree-Malkhed	3200.00	3070.01	97.00	1866.67	1730.19	93.00
Mysore Cement (HCIL)	570.00	288.48	80.00	322.50	98.89	40.00
Kurkunta	200.00	—	—	116.67	—	—
Shahabad	476.00	—	—	277.67	—	—
Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.	330.00	—	—	173.25	108.96	66.00
Wadi-New	2600.00	2799.14	115.00	1516.69	1664.00	109.71
UltraTech-Ginigera G	1300.00	163.86	21.16	758.34	404.88	53.39
Kerala						
Malabar Cements	420.00	506.07	120.49	245.00	265.13	108.22
Malabar Cements (G)	200.00	94.00	47.00	116.67	6.38	5.47
Gujarat						
Shree Digvijay-Sikka	1075.00	898.24	88.00	627.08	565.92	90.25
Saurashtra Cement	1164.00	1338.72	122.00	679.00	642.35	114.00
Gujarat Sidhee Cmt.	1200.00	1170.32	115.00	700.00	727.97	109.00
Porbandar	198.00	—	—	115.50	—	—
UltraTech-Gujarat	5800.00	3409.09	99.00	3383.34	2117.71	97.00
Jafrabad	500.00	378.61	115.00	291.67	247.07	110.00
Magdalla (G)	700.00	673.38	96.20	408.33	367.60	90.02
Ambuja Cement	1500.00	1194.79	79.65	875.00	738.95	84.45
Gajambuja Cement	3000.00	3202.07	106.74	1750.00	1700.80	97.19
Sanghi Indus. Ltd.	2600.00	2226.15	91.00	1516.67	1112.69	78.00
Ambuja Cmt.-Magdalla G	1000.00	687.69	68.77	583.31	416.13	71.34
JK Lakshmi-Karol G	—	—	—	319.38	286.30	89.64
Jaypee-Kutch	—	—	—	200.00	22.38	11.19
Maharashtra						
Chanda	1000.00	1089.53	110.00	583.31	579.00	99.26
Manikgarh Cement	1900.00	1697.41	90.00	1108.33	1016.50	104.00
Rajashree-Hotgi (G)	1800.00	1878.96	104.39	1050.00	1036.48	98.71

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
UltraTech-ACW	3600.00	3585.45	102.00	2100.00	1941.76	92.46
Ratnagiri (G)	400.00	387.98	96.99	233.34	226.70	97.15
Indo Rama Cement (G) (HCIL)	1000.00	510.01	51.00	583.33	318.14	54.84
Orient Cmt.-Jalgaon G	1000.00	954.93	95.49	583.34	499.06	83.67
Maratha Cement	2400.00	3140.07	130.84	1400.00	1746.55	124.75
Parli (G)	—	—	—	641.67	186.93	29.13
Uttar Pradesh						
Tikaria (G)	2310.00	2517.34	108.98	1347.50	1469.00	109.02
Birla Cmt.-Raebareli G	630.00	573.97	912.11	367.50	340.45	92.64
Diamond Cmt.-Jhansi (G)	500.00	731.85	146.37	291.67	416.23	142.71
Churk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalla	432.00	—	—	252.00	—	—
Chunar (G)	1500.00	612.81	40.85	875.00	832.51	95.14
Jaypee-Sadva Khurd G	600.00	609.23	101.54	350.00	396.72	113.55
Jaypee Ayodhya (G)	1000.00	861.67	86.17	583.34	566.61	97.13
Grasim-Dadri (G)	1300.00	128.13	9.70	758.34	405.92	53.53
Madhya Pradesh						
Kymore	2200.00	2081.24	99.00	1283.31	1270.00	98.96
Birla Vikas and Satna	1550.00	1702.33	114.00	904.17	894.59	104.00
Maihar Cement	3800.00	3565.50	103.00	2216.67	2092.16	100.00
Vikram Cement	3000.00	3837.81	127.93	1750.00	2443.85	139.65
Diamond Cement	1025.00	1031.83	100.66	597.92	658.93	113.00
Neemuch	400.00	—	—	233.33	—	—
Jaypee Rewa	3000.00	3042.89	101.43	1750.00	1878.58	108.00
Jaypee Bela	2400.00	2256.73	94.03	1400.00	1354.36	102.00
Jaypee-Sidhi	—	—	—	166.67	15.49	21.00
Prism Cement	2510.00	2497.63	131.00	1166.67	1448.42	148.00
All India	206464.01	181417.09	87.86	132850.00	112330.00	84.55

Statement-II

State-wise Cement Consumption—2006-2007 to 2008-2009

(000' Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2008-2009	2007-2009	2006-2007
1	2	3	4	5
	Northern Region			
1.	Uttarakhand	2433.94	2540.46	2224.68
2.	Haryana	7267.09	6961.99	5586.96
3.	Punjab	6248.43	6596.80	6496.66
4.	Rajasthan	10977.15	10333.13	9130.65
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1925.68	1887.03	1867.29
6.	Chandigarh	433.05	423.10	366.17
7.	Delhi	4767.05	3522.68	2971.62
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1077.70	1257.46	1239.95
	Northern Region	**35130.43**	**33522.64**	**29883.95**
	Eastern Region			
9.	Assam	1683.62	1079.77	1039.70
10.	Meghalaya*	667.85	1236.98	943.84
11.	Tripura	136.07	—	—
12.	Manipur	49.64	—	—
13.	Nagaland	97.20	—	—
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.79	—	—
15.	Mizoram	60.17	—	—
16.	Bihar	5103.87	4537.35	4493.25
17.	Jharkhand	3110.22	2678.60	2632.10
18.	Orissa	5469.56	4717.50	4431.62
19.	West Bengal	7651.26	7287.06	6928.02
20.	Chhattisgarh	4156.41	3810.11	3522.05
	Eastern Region	**28217.66**	**25347.37**	**23990.56**

1	2	3	4	5
	Southern Region			
21.	Andhra Pradesh	17959.47	14750.48	12890.14
22.	Tamil Nadu	15879.38	14463.07	12844.39
23.	Karnataka	11651.76	11804.97	11166.65
24.	Kerala	7891.99	7128.06	6975.33
25.	Pondicherry	430.83	422.91	388.51
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	102.97	107.57	110.87
27.	Goa	508.68	492.96	431.33
	Southern Region	**54425.08**	**49170.03**	**44807.23**
	Western Region			
28.	Gujarat	12092.54	11677.05	10083.03
29.	Maharashtra	21875.89	20549.75	18170.67
	Western Region	**33968.43**	**32226.00**	**28253.71**
	Central Region			
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17856.85	16276.80	15895.91
31.	Madhya Pradesh	8384.76	7483.28	6509.10
	Central Region	**26241.61**	**23760.08**	**22405.01**
	Total—Domestic	177983.21	164026.92	149340.46

Statement-III

Cement Export

(Tonnes)

Company	Cement Export		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4
A.C.C. Ltd.	68384	30430	31250
Birla Corporation Ltd.	39505	54163	47184

1 2	3	4	5
J.K. Group	15536	—	10170
Century Textiles	26455	21699	66903
India Cements	95303	3325	—
Grasim Indus.	11899	—	—
Madras Cements	77585	—	—
Mehta Group	1094336	641508	679292
UltraTech Cement Ltd.	1266963	730470	481069
Ambuja Cements Ltd.	1750314	1128314	915649
Jaypee Group	247649	197465	208613
Heidelberg Cmt. (I) Ltd.	—	1513	—
Prism Cement	11294	19710	31669
Lafarge India (P) Ltd.	26930	11090	14584
Binani Cement	—	—	7540
Dalmia Cement	9141	5160	1465
Zuari Cement Ltd.	105502	—	—
Sanghi Indus. Ltd.	1044955	793877	670680
Cimpor Group	—	9618	34357
All India	5891751	3648342	3200425

Cement Import*

(Tonnes)

Item	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Cement	211771	621469	873565

*Company-wise details are not available.

Expansion of NREGS

1796. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is committed to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) while expanding the scheme under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the steps taken in this direction so far in each State; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Para 1 (iv) of Schedule-I of NREG Act, 2005 as amended from time to time provides as under:

> "Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes (SCs) and Schedule Tribes (STs) or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

On 1st September, 2009, the State Governments have been requested to give priority to the works on the lands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Detailed instructions are available on the website (www.nrega.nic.in).

(d) Does not arise.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

1797. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Ground Water Department of Kerala has sought central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even after furnishing utilisation certificates for the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 and the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, the Union Government has not released its share of 50% for these projects;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor including the total amount due to be released for these years; and

(e) the time by which these amounts are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (e) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through the erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), restructured from 01-04-2009 and renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Department of Drinking Water Supply. Each State, including Kerala, is allocated funds at the beginning of each financial year from the budgetary provision made for NRDWP. Funds are then released to each State in two instalments during the year. The first instalment is released unconditionally, unless the State has not taken its 2nd instalment for the previous year. At the time of release of second instalment, the funds are released after fulfilling certain conditions such as required utilization of available funds, provision of matching share of funds by the State, and deducting the balance carried over from previous years, expenditure disallowed by the respective audit, etc. The funds so deducted for the respective year lapse in the same year. However, Kerala has been released its due allocation, based on the utilization certificates of 2002-03 to 2006-07, in the succeeding years, as follows:

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Allocation (Rupees in crore)	36.45	39.46	61.71	62.16	82.93
Release (Rupees in crore)	42.69	44.01	61.71	62.16	84.25

Therefore the question of any non-release does not arise.

Mission Mode Projects under NEGP

1798. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has given instructions to the States to submit Mission Mode Projects under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP);

(b) if so, the details and response of the each State thereto;

(c) whether the pace of implementation of e-Governance has been very slow in the country;

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

(e) the time by which NeGP project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in May, 2006 with the vision of providing all Government services to the common man in his locality in an efficient, reliable and transparent manner. The National e-Governance Plan envisages delivery of Government services through 2 Mission Mode Projects across various Central Government Departments/ Ministries and State Governments. For Mission Mode projects, the respective Line Ministry/Department or State Government is responsible for the implementation of the project. State Governments directly submit their proposals to the respective Line Ministry/Department for approval. The status of implementation of various Mission Mode Projects is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) NeGP is a centralized initiative of the Government of India which envisages implementation of Mission Mode Projects in a decentralized mode by the State Governments and Line Ministries/Departments. The details of projects including completion schedules are also given in the Statement referred above.

Statement

Category	MMP	Status	Completion Date
Central MMPs	MCA 21	Post Implementation	September, 2006
	Pensions	Post Implementation	March, 2007
	Income Tax	Post Implementation	December, 2008
	Passport and Visa	Implementation	April, 2010
	MNIC (Pilot)	Implementation	Operational
	Central Excise	Implementation	December, 2009
	UID	Design and Development	—
	e-Office (Pilot)	Design and Development	—
	Immigration	Design and Development	September, 2014
	Banking	Industry Initiative	—
	Insurance	Industry Initiative	—

Category	MMP	Status	Completion Date
State MMPs	Land Records Ph. I (Pre NeGP)	Post Implementation	Operational
	Agriculture (Pre NeGP)	Post Implementation	Operational
	Treasuries (Pre NeGP)	Implementation	Under Operational
	Land Records Ph. II and Reg. (NIRMP)	Implementation	Districts per State • 1-2 in 2008-09 • 3-4 in 2009-2011 • 2-3 in 2011-12 Balance Districts in XIIth Plan
	Road Transport	Implementation	October, 2010
	Police	Implementation	March, 2012
	Municipality	Implementation	2008-2013
	e-District (Pilot)	Implementation	T+18 months (T is date of approval)
	Agriculture	Design and Development	August, 2012
	Treasuries	Design and Development	March, 2010
	Commercial Taxes	Design and Development	To be firmed up
	Gram Panchayat	Design and Development	To be firmed up
	Employment Exchange	Design and Development	To be firmed up
Integrated MMPs	India Portal	Post Implementation	Operational
	e-Courts (Pre NeGP)	Post Implementation	Operational
	CSC	Implementation	June, 2010
	e-Courts	Implementation	Feb, 2010
	EDI	Implementation	December, 2009
	NSDG	Implementation	January, 2013
	e-Biz (Pilot)	Implementation	May, 2012
	e-Procurement	Design and Development	March, 2010

Expansion of NREGS

1799. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for sowing and harvesting in the agricultural operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of NREGS

1800. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of rural households could not utilize the provision of hundred days employment and that only 3.2% of the rural households had completed hundred days of employment in the 33 districts affected by naxalism and drought during 2008-09 and the reasons for low penetration of the programme in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to implement the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in more meaningful manner especially in Naxal hit areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 10.15% rural households had completed hundred days of employment in the naxal affected districts covered under NREGA during 2008-09. Lack of awareness among the rural population may be one of the reasons for low penetration of NREGA in remote rural areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Instructions dated 27-10-2009 have been issued to States for implementation of NREGA in a more meaningful way in Naxal hit areas. The States have been instructed to intensify awareness generation campaign among rural households, issuance of job cards, implementing sufficient number of works and timely payment of wages. Details of the instruction are available at NREGA website www.nrega.nic.in.

EPF Accounts of BSNL Contract Labourers

1801. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Accounts opened and the amount remitted in the name of contract labourers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any official fora available for BSNL contract labourers for addressing their grievances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Required information, State-wise, available at present with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is as per statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) For redressal of Provident Fund related grievances of all members of the Employees' Provident Fund, each field office has a full-fledged facilitation centre manned by a Public Relation Officer. Besides this, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in Regional Offices and Officer-in-Charge in the Sub-Regional Offices are also available on all working days for redressal of grievances.

Further, there are a number of Central and State Legislations and its implementing officers for protecting the interest and welfare of the contract workers.

Statement

Details of contract labourers of BSNL covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Region	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Number of members	Total contribution received	Number of members	Total contribution received	Number of members	Total contribution received	Number of members	Total contribution received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	544	252.77	799	315.52	637	226.3	642	152.46
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	2.17	0	3.11	0	2.28	0	0.06
4.	Delhi	31	1.82	25	2.17	20	1.79	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	322	4.64	512	3.65	610	2.49	487	2.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	15	0.1	15	0.44	15	0.29	15	0.18
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	598	44.45	719	37.92	761	79.84	761	83.63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	3414	79.63	3324	62.76	3632	83.47	3491	66.51
14.	N-E Region	0	0	53	1.21	64	6.55	64	3.95
15.	Orissa	237	0.49	271	7.46	291	2.54	291	6.54
16.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	824	13.05	893	11.87	915	10.63	935	6.41
18.	Tamil Nadu	504	11.37	1064	44.84	1049	33.16	1041	30.35
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	422	151.54	495	194.02	621	288.94	712	256.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	West Bengal	111	3.5	217	4.58	397	16.8	411	13.13
	Total	7022	565.53	8387	689.55	9012	755.08	8850	621.88

The Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

Development of Infrastructure Facilities at Kollam Port

1802. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned a proposal of Government of Kerala for the development of infrastructure facilities at Kollam Port under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme;

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

(c) whether due to increase in cost of project, the Kerala Government has requested the Union Government to refund the balance amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam we had received the phase-I proposal for Development of the Infrastructure Facilities at Kollam Port, Kerala during 2007-08 at the total estimated cost of Rs. 12.80 crore and the entire amount i.e. Rs. 12.80 crore has already been released. However, later the Government of Kerala (Port and Fisheries Department) informed that the sanctioned work are in progress but the cost of the project has got escalated to Rs. 17.00 crore. The Department of Commerce has sought clarification from the State Government which are still awaited.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 o' clock.

11.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Vasan.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-853/15/09]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 767(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2009 approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2009.

(ii) G.S.R. 800(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2009 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees' (Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.

(iii) G.S.R. 801(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2009 approving the Mormugao Port Trust Employees' (Superannuation and Age of Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.

(iv) G.S.R. 802(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2009 approving the Mormugao Port Trust Employees' (Allotment of Residences) Amendment Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-854/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-855/15/09]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-856/15/09]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-857/15/09]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-858/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with

[Shri M.M. Pallam Raju]

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-859/15/09]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-860/15/09]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the BEML Limited (formerly Bharat Earth Movers Limited) Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the BEML Limited (formerly Bharat Earth Movers Limited) Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-861/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 116-4/2009-MN (Vol. II) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2009 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-862/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under of Section 6D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employee's Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 546(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009.

(ii) The Employee's Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 594(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-863/15/09]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008:

(i) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 118(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2009.

(ii) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1878(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-864/15/09]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report two messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

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*Laid on the table.

(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 Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2009 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 2009."

(ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 31st July, 2009 had adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted for the purposes set out in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 2009 and communicated to this House, and resolves that this House do join in the said Joint Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, five Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Joint Committee".

(iii) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that as a result of the election process initiated pursuant to the above motion, four Members of Rajya Sabha were duly elected to the said Committee and their names were communicated to the Lok Sabha through a Message dated 7th August, 2009 from the Rajya Sabha. As intimated therein, the election process to full up the remaining one vacancy in the Committee was deferred to the next Session of Rajya Sabha. Now the election process to fill up the remaining one vacancy in the Committee, having been completed during the current Session of Rajya Sabha, Shri Bharatkumar Raut, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to be a member of the Committee.

2. Madam Speaker, I also lay on the Table the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 2009."

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

2nd Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present a copy of the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "situation arising out of the employment secured on the basis of false caste certificates".

12.03½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009*

(Insertion of new article 43B and new part IXB)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I introduce the Bill..

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 30-11-2009.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given a notice initially for the suspension of Question Hour, to raise a very important issue. This is very important.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please wait for your turn.

[Translation]

Basu Deb Ji, do not grab others turn all the time. Take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can I be seated?

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay, then you continue to stand. Shri Rewati Raman Singhji.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a very urgent matter and this has to be disposed of first. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. Shri Rewati Ramanji, you speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, the notice I have given is in regard to a matter of urgent public importance. After independence, in this country any kind of. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak. I have allowed him to speak. You cannot interrupt his speech. He is also an honourable Member of this House, like you, please let him speak. I had told you that I would give you time during the zero hour, so why have you stood up? Take your seat. Rewati Ramanji, you speak. Sudipji, why have you stood up? You, take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, this has to be disposed of first.

MADAM SPEAKER: No. I will decide how it is to be done.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Rewati Raman Singhji, you speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I have requested you that after independence. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Debji, an honourable Member is speaking, let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, this is a very important subject and this has to be disposed of first. All of us have given a notice.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot always interrupt. This is not good. You are such a senior Member, you know that he also has honour dignity. You, let him speak. You, take your seat. Kunwar Rewati Raman Singhji, you speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I submitted that there was no infrastructure or industry in this counry after independence.

Our country was dependent on foreign countries—be they England, France or Germany. But after independence, the first Prime Minister of India got to set up several public sector companies in this country.

Madam, I would like to remind this House that when the world was facing recession and the economy got collapsed across the globe—be it US or Europe, at that time India also faced recession, but the economy did not collapse in the country. However, earlier the NDA Government carried out capital disinvestments and sale of assets to the private sector. Today, the Congress and the UPA Government are doing the same work slowly.

*Not recorded.

I had demanded that the public sector companies which could remain operational, may be kept running, but I saw that recently the Government has done 5% capital disinvestments in NTPC, ONGC. If the same thing continues, then it is proposed that up to 49% capital investment will be made in public sector companies through the private sector. If it happens, nothing will be saved in this country. Today, America has gone totally bankrupt, Europe has gone bankrupt, but our country is saved from this. I would request you that the Hindustan Cables, Triveni Structures and all other companies like this which can be saved and run into profit, should be saved, capital disinvestments should not be carried out in them. Through you, I would like to make an appeal in this regard.

I would like to reiterate that if the UPA Government carries out work like this, it will meet the same fate as that of the NDA Government. I would like to say to my colleagues, even to the CPM and the CPI Members that they would certainly support me in this regard within a second.

With these words, I would request the Government to reconsider this issue and not carry out capital disinvestments of public sector companies.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, will you allow us to raise an important matter?

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is not the way. You first dispose of this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have your notice.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We will not allow the House to function in this way. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received your notice. I had told you also about it in the Question Hour and I am telling you again.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.09 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very sensitive issue.

Amidst all the preparations for the Commonwealth Games to be held in New Delhi, a far more low profile event is taking place at Bangalore, that is the International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports World Games in which over 1400 athletes from all over the world are participating. They are facing a lot of problems and their event is undermined and ignored.

There are many infrastructural problems. As for example, disabled-friendly toilets are not available. There is lack of basic facility such as access to ramps and inadequate transport arrangements. Suitable wheel chairs are not available for them. Public transport is inadequate and problematic. Lack of planning and infrastructure is also there. It has brought various difficulties to the disabled. There is a lack of sensitivity in our Government and also in our society. When it comes to such matters, we do not only lack the infrastructure, we also often overlook the need for it. Many problems of the disabled are the products of societal blind spot. That is why, I would request that the Union Government should pay proper attention to the disabled and also to the games for the disabled. It is our moral responsibility and it is for the natural justice also.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, the Mahilla Pradhan Agents of the National Savings Scheme are facing difficulties in their career. It is mainly because of unattractiveness of the Scheme when compared to other saving schemes. The main income of Mahilla Pradhan Agents is commission from recurring deposits. The interest rate for RD Scheme of National Savings Scheme is less than that of other institutions offering. So, the interest rate should be revised. Currently the period of RD is five years and it should be reduced to three years to attract short term depositors. Tax concessions should be offered for Recurring Deposits. More than that RD Scheme should be offered with

[Shri P.T. Thomas]

insurance coverage to make it more attractive. The bonus of Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) should be reinstated to its ten per cent rate. Also the commission for deposits canvassed should be reinstated to the former rate. The interest and penal interest of the loans from deposits may be reduced. A provision for transferring the agency of Mahilla Pradhan Agent on her death to her nominee should be considered. The issues such as shortage of employees to receive the collected deposits, inadequacy of publicity about schemes should be addressed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

12.14 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

RE : Need to review the decision to send a central team to assess the law and order situation in West Bengal

...(*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, with your kind permission, I would like to raise during the 'Zero Hour' an unprecedented move on the part of the Central Government.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, will you allow us also to speak? Kindly allow me to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Under the federal system of Constitution, law and order is the subject of the State but I agree that if there is a break down, the Government can promulgate article 356. If the Government has it in mind to declare 356, let them straightaway do it. On that there can be debate but I cannot question their right.

But the point is that to send a delegation to the State of West Bengal to look after the law and order situation is unprecedented because firstly, it gives a signal to the bureaucracy not to listen to the advice of the Council of Ministers and also it tantamounts to paralysing an elected Government. Let the Government come clean. Why is this duplicity? If they want to promulgate article 356, let them do it. But instead of promulgating article 356 they are holding a stick in the hand which means they are unconstitutionally preventing the Government of West Bengal from discharging its constitutional responsibility.

Madam, let us look into history. In no State, if my memory does not fail me, such a delegation had ever been sent even during a situation which called for such an action. Never has it been done. ...(*Interruptions*) My point is simple. If the hon. Home Minister and the Government of India believes that people are being murdered in thousands; law and order has broken down and people belonging to the minority communities are being assaulted, let them promulgate article 356, we shall face it in the streets. But without taking that course, the Government of India is indulging in unconstitutionalism of preventing the Government of West Bengal from functioning and that is what I am opposing. I would like to appeal to everybody to kindly realize that if the State of West Bengal is made a victim of such an aggressive action of Government of India, then that may happen in every other State and that may result in breaking down of the constitutional foundation of India.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There is a provision in the Constitution under article 355 where it is stated and I quote:

> "Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance—It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

Madam, I would like to know from the Government, particularly the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, under what

provision of the Constitution a Central team is being sent to the State of West Bengal. The problem of law and order cannot be called an internal disturbance and almost all the States are facing this problem of law and order. What warranted this Government to send a Central team to the State of West Bengal? Is it being done to please one Minister of this Government? After the Lok Sabha elections, since the day results were declared, there has been a demand for imposition of President's Rule in the State of West Bengal. Elections to the State Assembly were held in the year 2006 and the next elections to the State Assembly are due in 2011. Why are they in so much hurry? In order to create such a situation, to invite such a situation, that situation is being created in the State of West Bengal.

Madam, law and order is a State subject. If a Central team is sent, which is being sent and I am told that the team would be reaching the State today.

I want to know whether this interference in the State matter is correct or not. The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State as per the Constitution. We have a federal structure in our country. Just because one Minister desires, to please one Minister for the compulsion of coalition and to remain in power, the Constitution should not be violated. What is happening today? The Constitution is violated. The federal structure is being violated. The Sarkaria Commission was also against articles 355 and 356. We are against retaining article 356. The Left Parties were the first victim in our country in 1959.

I demand a response from the hon. Home Minister on whether a situation has arisen for Central intervention. Why is a team being sent from here? We have seen a number of times in the past as to how the Central Government had interfered with State matters. I oppose this move of the Central Government. The move to send a Central team to look into the law and order situation, which is entirely a State matter, is unconstitutional and undemocratic. They should desist from taking such a move and the Central team should not be sent to the State of West Bengal. The Central Government should desist from interfering with State matters which will be treated as violation of the Constitution, violation of our federal structure of the Constitution. We oppose this undemocratic, autocratic and unconstitutional move of the Central Government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandhopadhyay.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam, I have also given a notice to speak on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your name is associated with this. Your leader has spoken on the matter.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You, let him speak. Mulayam Singhji, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

Dr. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Under what provision of the Constitution has the Central Government sent a team to West Bengal? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, you may associate yourself with him.

Dr. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Okay. Madam. I am also associating with him.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Would you give me time?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please take your seat.

[English]

His name has been associated.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What did you say for me?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have called him.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar) : The basic question stands as to whether sending a Central team to any State is constitutional or unconstitutional. It is totally permissible under our Constitution. I appeal to both the sides of the august House on this issue. About 130 Trinamool Congress workers including the Congress workers have been killed after the Lok Sabha elections. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, he was not disturbing you when you were speaking. You are always disturbing other Members when they speak. He is an hon. Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay says will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You, let him speak. He was listening to you peacefully, so now you, listen to him peacefully.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: He was listening to you, now you, listen by taking your seat. Basu Deb Achariaji, when you were speaking, he was listening to you now you, take your seat and listen to him. You cannot do so that others will listen to you and you will not listen to others.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The State Government of West Bengal is not able to control law and order on its own. One police station in Lalgarh was kept under lock and key for eight long months. They themselves requested for the Central forces. Shri P. Chidambaram was kind towards the State and he sent the Central forces to West Bengal in the District of West Midnapore. ...(*Interruptions*) State-sponsored terrorism is going on in West Bengal. We demand imposition of article 356 immediately. In the last Lok Sabha elections, they have been defeated. They could secure only nine seats out of 42. They are frightened that they will be defeated again in the next Assembly elections. They have unleashed a rein of terror through the police. ...(*Interruptions*) Why not a Central team be sent there to asses the situation? We will defeat them in the polls with the people's support and opinion. They are taking shelter under violence and they are killing Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and women. So, the Central Government should certainly intervene. ...(*Interruptions*) We agree that law and order is a State subject. But the Central Government should intervene at this stage. We want protection from the Central Government. Let people of West Bengal get protection from the Home Ministry. We appeal to Shri P. Chidambaram to visit the State. The Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, is from West Bengal and he knows what is going to happen. ...(*Interruptions*) We urge upon the Government that article 356 be imposed without further delay.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, it is a curious situation in which I have decided to speak. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay had been my colleague earlier. I have sharp differences with the Communists not only on ideology but also on various other issues, including the manner in which they have been governing West Bengal for all these years. Only some time back, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and I had gone to Nandigram to protest against what was happening there. But I feel that this is a matter relating to the Constitution, which is a federal Constitution.

The core issue is not the Central team. The core issue is imposition of article 356. There were reservations even when the article was being incorporated in the Constitution. Very many senior Members said that having adopted a federal structure, let us not have a provision which will undermine it, which is likely to be misused. The principal architect of the Constitution, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, conceded that there is a possibility of abuse. But he said, "I hope that the wisdom of the Government and the rulers would make this a dead-letter in the Constitution."

The Sarkaria Commission had gone into it in length because it was a Commission set up for the purpose of ensuring that Centre-State relations are as normal and as healthy as possible.

*Not recorded.

I would think that the Government should not think lightly in terms of article 356. I would like to caution that the Government should not think lightly in terms of invoking article 356 and certainly not in the case of law and order.

So far as my friends are concerned, I am very happy that the Marxists are conscious of imposition of the Article 356 today. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We were never in favour of it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Please do not forget that in 1992, you allowed Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to come under Article 356. ...(*Interruptions*) I know about Kerala also. That was long back. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: That was long back. But I would think that there should be no double standards even about imposition of the Article 356. Therefore, today when the possibility of imposition of Article 356 is there, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, do not do it lightly. It is a very serious matter. Article 356 should be invoked in an ultimate situation and rarest of rare situations.

Madam, this is my plea to you and my plea to the Marxists is that please do not have double standards on this matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, we do not have double standards. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, you had said that you will give me an opportunity to speak, ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on this subject?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice has not been received but still you can speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me time to speak. As far as the question of sending the team is concerned, it is clear that the intention of the Government is not good. If a discussion is held on law and order situation, then I can say that as compared to other parts of the country the law and order situation has deteriorated in Delhi ...(*Interruptions*). They should make arrangement to appoint an All-party Committee comprising members from ruling parties as well as Opposition. However, it is a gimmick in the name of law and order. I have objection to it. If any incident took place and the law and order situation has deteriorated there, then, it can have rumifications in all other states also. There can be no cheaper slogan than law and order. Therefore, I would like to say that this convention is wrong. Hon'ble leader of the House is present here. He hails from West Bengal. I have given an example but there are many such examples and where their Government is in power, the law and order situation is worse there. Efforts are being made intentionally to deteriorate law and order situation there. The Government is only avoiding the situation and allowing deterioration of the law and order situation so that somehow the Government is sacked. This is the fact. Therefore, I request them to take this matter seriously. I agree with Advaniji that if this kind of pressure is built on state governments and if they are dissolved on flimsy ground, then, it would be dangerous. Now they should consider that when this situation arises, then, though today their Government is in majority and can act arbitrarily but ours is a democratic country, the people have learnt to change the Government. They have changed our Government and changed their Government also. Now people have learnt to change the Government.

Therefore, I want that the leader of the House should take this seriously and immediately disapprove the proposal regarding sending central team there though a demand has been made by Members in this regard. He should also made clear that there is no intention of sacking the Government or imposing Article 356. He should clarify that...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker; I may also be given an opportunity to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, I understand that some hon. Members have raised an issue about the Central team's proposed visit to West Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal and I have a good working relationship. We talk to each other frequently. Since the 18th of June, we have worked with him in maintaining law and order in several districts of West Bengal.

In the last few weeks, we think that the matter has taken a turn. So that it has to be viewed with utmost seriousness. Inter-party clashes have resulted in the deaths of a number of cadres on the side of many parties. Therefore, I suggested to the Chief Minister to take a review of the situation and let me know what his views were. I also suggested to him that I could send a team of officers to hold discussions with his officers in Kolkata. We are doing this not in a spirit of confrontation. There is no reason to read any confrontational attitude in what we are doing. It is entirely non-confrontational. It is intended to assist the State Government to maintain law and order and put an end to the inter-party clashes. There is no reason, Madam Speaker, to view this through the prism of Article 356. Post-Bommai, there is no scope to misuse Article 356, and I have to come to this House and to the other House. So, there is no need to view this matter through the prism of Article 356. Since June, the Chief Minister is on record on more than one occasion, saying that the Government of India has been of great assistance to him and the visit of this team to hold discussions with the officers of West Bengal is in the same spirit in order to be able to assist the State Government in maintaining law and order.

I made the Statement in the other House. I was able to convince the leaders of the CPI (M) there. And, I am confident, I will convince the leaders of the CPI (M) here too. ...(*Interruptions*) This is in a spirit of non-confrontation. There has been no demur from the West Bengal Government. The team is intended to assist the State Government to maintain law and order and put an end to the inter-party clashes. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Next, Shri Rajaram Pal to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you as you have given me an opportunity to express my views with regard to around 15 crore people of our country. Even after lapse of 62 yeras of independence, discussion is held in the House regarding eradication of poverty, removing unemployment and providing education, medical facility and security to everyone. Some people want to bring Ram Rajya, some want to bring Socialism, some Gandhism and others are in facour of ideologies of Ambedkar. However, 15 crore people are such about whom neither the followers of Gandhism, nor those in favour of establishing Ram Rajya, the believers of ideologies of Ambedkar and the socialists have ever given a thought. Today 15 crore people are such whose economic, social, educational and political condition is worse. Neither they have houses to live nor there is any arrangement for their education, even they do not have the facility of ration cards.

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, a conference of National OBC Commission under aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment was held under your chairmanship. Today even after 62 years of independence, 15 crore people are nomads and are leading their lives in forests, roads and along the side of a river or drains. If we do not consider seriously about these 15 crore people in the House even when India is heading towards 21st Century, then, I feel that nothing could be more in sensitive than this.

Therefore, through you, I would like to demand that since housing facility has been provided to the people who have migrated from Bangladesh to this country and employment can be provided to them and arrangement can also be made for the people who have migrated from Pakistan. Then attention should also be paid towards these 15 crore people, who consider themselves as Indians and call themselves Hindu and who could have

Converted to Christianity, but they did not do so. They are such people who have contributed a lot in India's struggle for independence. Even the Mandal Commission has not paid any attention towards them. Allen Naik had said that the condition of these people was worse than the SC and ST people hence efforts should be made to bring them into the mainstream of the country by making separate provisions for them.

Madam, today a delegation of these 15 crore people is staging 'Dharna' at Jantar-Mantar. I seek your protection and demand that the same provision should be used for these nomadic people as have been made for SCs and STs in the constitution. The chairperson of the UPA says that the Congress party is with the common man, therefore, I demand from the Government to make some provision for these most deprived 15 crore people. I request you to bring them into the mainstream of the country by making provision in the Constitution and issue instructions to the Government of India to provide economic, social, educational and political justice to these 15 crore people. While making such demands and thanking you, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I associate myself with the speech of Shri Rajaram Palji.

Madam Speaker, I am thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak.

With regret, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that yesterday a senior IAS officer of Uttar Pradesh Shri Harminder Singh had committed suicide. IAS officers are officers of the Central Government and are sent to States on deputation. The main reason of the suicide was that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Cabinet Secretary had scolded the IAS officer so much infront of other employees and his subordinate officers that he was forced to commit suicide.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra Kumarji, you had said that you would not raise the matter related to any particular state.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The issue of West Bengal was taken up here today, presently the law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh is also very bad.

MADAM SPEAKER: No-No, now you take your seat.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Therefore, I demand that it should be investigated by CBI. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam, it is misfortune of the House that here politics is being played even on the death of an official...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Even the bullet used in committing suicide was not recovered, suicide note was also missing...(*Interruptions*). My demand is that it should be investigated by CBI and the Government of Uttar Pradesh be dismissed. He is not the first such official, but earlier in the past many officials have been murdered like this...(*Interruptions*). He was compelled to commit suicide. You gave me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I demand the Union Government that it should be investigated by CBI immediately. ..(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Palji, associate yourself with it.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I want to say just one thing that this matter should be investigated by CBI.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: It was his family matter due to which he committed suicide. He had been ill for a long time.

12.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table, the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to construct manned railway crossings in rural areas of Churu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

*Treated as laid on the table.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Madam, my Parliamentary Constituency Churu in North Western Railways has been facing a grave problem due to shortage of manned railway crossing. In this area there is heavy volume of railway traffic but it has only 30-35 manned railway crossings and that too on either side of the cities. Today, in most of the villages camel carts, tractors etc. are available but the farmers cannot go into their fields because they have to cross the railway lines illegally. Now in most parts of the said constituency gauge conversion work is soon going to be started. After that the problem will get further complicated. As per present policy of the railways, the expenditure to be incurred on manned railway crossings is to be borne by the State Government. State Governments do not have adequate resources to meet the expenditure of Rs. 1.40 crore to be incurred for setting up of a single manned railway crossings. Railways have stopped construction of manned railway crossings. In my constituency a large number of villagers have been staging *dharnas* and launching '*Rail Roko*' campaign while demanding the construction of these railway crossings. Villagesrs of Pahadsar, Bhadi Mod, Sidhmukh, Dokwa, Hadiyal, Melisar, Hudera, Payali, Melusar, Dulrasar, Padihara etc. have been carrying on *dharnas*, picketing and '*stop trains*' campaign demanding the construction of manned railway crossing in their respective villages. A crisis of maintaining law and order has emerged in the constituency.

I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways that keeping in view this great problem she may please get the manned railway crossings constructed in the said villages while demanding the railway crossing policy.

(ii) Need to pay compensation to the farmers whose land has been acquired by the B.S.F. for border fencing in Jammu Division of Jammu and Kashmir

[English]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): The construction of Border Fencing was started in the four districts of Jammu division, i.e., Poonch, Rajouri, Jammu and Kathua. As per the record available, about 20564.9 Marlas of and has come under the border fencing in these districts. In addition, land measuring 14167 Canals also became inaccessible to the farmers for cultivation. But BSF authorities have not paid the compensation till date for the land acquired for border fencing and for the land which has become uncultivable and inaccessible to owners of land.

I urge upon the Government to issue directions to BSF to pay compensation for land acquired for border fencing and for the land which became uncultivable and inaccessible to owners of land.

(iii) Need to rebuild Moolathara regulator and make functional the Right Bank Canal in Kerala damaged due to sudden flush of water released from Aliyur dam

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): I bring to the attention of the House a serious problem that struck Alathur Parliamentary constituency two weeks back. Following heavy rainfall in Tamil Nadu, water was released from Aliyar Dam situated at the Kerala-Tamil Nadu border into my constituency resulting in serious damage. Without proper intimation and understanding the consequence of such an act, 45,000 cusec of water was released per second. This affected the Moolathara regulator and the associated Left Bank Canal (LBC) and Right Bank Canal (RBC) that distributed water to twelve gram panchayats in my constituency. With sudden inflow of water with immense pressure RBC was completely shattered. With this disaster, Kozhinjampara, Vadakarapathy, Erithyanpathi, Poplpulli and Elapulli gram panchayats wee completely affected. Today the reservoir situated between Aliyar Dam and Moolathara regulator is completely submerged in water. With the rapid inflow of water, agriculture was severely affected. Roads, bridges and houses were destroyed. One man lost his life.

Hence, I request the Government to take immediate measures to rebuild Moolathara regulator and recover the function of RBC so that the second rotation of crops can be done without fail. This is of utmost importance as a large number of people of my constituency are farmers and rely on agriculture as their sole source of income. My constituency is also renowned for paddy cultivation and, if affected, will disturb the contribution of rice production in Kerala.

(iv) Need to rehabilitate the textile mills workers rendered jobless after the closure of textile mills in Ahmedabad

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Earlier, in Ahmadabad textile mill industries were flourishing and Ahmedabad was known as 'Manchester of India'. However, since few years, many textile mills have been closed down. Hence, mill workers, labourers and many others have become unemployed. As a result they are jobless and live in miserabie conditions. Due to unemployment, their families and children are facing hardships. Most of them, belong to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and economically deprived sections. I request Central Government to rehabilitate them and provide job opportunity, particularly in Apparel Parks and also provide 'package' for them.

(v) Need to extend subsidy on light-weight tractors and power tillers under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme to the farmers in Himachal Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam, through you, I would like to bring into the notice of the hon'ble Minister of Agriculture that Himachal Pradesh is a hilly and border State. Agriculture as well as horticulture is done in step terraced fields over there. In these lands heavy weight tractors and power tillers cannot be used. Mostly marginal and small farmers are over there. The Government of India provides subsidy to the farmers of the whole country on purchase of tractors/power tillers under 'Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme', but no subsidy is provided on small tractors and power tillers under this scheme. My request is that in order to provide benefits of this scheme in Himachal Pradesh and the other States of hilly areas where marginal and small farmers are in preponderance, the Government of India should also include the models of light weight tractors/power tillers in the sanctioned list of heavy tractors/power tillers so that the farmers of the hilly states could be benefited and ever the small farmers could increase their agriculture production over there.

(vi) Need to retain the Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit—Siddha under Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): The Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit—Siddha (SMPU-S) is functioning at the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai since 1971. This is the only (SMPU-S) in the entire country under Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS), New Delhi. In this premier unit, Siddha Scientists and others have toiled selflessly, collected and stored more than 3000 medicinal plants specimens from Southern India including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This is a rare repository of medicinal plants collected from Pothigai Hills and other pats of Western and Eastern Ghats supposed to be the seat of origin of Siddha Medicine. In this Unit, there are nearly 2,500 specimens of plants, animals, minerals and drugs displayed in glass jars as exhibits.

This wealth of information accumulated over the past several years is utilized by Siddha medical students, Research scholars, Teachers and Traditional Medical Practitioners. Several exporters of crude drugs from adjoining Tuticorin Harbour use this SMPU-S as a reference enter to clear their doubts in medicinal plants.

Now, the Department of AYUSH and CCRAS have issued orders to give this prestigious unit to a private Siddha Medical College at Salem.

If the Government wants to establish a New Survey of Medicinal Plants Unit at Salem/Mettur, it can do so but not at the cost of destroying the Glasswares and Herbarium of the present SMPU-S Unit at Palayamkottai in the name of shifting. The proposed move of shifting the Unit has triggered stiff opposition from students, research scholars, Siddha practitioners and the public at large and they are at war-path since then. It will completely destroy the fruits of nearly four decades of hard work done by them.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to intervene in the matter and continue to allow the functioning of SMPU-S at Palayamkottai itself and to protect the interests of students, research scholars and others associated with this unit.

(vii) Need to check the damage caused to crops by 'Neel Gai' in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Madam, in various districts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh, farmers are suffering heavy losses of crops due to 'Neel Gais'. There are 50,000 'Neel Gais' in my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh alone and as on date there are 4.5 lakh 'Neel Gain' in whole of Uttar Pradesh. These 'Neel Gais' move in herds and destroy the farmers' crops raised through the year due to which many farmers are finding it hard to sustain their families. Due to constant increase in the number of these 'Neel Gais' the incidents of destroying standing crops are fast increasing. Administration is a helpless witness of this ravage due to wildlife. The poor farmers cultivate the crop by investing money, seeds, fertilizers apart from his hard labour put in through several months and irrigations and the Neel Gais ruin their crops just in a day. This is one of the reasons for the country facing foodgrains crisis and the consequent prise-rise. The terror of these Neel Gais has now begun taking a dreaded form.

Through the House the Government is requested to take strict steps to save the crops of the poor farmers from the 'Neel Gais' so that their crops could be saved.

(viii) Need to put the courts cases of HIV-positive people on a fast-track seeking legal remedies in court

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I wish to draw the attention of the House towards the problems faced by people living with HIV, while approaching courts for justice.

People living with HIV face discrimination in education, employment and in hospitals. Very few approach the courts for legal relief. The long-drawn legal process coupled with the fear of public identification, discourages them from filing cases. There is a need to reform the existing procedures in order to make it more conducive for people living with HIV to opt for legal redress. Presently, some courts pass orders suppressing the identity of the HIV-positive person by substituting the name with a pseudonym so as to ensure confidentiality. This must be uniformly followed by all courts in the country.

Time is of great essence for people living with HIV. In order that justice does not elude them, courts must treat cases involving them on a priority basis. They should not be a victim of dilatory legal processes.

In the absence of an accessible relief mechanism that is not time consuming, people living with HIV have been unable to realise the guarantees of the right to equality contained in the Indian Constitution.

I request the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to take steps to introduce a law to deal with issues surrounding people living with HIV/AIDS at the earliest.

12.45 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we will take up item no. 11.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, I beg to move:*

> "That the Bill to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, be taken into consideration."

Madam Speaker, with a view to increase access and improve quality of higher education in the country and also to remove regional imbalances in the higher education sector, the Central Universities Ordinance, 2009 was promulgated way back on 15th of January, 2009. Under this Ordinance, we were able to convert three State Universities in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand into Central Universities and we

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

decided to establish Central Universities in 12 States so that there would be no State in India which would not have a Central University and one of the 12 States in which we decided to set up a Central University was Jammu and Kashmir.

Now, the parameter for setting up a Central University is that the State Government has to provide land, free of cost, to the extent of about 500 acres and then we set up Site Selection Committee. When the State Government tells us as to which are the sites that are possible for the purposes of setting up these universities, we would then, after the stipulation of the exact sites, send the Site Selection Team to the sites and ultimately the final selection is to be made by the Central Government on the basis of the recommendation of the Site Selection Committee with respect to the exact location of the university. After the location is finalized, then we issue a notification under Section 3 (v) of the Central Universities Act, 2009. So, this was the procedure that we have set up.

Now, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had informed way back in July, 2008 that a Committee constituted by the State Government had identified three sites in and around Jammu for the purpose of setting up of a Central University and efforts were being made to actually find out more sites other than the three that they had suggested. But, unfortunately, they never indicated the exact sites and because they did not indicate the exact sites, we could not send the Site Selection Team.

In the mean time, Vice-Chancellors were appointed by the previous UPA Government to all the 15 Central Universities by the then hon. Minister of Human Resource Development. So, wherever the sites were selected, the Vice-Chancellors set up universities temporarily in those sites, but wherever the sites were not selected, they went to the State Capital and set up an office and decided to run the university temporarily till a site was selected.

So, the Vice-Chancellor of the Jammu and Kashmir Central University set up the office in Srinagar. When this happened, there was a furore because the people of Jammu thought that they were being deprived of a Central University as the State Government had earlier written to us saying that they had identified three sites in Jammu. Therefore, this created a lot of misgivings and, as you know—and we have seen it in the past—there were certain vested interests which tried to take advantage of the situation. In the mean time, the Vice-Chancellor had started activities in Srinagar and the people of Srinagar thought that they would be deprived because they assumed that since the Vice-Chancellor started activities there and if it is moved to Jammu now, they will not get the university. So, the people of Jammu thought that they are being deprived of a Central University and the people of Srinagar thought that the Central University was being taken away from Srinagar. In this situation, there was a lot of confusion and there was an upsurge of sentiments.

So we thought that it would be best in this context to remove the regional imbalances and to avoid a very unseemly situation that could have arisen, we decided that it would be expedient, in the case of Jammu and Kashmir only—because of the peculiar circumstances that have arisen here—to set up two separate Universities, one for the Jammu region and one for the Kashmir Valley and to restore regional harmony in the State. So we have decided to rename the original Central University, and we renamed it Central University of Jammu and Kashmir, and then we have a Central University of Kashmir and a new Central University of Jammu. So now we have a Central University of Kashmir and a Central University of Jammu, and appropriate amendments had to be made in the Central Universities Act.

But, since, this is an ongoing process and since we want to be ready for the next academic year, we decided to issue an Ordinance in the meantime. So, in those circumstances, the Central Universities (Amendment) Ordinance of 2009 was therefore promulgated on the 20th of October, 2009 to amend the Central Universities Act. By way of these amendments, the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir will be renamed as the Central University of Kashmir with territorial jurisdiction limited to the Kashmir Division. And a new University bearing the

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

name of Central University of Jammu will have territorial jurisdiction extending to the Jammu Division, which has been established.

It is in these circumstances that we are moving the Bill. The financial requirement of the new Central University of Jammu during the Eleventh Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 240 crore: Rs. 160 crore non-recurring and Rs. 78 crore recurring. This expenditure will be met by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission. The Bill seeks to replace the Central Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has put in details the matter of Central University. The Central Government and the various State Governments keep on making efforts from time to time to upgrade the level of education in the country. Approximately 12 new Central Universities are stated to have been opened in 12 States. One Central University is stated to have been opened in each State. It would be better to give information to the House as to in how many States the classes of Central University have been started so far in the last years. What is the reason for stating today that the two universities instead of one will be opened in Jammu and Kashmir? Is it not the case that the same was stated only to promote regionalism over there? Similarly, Himachal Pradesh is also a hilly State whose one part adjoins the border of China and another the Chamba of Pakistan. Considering the population of this State we are also entitled to have two universities like that. Will the assurance of opening more than one university be given when bigger States like Uttar Pradesh make a demand for the same? Will the Central Government consider to open one more Central University in Leh-Laddakh if the people of this region demand so tomorrow?

As far as higher education is concerned today, there is a need to set up more and more universities in the field of higher education in India. Keeping in view the fact that migration of students is taking place in thousands and lakhs within and outside India, setting up more and more higher educational institutions in the country has become need of the hour. A Central University has been sanctioned for several States by the Union Government and I would like to refer to Himachal Pradesh in particular where a Central University has been sanctioned by the Union Government.

On 2nd October 2007, hon. Shri P. Chidambaram during his visit to Shimla announced the setting up of an I.I.T. and a Cenral University on behalf of the hon. Prime Minister. The then Chief Minister Raja Virbhadra Singh reiterated the setting up of...an IIT in district Mandi and a Central University in district Kangra. When the Central team visited Himachal Pradesh for inspection they were shown four places Palanpur, Dharamshala, Kangra and adjacent areas in district Kangra. The State Government gave the proposal of allotment of 695 acres of land in Dehra before the Union Government. The team after visiting I.I.T. area in Mandi came back to Kangra and expressed the desire to visit other places for this purpose. Besides 20 and 30 other places of 20 and 30 acre size were also shown. Two Universities were sanctioned for Jammu and Kashmir promoting regionalism. I welcome it, I am not opposed to it. We have been demanding it from the Union Government for the last one year. Our Chief Minister pleaded that when the State Government was prepared to give 695 acre of and in Dehra of District Kangra then why was not Union Government making any preparations for holding University classes? Another building for college at 15 km distance from here at Jwalaji was offered so that the first session could be started, however, it was not started even last year. Today, when a Member from Jodhpur writes that 400 acre of land is available in Dharamshala that case is delayed. I wonder what is the reason? Why the setting up of a Central University is deliberately delayed in Himachal Pradesh? We are giving 695 acre of land against the 500 acre stipulated norm, then why the University is not being set up? The land being referred to in Dharamshala has a huge green cover, it is reserved forest. Whereas the Dehra land being referred to by me is an unclassified forest, University can be set up there. It is seen that where the

people take up arms and resort to violent means there two universities are sanctioned. Where people take to rioting and stage dharnas there two universities are sanctioned. And in a peaceful state, where thousands of youths sacrifice their lives for the safety of border, there delay is caused in setting up one Central University.

Madam, if enrolment for higher education is the criteria it is 22 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. So, should not two Central Universities in place of one be set up in Himachal Pradesh? Isn't this matter being delayed only due to regionalism and the Opposition Party in Government? Several correspondences have been made and meetings with the hon. Minister have also taken place during the last one year. I would like to know the reason. Which are the States where land has not been made made available? If a big State like Uttar Pradesh demands three Universities then would the Union Government sanction three Universities? How many Universities are proposed to be sanctioned for Rajasthan? Today, it is to be decided how and in what number and where the Universities would be sanctioned. The standard of education should be improved. Yesterday, I saw on TV how thousands and lakhs of youth had problem in appearing for CAT online exam, the exam was cancelled. The standard of education should be improved with time and it should be made available to people in lakhs. Today, there is a big question mark on what the Union Government is doing.

Two Universities have been sanctioned in Jammu and Kashmir while none in Himachal Pradesh. The Government has not been able to set up University, there during the last one year despite the availability of land. I have consistently raised this demand and would raise even today. Not only this....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Thakur, you may continue your speech later on. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at One minute past fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair]*

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Natural Calamities in the Country

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, we are going to take up Item no. 12, Discussion under Rule 193.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you will get chance later on. We are going as per the List of Business.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH (Munger): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would express my gratitutde to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue of natural calamity. Natural calamity has become this country's predicament. Several natural calamities like flood, drought, tsunami constantly hit some or the other part of our country every year. Despite the elapse of so many years of independence we have not made any efforts in the direction of tackling the problem of natural calamity. Whatever little efforts were made, were undone due to political parochialism or some other vested interests. I will come to that later on, how they were undone. However, the imminent problem is that the entire northern India is in the grip of drought while several States of Southern India like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra are reeling under flood like situation. If timely action had been taken the flood like situation could have been prevented. Since three four days continuous rain did not cause that much damages as was caused by the unprecedented increase in water level in Shri Salem reservoir. Against the capacity of 885 feet, it had 896 feet water. Generally, the rainy season continues till September in South India. If the water from reservoir could have been taken out

[Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan Singh]

in time, we would not have to face such a devastating situation. In Karnataka, it rained from 28th September to 4th October. We have seen the statement of the Chief Minister of the State in the newspapers that it has suffered losses worth Rs. 20,000 crores. Crops, houses and the things like this got ruined over there. As per his statement, about 2,81,000 houses and crops in about 200000 hectare land got ruined over there. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, losses of about Rs. 12,000 crore have been reported in the newspapers. About 250 people died. Deaths of about 240 people have been confirmed. It cannot be said about the number of people missing now. We could have stopped this devastating situation that has engulfed South India and Maharashtra. We could have mitigated the situation in time, but that was not done.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we saw the Prime Minister's statement. I would like to say in clear terms that when the Prime Minister visited those areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, he said that it is a national disaster. It is amusing to see what is the definition of national disaster. What indication does he want to give? Does he give messages to the country just to gain popularity by delivering his statement in newspapers that he is very sensitive in such circumstances or does he want to do something in reality? We and our State have been victims of this national disaster. Last year, in our State, Kosi was in spate. The course of the river changed and due to this millions of people got affected. Kosi originates from Nepal. We all know it. Now the dam in Nepal got damaged, that is different issue and the continuous effort was made to repair the dam because there were cracks in it and due to these cracks the course of the river was expected to get changed, but no action was taken in this regard. The flood in Kosi brought political upheaval along with itself. Various types of political discussions were held. Many people even suggested that the State Government should be dismissed. But during the elections, electorate of that State gave a thumb up to the State Government. At that time, politics was also at play. The Minister of Defence and the Minister of External Affairs wrote confidential letters to the Chief Minister of the State. Those letters were also being made public by the political party in Patna. This was the strategy and attitude of the Cenrtal Government to tackle the floods of Kosi. Despite that, the Prime Minister visited there, the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi also visited there and the Chief Minister of Bihar also accompanied them. After visiting there, the Prime Minister stated that it was a national disaster. His statement convinced us that something now will be provided by him. The people of the area will get some assistance, but what did they get—we would like to tell you this. The State Government administered the relief work over there. We would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to get it known. Perhaps it was the tirst example in this country when relief camp was organized. All the facilities were provided to 15-20 thousand people by keeping them in a relief camp for months. The State Government sent a proposal worth Rs. 17000 crore to the Central Government.

The proposal was meant for seeking financial assistance to desilt the land which had been affected due to the change of course of Kosi river, for linking the rivers, raising the level of roads and rehabilitation of weaker sections of society in that area and so on. For all these things and keeping in view that the Hon. Prime Minister has described it a national disaster, a proposal of Rs. 17000 crore was sent by the State Government to the Centre. The State Government and the people of the area thought that if the Prime Minister is himself saying that it is a national disaster, then he will provide some assistance to the State Government, but not a single penny was provided by the Central Government.

Sir, this is a different matter that in this very House a controversy had arisen because of a response to a question. On the basis of a report, the Central Government wrote a letter to the State Government seeking immediate repayment of Rs. 1000 crore which were due on the State Government. We are thankful to the Minister of Home Affairs that he withdrew that letter and did not demand a single penny. But, it does not seem to me that the Central Government has given a single penny to the State on the basis of the proposal sent by the State Government for sanctioning Rs. 17000 crore.

Sir, after that, the State government submitted a rehabilitation scheme worth Rs. 14,800 crore. As far as my memory goes, I would like to put across that when the Chief Minister of Bihar visited Delhi with that rehabilitation scheme, he met the Minister of Home Affairs Shri P. Chidambaram who was the Minister of Finance at that time. He appreciated him, but till date not a single rupee has been given by the Central Government for relief, rehabilitation and assistance of Kosi flood victims. Today the biggest problem before the State Government is how to rehabilitate them; how to construct the houses of those poor people who have become homeless. For this, the State Government submitted a proposal of Rs. 14,800 crore but not a single rupee was given to it by the Central Government till date. You were the Minister of Finance at that time. You are well aware of that proposal. When the Chief Minister of Bihar met you at that time, you had appreciated him. This news was reported in the newspapers quoting the Minister of Finance, who said that the proposal was very good. You said that you would talk to the foreign companies in this regard and engage them in this work, but no progress was made in this regard till date. Therefore, we would like to expect from the Minister of Home Affairs that while replying this discussion, he must tell whether the issue of Kosi's flood victims falls under the category of natural calamity as announced by the Prime Minister or it is different from it? This is the matter related to Kosi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just one year before the flood of Kosi, the whole North Bihar was trapped in floods. About 2.50 crore people were affected from that floods. About seven lakh houses got ruined. Shri Hukamadeo Narayan Yadav hails from that area. Several other Members also come from that area. They, on their turn, will apprise the House as to how the relief works were undertaken by the Government of Bihar at that time for the flood victims which stands out in the history of Bihar. It is said that relief measures of the time were unprecedented. The Government distributed one quintal foodgrain to each flood victim family after weighing it on the scale. One quintal weighed not less than 100 kg. 100 kg weighing sack was distributed in every relief camp. At that time the State Government reported the expenditure of Rs. 2 thousand 156 crore on all the relief works to the Union Government and asked for its reimbursement. The Union Government reimbursed only Rs. 745.26 crore out of the total expenditure and asked the State Government to adjust it in the previous balance.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Government's decisions do not change with the change of party in Government. 11th Finance Commission's Report was accepted during the Government of NDA under the leadership of hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. While accepting the report, the Union Government took a decision that the funds allocated to the States would be transferred in the consolidated fund of the state after the elapse of five years. The term of 11th Finance Commission ended on 31st March, 2005. Where was the balance as per the decision of the Union Government? The share of the State was deposited in the consolidated Fund of the State then on what basis could the balance of Rs. 1264 crore be upheld. However, through this discussion I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to pay the balance of Rs. 445.47 crore in addition to Rs. 745.26 crore given at that time.

I would like to explain the meaning of the assistance provided by the Union Government. When the accounting of one quintal foodgrain provided by the State Government to the victim families was done the Union Government refused to pay its share saying that it did not follow the criterion. They did not accept it. What is their meaning of a national calamity? Would their Rs. 200 provide any relief to the victim family? Would a person be able to provide sustenance to his family from those Rs. 200? If the State Government provided him one quintal foodgrain as relief, wasn't it the duty of Union Government to give its share of contribution to the State Government? If their criteria for the non Congress State Government is different then I do not have to say anything about it. It could be due to political considerations.

Recently they have announced some relief in Andhra Pradesh after a natural calamity struck there. However, we have not received any such assistance so far in one and a half years. They may provide relief to any State or region on the lines of relief provided to

[Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh *alias* Lalan Singh]

Bundelkhand, we are not opposed to it. All we need is reimbursment of funds spent by us in Bihar on floods relief during 2007 and 2008. There could be a lack of coordination in the accounting of the Union Government and that of the State Government, but what is the need of so much correspondence. They can send a team of three officers in Bihar or summon three officers of the State Government here. If their intention is clear they can summon them here. They can ask the three state Government officers to clear the account within 24 hours and promise to pay the balance to the state Government.

Bihar is a backward state. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs knows and he has seen it as Minister of Finance. He knows it as a backward and resource less state. If he doesn't provide assistance there then which developed nation can he envisage. If Bihar is not developed then to envisage a developed nation would be unrealistic and unjust so they cannot even dream of developed nation without helping Bihar. If any welfare or rehabilitation work is done by the State Government using its resources then they are not prepared to reimburse the same. Their officers make them write something else. Today, I will request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a team of three officers which will visit Patna to settle the expenditure incurred by the State Government during Kosi floods in 2007 or give directions to its officers to summon three officers from Patna and settle the accounts within a week, if they wish to carry it out honestly.

Today, the entire state of Bihar is reeling under drought conditions. Approximately 26 out of 38 districts of Bihar are facing drought like condition, so what can be done in Bihar given this situation? The entire Kharif crop has been ruined, the condition of farmers is worse. The animals are perishing. There is no fodder for them. The State Government sought assistance from the Union Government and sent a proposal of Rs. 23 thousand 71 crore. What amount has not been released till date? In regard to the sanctjoned amount the Government of India through a letter dated 9-11-2000 refused to release the amount. Which national calamity are they talking about? Which national calamity do they propose to tackle? Such kind of statements are made only for newspapers, only for the ears of countrymen, simply to seek their sympathy, there is no iota of truth in it, no honesty in it. They are not honest in tackling natural calamity.

Sir why such a situation has arisen? At the outset I said that it was due to poor water management. No efforts have been made by the Government in this direction ever since independence. The effort was made and then the sork was done to discontinue all the efforts. Shri K.L. Raoji used to be a Minister that time. It was in sixties and seventies when he first took the initiative in the direction of interlinking rivers for better water management. After that in 1979-80 National Prospective for Water Resource Development made further modification in this regard. In this proposal it was his thinking which it advanced further and made modification in it. After that, there was zero progress in this matter from 1980 to 2000.

When the National Democratic Alliance Government was formed under the leadership of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, it took initiative to inter-link the rivers. In order to inter-link the rivers it got report from the research institutions like National Commission on Applied Economic Research and stated that it is essential for better water management. Shri Suresh Prabhu was the Minister in the Government of India that time. Under his chairmanship a task force was constituted. The task force submitted its report to the Government. What action has been taken on it till date? In fact, no action has been taken till date, but how the Union Government, the Minister of Home Affairs, the then Minister of Finance made efforts as to how to put this matter into cold storage. I would like to tell you through his own budget speech. Mr. Chairman, Sir, When the UPA came into the power in the year 2004, I would like to read out certain portion of the budget speech made by the Minister of Finance with your permission. It is written in para-36 of the speech.

Now I talk about my big dream. Water is the lifeline of any civilization. We have been given warning that the biggest crisis the world is likely to face in the

21st century would be that of water. In fact, water is the renewable resource, but it could not be recycled in a given year. Water crisis has affected the life of lakhs of citizens. In some cities the whole family remains awaken after midnight just to fetch one-two buckets of water. In rural areas girls are often forced to drop out from schools just to fetch the water. I am fully aware with this imminent crisis. Therefore, I propose an ambitious scheme. It is the speech of the Minister of Finance made in the year 2004.

Indian farming has been depending on natural and man-made water bodies like lake, pond since ages. It has been estimated that there are more than one million such water bodies and aound five lakh are used for irrigation purpose. Among these various water bodies are not utilized because many of them are covered with silt and need to be desilted and some water bodies need to be repaired.

Therefore, I propose to introduce a mega scheme for undertaking repair, renovation and restoration work of all the water bodies related to agriculture. We will start with pilot schemes in at least five districts and identify at least one district in each of the five areas of the country during the current year. The estimated cost of the same is Rs. 100 crore. Funds for these five pilot projects will be diverted from the ongoing programmes like the SGRY, PMGSY, DPAP, DDP and IWDP. Once the pilot projects are completed and get authenticated, the Government will introduce national water resource national-water resource development project and complete the same in a period of 7 to 10 years. It was the speech of the Minister of Finance made in the year 2004. Five years have passed since 2004 and now it is 2009. Not a single scheme has been implemented in these five years. They have announced these schemes just to gain popularity. I would like to say that they have announced these schemes in the year 2004 to set aside the scheme of inter-linking of rivers, but none of these schemes has been implemented even after the lapse of five years. If you go through his budget speech of 2008, you will find that now he has passed the buck on the State Governments. I would like to read out his budget speech of 2008 as well.

[English]

> "Agreements have been signed with the World Bank by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka under the project to repair, renovate and restore water bodies. The three agreements are for a total sum of US $ 738 million that will benefit a command area of 900,000 hectare. I am confident that similar agreements will be signed soon between the World Bank and the Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and some other States.

[Translation]

Now they have passed the buck entirely on the State Governments. It was only their sincere effort and intention of water management. I straight away blame that the Government does not wish to make efforts towards water management. This Government is not paying attention towards better water management but instead wishes to gain popularity and political mileage by announcing such proposals in budget speech.

Recently the Ganga Basin Authority has taken a decision that one cannot generate hydel electricity from the Ganga and other rivers. If the electricity is not generated from river water, how will the hydel project survive? On the one hand you say that if we want to be a developed country, we will have to be self-reliant in the field of power. There is zero-production of electricity in the State like Bihar. The present Government has increased it to 104 MW from zero. Therefore, I demand that this should also be discussed and if someone likes to generate electricity from the Ganga Basin and other rivers through the hydel project, they should be given relaxation as per requirement.

With these words, I am very much grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this important issue. I demand the Union Government that if you consider natural calamity as a national calamity, then you should be sincere and honest, not politically biased in dealing with it. Natural calamity is a crisis, so politics should not be involved in it. While demanding this from the Union Government, I conclude my speech.

[English]

Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Respected Chairperson, Sir, I thank you very much for giving this opportunity to participate in the Discussion under Rule 193 on 'natural calamities in the country'.

First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister, the Chairperson of the UPA, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and our hon. Home Minister who had come to Andhra Pradesh, took an aerial survey of the flood affected areas both in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and instantly announced the relief and measures to combat floods as well as drought in Andhra Pradesh as well as Karnataka States. Likewise, the UPA Government has taken all the necessary steps throughout the country—be it Southern, Northern, Eastern or Western India—wherever natural calamities occurred and responded immediately by providing relief measures to mitigate the sufferings of the affected people.

Sir, every year we are discussing the same subject of 'natural calamities'. I am a Member of Parliament for the past 12 years. Out of these 12 years, I must have participated at least nine times in the discussion on the same subject. I think we are not able to come out with a concrete programme which could mitigate the sufferings of the people and give them long-term relief. Of course, we are providing immediate relief measures to mitigate the sufferings of the people. We have a Disaster Management Authority which, time and again, suggested that we should take certain measures. I think we must look at it in a broader perspective and take a concrete decision on this issue.

Hon. Member Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh raised the issue of interlinking of rivers. This proposal was initiated during the NDA period. It is not merely an issue of interlinking of rivers. We have seen, be it in Southern India, North India, Eastern India or Western India, that several States are involved in inter-State water disputes, and Tribunals have been constituted by the Government of India to go into the cases filed before them in order to solve the inter-State water disputes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let there be no disturbance in the House. If you want to speak, please go outside and speak. The hon. Member, who is speaking, is getting disturbed. Please continue.

Dr. MANDA JAGANNATH: I am from the State of Andhra Pradesh. We have disputes with Maharashtra, we have disputes with Orissa, we have disputes with Karnataka, and being a lower riparian State, we are losing a lot of water because of the illegal storage of water by the upper riparian States. Under such conditions, when we cannot solve minor problems, what purpose does the interlinking of rivers serve or how are they going to solve our problems? Though it is a good issue, it is a very big issue and there are so many factors involved in it. How are you going to calculate the transfer of water from one basin to another basin? What share are you going to give? When the States are not following and implementing the agreements which they have reached amongst themselves, how is this interlinking of rivers going to solve inter-State water problems? It is a very sensitive issue.

Now, I come to the issue of recent floods in Andhra Pradesh. My State has two issues—one is drought, and another is floods. When 22 districts in my State were reeling under drought, suddenly, on 29th September, 2009 onwards, there was heavy rainfall in the State, in addition to the flood waters released from Karnataka and upper riparian States that had a heavy rainfall. This has resulted in the Srisailam Reservoir receiving 25 lakh cusecs of water while the reservoir was designed to hold 13.6 lakh cusecs of water. These heavy rains have caused a lot of damage in my State of Andhra Pradesh. Nearly five districts, that is, Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Guntur and Krishna, have received heavy flood waters because of which nearly 142 *mandals* in the State got affected. In total, 13 districts were affected; the number of *mandals* affected was 142; the number of people affected was 20.72 lakh; standing crops in nearly three lakh acres got damaged; nearly 50,000 to 60,000 cattle died; and the number of human lives lost was 90. More than three lakh houses were collapsed. Some of the villages in Tungabadhra as well as in Krishna Basins were totally inundated and submerged, and the people were left with no livelihood or a place to stay.

That is why, I said that I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister, and the Chairperson of the UPA because on the very second or the third day, the Prime Minister took an aerial survey the UPA Chairperson along with the hon. Home Minister took an aerial survey after the survey the Prime Minister himself saying that it was nothing less than a natural calamity, the Prime Minister announced a relief package of Rs. 1,000 crore to Andhra Pradesh, and more than that amount to Karnataka from the National Calamity Fund.

It was under these circumstances that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken immediate steps from day one. If you look at the magnitude of the floods, you will find that never in the history of the Srisailam Reservoir, it had received more than nine lakh to ten lakh cusecs of water. However, this time, it received 26 lakh cusecs of water and all the nearby villages got inundated because the inflow was more than the outflow. Likewise, the impact could be seen in Alampur Temple, which is a world famous Shivaite temple; in Rajoli where the weavers are very famous for their weaving activity; Kutkanoor village in Alampur Assembly segment of my parliamentary constituency, and in Kurnool Town, which was our State Capital earlier. The world famous Mantralayam Temple is located there in that district. All these places remained submerged in water for many, many days. When you come down from Srisailam to Nagarjuna Sagar and to Prakasam Barrage and Guntur district, many villages in the low lying areas situated between Krishna Guntur, Nalgonda, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts were affected; several dozens of island villages got submerged in the floods waters. A long stretch of the bridge located on the National Highway between Kurnool and Mahbubnagar got washed away. On October 4, 2009, more than three dozen deaths occurred, and during this entire period the number of deaths occurred was 90. The lower death rate could be attributed to the rescue and relief measures and the immediate reaction of the State Government which requisitioned power boats and provided all the relief measures. Around 300 relief camps were organized round-the-clock, monitoring and control rooms were set up in the Secretariat as well as in the districts, and all the public representatives, that is, the Ministers, MPs, MLAs, the lower cadres, and all the people belonging to whichever party they belong to, participated in the relief operations. Then, the services of Army, Police accompanied by many other NGOs were requisitioned in relief operations and they have played a very big role in mitigating the sufferings of the people and helped in bringing down the death rate of human lives.

From Government side we immediately started providing food packets, drinking water, shelter and clothing to the people affected by floods. The Chief Minister of the State announced that for three months all the affected people in the State would be given free ration of 20 kg of rice, 2 kg of dal, 2 litres oil, kerosene, etc. All put together the loss is estimated to be around Rs. 12,824.69 crore. Central teams visited Andhra Pradesh, they toured most of the areas which were affected and interacted with the people. Personally our Prime Minister, Chairperson of the UPA, and hon. Home Minister have seen the situation on the ground and said this is nothing less than a natural calamity. As against an estimated loss of Rs. 12,824.69, a relief of only Rs. 1,000 crore was announced and out of that only Rs. 500 crore were released. I request to release Rs. 12824.69 crores immediately to Andhra Pradesh.

At the time of construction, at Srisailam dam height the FRL calculated to be 885 feet and the extent of backwaters was calculated on that basis and villages were settled. What happened now is that because 26 lakhs and plus of cusecs of water got into Srisailam dam suddenly and the outflow was less and inflow was more, such villages got totally submerged. Now the height of water flow was 896.5 feet at Srisailam dam which was 11.5 feet above the calculated 885 feet FRL. Because of, that nearly 96 villages in my Parliamentary Constituency in Alampur Assembly segment got affected. Also the world famous Balabrahmeshwar Temple at Alampur, the Mantralayam temple were completely submerged. People could not visit those places for about 25 days because of water-logging. They were put in the relief camps and food and shelter was provided to them. Even now, things have not become better in Andhra Pradesh.

In a village called Rajoli in Alampur segment of

[Dr. Manda Jagannath]

my Constituency nearly three thousand houses got washed away. Water got logged for nearly one kilometre from the village. Nobody could go there. Like that Kutkanoor village was there. We had to requisition power boats and reach there to evacuate all the people.

Fortunately with the best of the efforts of our State Government and under the guidance of the Central Government things improved. The Chief Minister was always in touch with the hon. Home Minister, the Prime Minister and the concerned departments and thanked them for giving their particular guidance. The human loss was very very less. It was only 90. Nobody got washed away in the floods. Not a single person got washed away in the floods because we have evacuated them on day one to safer places. We were able to reduce the human loss. People of these 96 villages in 16 Mandals of my Parliamentary Constituency are afraid. They have said that they have not seen or heard of such a devastating flood ever before. Even the oldest people in the village, some of who are of the age of 100 years, have said that they have never seen such flood fury in the Tungabhadra and Krishna river basin.

Now, all of them wanted to be shifted to higher places and totally rehabilitate them with the construction of new houses, at higher places, duly paying compensation to lands which they had lost; and also pay compensation for the loss of crops, etc. Artisans, weavers, petty vendors, village people and others have lost everything in the floods. Before the floods, they were crorepatis, now, they are penniless. They are at the mercy of the society. Here, I would like to thank all the NGOs, philanthropists and individuals who have extended their help during the floods. I have never seen before such a response in such a big way in the calamity-prone areas extending relief to the affected people. The Government should thank them. Though they were having calamity in their own houses, they had extended help to others during the floods and when relief measures were undertaken.

The hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister and the UPA Chairperson has seen the devastation caused by floods. It is nothing but a natural calamity. Hence, I would request the Government of India to release immediately the funds asked by the Andhra Pradesh Government—it was estimated to the tune of Rs. 12,829 crore—to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Now, I come to drought, before the floods, there was severe drought in Andhra Pradesh. Both Krishna and Godavari Basins, where paddy is the prime crop, the yield used to be earlier around 83.81 lakh MT, now it is estimated to be 48.75 lakh MT, almost 50 per cent less. Likewise, in the case of sugarcane also, it used to be 153.22 lakh MT, now, it is expected to be around 100 lakh MT Rice. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken many measures like giving input subsidy, supply of fodder, provision of drinking water, seed supply, employment generation under NREGS. Around four lakh animals have been given fodder and feed. Keeping this in view and also the financial constraints of the Andhra Pradesh Government, I would request the Government of India to extend help. Our State Government had submitted a proposal of a sum of Rs. 9,745 crore to combat drought in Andhra Pradesh. I would request the Government of India to release these amounts so that normalcy can be restored.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for providing an opportunity to participate in the debate on the natural calamities in the country. Unfortunately, in the recent months, especially from September 28 onwards to October 4, there were incessant rains in Karnataka. Of course, rains were rains in the adjoining State of Andhra Pradesh also. To the extent, it was unprecedented in the last 100 years. Instead of 25 or 30 mm rainfall during that period, it was more than 250 to 300 mm of rainfall, which is an increase of 673 per cent. All major rivers like Krishna, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Doni, Hirahalli, Bennihalli in North Karnataka have overflowed.

The villages in the districts of Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Davanagere, Chitradurga and Haveri were totally inundated. That was the situation. The hon. Prime Minister visited the State; the Chief Minister of Karnataka was, round the clock, with all his Ministers, MPs and

MLAs was there on the ground, to provide relief and succour to the victims of the flood. The Home Minister, my dear friend Shri Chidambaram and other Union Ministers from Karnataka were kind enough to visit the areas.

Today I am raising this matter with great pain and anguish. I am not here to criticize or allege, but I want to put forth the horrendous experience the people are facing in the State of Karnataka, especially in North Karnataka.

Actually 229 people have lost their lives; more than 6.55 lakh houses have crumbled because in the entire North Karnataka, the houses were all with mud-roofs; 22 lakh hectares of agricultural crop, which was ready for harvesting, have been totally destroyed; more than 4,292 villages were affected. We have submitted, to the Government of India, a memorandum stating that Rs. 18,500 crore is the total loss. According to the CRF norms, we have also requested Rs. 7,047 crore.

At the same time, I also want to bring before this hon. House, the efforts made by the Government of Karnataka, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri Yeddyurappaji. For the first time ever, in the State of Karnataka, we went to the people at large; we said that so many houses have been totally destroyed; we want to construct pucca houses for them, who have lost their house. For each house, whatever the Government of India is going to give, according to CRF norms, that is, Rs. 35,000 is not sufficient. So, we are going to pool in Rs.1 lakh from each donor; they can construct very good houses and they could reconstruct the entire villages, as it happened under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, after the Earthquake in Kutch in Gujarat.

In one of the foundation ceremonies, even the hon. Home Minister, Shri Chidambaram participated. I am very pleased to state in this House that from Infosys, to Biocon, to Sysco, from Jupiter Investment, various corporate houses, various mutts, like Adi Chunchunigiri Mutt, Chitoor Mutt, Dharmasthala Veerendra Hegdeji— all these mutts have come forward and they are adopting the houses. Hon. Chief Minister and the Government of Karnataka, from these public donations, have collected Rs. 1200 crore, which itself is a national record during a calamity. An amount of Rs. 1200 crore has been collected to build houses.

I want to thank the Union Government for providing immediate rescue facilities like aircraft, helicopters, food grains, army personnel, etc. On behalf of the people of Karnataka I want to thank all of them, who have helped us in that hour of need and crises from the bottom of my heart. The issue is whether whatever we are doing is sufficient or adequate. We had met the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. There are three stages of disaster management; rescue, relief and rehabilitation. If I may point out to the hon. Home Minister, before that even precaution, prevention, mitigation, or preparedness is also required on which there is less stress from the Union Government and various State Governments also. We are not totally equipped to manage the disaster in the country.

The Government of India has announced a compensation of Rs. 1000 crore other than CRF and NCCF grants to the Government of Karnataka. I would like to point out to the hon. Home Minister that out of Rs. 1000 crore the Karnataka Government has received only Rs. 500 crore whereas the Karnataka Government through its exchequer has till today spent Rs. 1569 crore. Hon. Home Minister was formerly the Finance Minister and he knows that the total plan size of Karnataka State this year is Rs. 28,000 crore and with a huge loss of nearly Rs. 20,000 crore hardly any money is left in the Government exchequer for the development of the infrastructure and to pursue the plan. Therefore, I would urge, through you, Sir, the hon. Home Minister while replying should assure the Government of Karnataka that he will be immediately releasing another Rs. 500 crore within a week to the Government of Karnataka. We have also requested Rs. 7055 crore under the CRF norms. Andhra Pradesh Government has requested for more than Rs. 11,000 crore. I would like to bring out a comparison, Sir.

The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 1000 crore to Andhra Pradesh also. We are with the people of Andhra Pradesh and request that Rs. 1000 crore should be released to them and if something more is required that should also be released. But, at the same time, the havocs that floods have created both in

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are not similar, parallel or equal.

In Andhra Pradesh the human lives lost is 90 while in Karnataka it is 229; house damaged in Andhra Pradesh are 2.14 lakh and in Karnataka it is 6.55 lakh; crop area affected in Andhra Pradesh is 2.82 lakh hectares whereas in Karnataka it is 22.85 lakh hectares; damage to roads is 14,135 kms. while in Karnataka it is 29,613 kms; number of bridges and culverts damaged is 3,115 in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka it is 5,240; number of irrigation systems damaged in Andhra Pradesh is 1,811 and in Karnataka it is 2,182; damage to power sector is 10,132 KV lines and two KV sub-stations have been affected in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka 1.15 lakh power installations have been affected. Therefore, Sir, they are incomparable. We are with the tragedy of the people of Andhra Pradesh but compared to Andhra, Karnataka has been ravaged by the floods this time, unprecedented in last 100 years. Therefore, I plead with the hon. Home Minister to see the gravity of the situation and provide the necessary relief to the State Government of Karnataka immediately. We have already requested Rs. 7,500 crore and we hope that the amount will be coming to the Government of Karnataka.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, we have some perennial issues. Actually for the last 15 years, I have been raising and arguing in the House the issue of revising the guidelines of CRF. But unfortunately whatever is being given according to the guidelines of the CRF is a pittance. For example, for the damage of houses also, the CRF guidelines make a distinction between *pucca* house and *kachcha* house and in *pucca* house and *kachcha* house also, there is a distinction between fully destroyed and partially destroyed. If a *pucca* house is fully destroyed, it is Rs. 35000 whereas for others it is Rs. 1000, Rs. 1500, Rs. 5000 and Rs. 7000. I hope all the hon. Members of this House are with me on this issue. The *pucca* houses should be completely reimbursed but at the same time who are the most affected in a natural calamity or earthquake or flood or drought or a cyclone? It is the poorest of the poor and if he loses his entire house and it is totally destroyed, I feel the entire amount should be compensated because in those seven days, his *kachcha* house is destroyed but rains were continuing till the other day. For more than one month, the rains were pouring. Therefore, the remaining house was also totally collapsed. So, when do they do the survey is the question. For the crop loss and for the destruction of the houses, when is the survey conducted? If the survey is conducted just after the floods or if the survey is conducted just after the incessant rains, that is not sufficient. Therefore, I urge the Government of India through the hon. Home Minister that they need to revise the CRF guidelines for the houses also.

At the same time, regarding crop compensation in rainfed areas, it is Rs. 2000 per hectare, in irrigated area, it is Rs. 4000 per hectare but for horticulture crop, it is only Rs. 8000 per hectare. A hectare is made of 2.4 acres. So, per acre the poor farmer gets only Rs. 1000. I also want to urge the Home Minister, Government of India, whatever guidelines that have been made for the CRF, they have been made for the drought conditions. When the drought condition is there, there is no sowing, fertiliser is not put, manure has not been put and pesticides have not been used. It has not been irrigated. Therefore, there is no investment. But when the floods happen, when the standing crops are lost, there is a huge loss. I think for the floods, there has to be different type of norms for giving crop compensation. Before the announcement by the Government of India regarding loan waiver last year, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Yediyurappa, who is a farmers' leader, we had waived off all the cooperative loans of Karnataka State farmers and we had incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 2800 crore. So, that has been a huge burden on the exchequer. Therefore, we are pleading with the Home Minister that to continue the credit facility after this havoc, Rs. 2800 crore should be reimbursed to the Government of Karnataka because anyhow that money was to come to the Government of Karnataka from the Government of India. It was to come to the farmers of Karnataka because if we had not waived off the loans one year earlier, we would have availed of the loan waiver scheme of the Government of India.

Therefore, that sum of Rs. 2800 crore should be reimbursed to the State of Karnataka. I understand the problem that a similar petition has also been made by the State of Tamil Nadu. But I would like to urge upon the Central Government that this amount should be given to the State of Karnataka. When 50 per cent of the farmers of the State have lost their crops, they cannot repay their agricultural loan. They can neither pay their interest nor their penal interest. The Central Government should come forward to waive off their agricultural loans. This is of great importance.

I would also like to request the Central Government for additional houses under the Indira Awas Yojana because more than 6.55 lakh houses have collapsed in 15 districts and we are demanding for two lakh houses under the Indira Awas Yojana for our State. Now the amount that is being given is only Rs. 35,000 per houses but that is not sufficient and this amount should be revised to Rs. 50,000 per house.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to refer to two more issues. According to the CRF norm the food grains that are being given to the affected people, the period is only for a month. If that period of one month is over and later if the affected people do not get employment, then they continue to remain in a difficult situation but that period is not enhanced. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to remove that stipulation of one month and extend it up to three months and also provide 1.5 lakh MTs of food grains to the affected people of Karnataka because they are totally unemployed. They do not have any place to go.

Sir, according to the NCCF norms and CRF norms, the period stipulated for reconstruction of bridges, culverts, irrigation dams, roads and drainages and even electrical installations is 45 days. In a period of 45 days these cannot be reconstructed. In this period one cannot create a state of *co ante*. Just filling the places with mud is no reconstruction. One has to reconstruct the whole area in the same manner for which at least six months time would be required. Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to remove this stipulation of 45 days and make it six months.

Sir, I was going through the issue relating to disaster management. I spoke to the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi. We are required to bring in a Constitutional amendment to the present law to handle this issue. Disaster Management does not find a mention neither in the State List, nor in the Central List, nor in the Concurrent List. It finds a place in the Residuary powers. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to bring in a Constitutional amendment in this regard. We will support it. This aspect of disaster management should be made a part of the Concurrent List so that both the Centre and the State can participate. Now, the entire responsibility of disaster management lies with the provinces and the States which they are unable to handle. If at all there has to be a semblance of disaster management in the country we require a Constitutional amendment. There are three institutions, namely, National Disaster Management Authority, The National Institute of Disaster Management and the Ministry of Home Affairs. But the roles of these three institutions have not been specified. There is no co-ordination between these three agencies. Therefore, I also sometimes think that we require a separate Ministry on Disaster Management.

It is because, in the South Asia Pacific Region, India is the most disaster-prone country. More than 60 per cent of our country is affected by various disasters like the Gujarat earthquake, Orissa super cyclone, West Bengal cyclone and the continuous floods in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa. Therefore, we require a separate Ministry for this.

Everybody comes forward for rescue and relief. But what is important is the reconstruction of the area. For that, there is no money available from both the CRF and NCCF. The hon. Home Minister has, again and again, assured this House that there are two agencies or instruments in the names of CRF and NCCF. But I want to put a straight question through you to the Home Minister. Both of them are for rescue and relief. They are not for reconstruction. If at all they are for reconstruction, they are not adequate. What about the funds for precaution, prevention and mitigation? There are no funds for it. There is no system and no research. Therefore, the Government of India has to come out clearly on that aspect. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

Sir, disasters are hitting our country again and again. The hon. Home Minister has an arduous responsibility of managing the national internal security. Today, fortunately, we have the hon. Defence Minister who is responsible for our security against external aggression. But my request to the hon. Home Minister and the Government of India is that we require a national policy for disaster reconstruction. Many articles have appeared in the newspapers that, if there had been a Doppler radar in Mumbai, they would have tackled the cyclone. We lack such a thing.

Building codes are not there. I am asking the hon. Home Minister on one point. We have got disaster resistance construction buildings only in urban areas. When we construct houses for EWS, BPL families under Indira Awas Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, etc., where is the planning for disaster resistance? Do we have a component like this? If at all affected, only they are affected and not the multi-storeyed buildings in the urban areas. Therefore, housing codes in the disaster prone areas are required.

Lastly, I urge the hon. Home Minister that he should pilot a Bill called the Engineers Bill to regulate the profession of engineers because there has to be a code for the construction of houses and buildings across the country. There are two issues here. One is the residential buildings and commercial buildings. Another one is the irrigation dams, mud dams and other dams. Who is going to vouchsafe for their safety? We have got the Council of Architects and Council of Chartered Accountants. Why not the Government of India think of a Council of Engineers? There has to be a Council of Engineers.

Within the next week, the Government of India should provide us another Rs. 500 crores. The amount of Rs. 7500 crores which we have asked for under the CRF guidelines should be sanctioned to the Government of Karnataka forthwith without comparing us with Andhra Pradesh. Kindly sanction us that amount.

Regarding the longstanding issues like the Policy, the Council and the Constitutional Amendment, I hope, the Government of India especially my dear friend Shri Chidambaram will take note of these points and pilot a Bill in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in the discussion being held on natural calamities under Rule 193 raised by Rajiv Ranjan *alias* Lalan Singh.

Though it is an uncontextual discussion, we have discussed various matters related to natural calamity during the budget session in July-August this year, even though the discussion is being held on natural calamity in the House. I would like to remind that we have discussed the matters of natural calamity whether it is flood, drought, cloud-burst, thunderbolt, landslide in hilly areas, sea-wages, cyclone like Fyan and Aiala or earthquake, in the House. I do not wish to talk about all these matter, but there are natural calamities which occur every year all over the country, the Government can atleast tide over some of them.

No one have control over the nature but we should make such arrangements so that we could provide some relief to the people. As all hon'ble Members had just said that the Government should find out some permanent solution of the natural calamities because thousands of people render homeless due to floods. During last session, we had discussed that thousands of villages got inundated due to breaching of embankment of river Bagmati in Bihar. Hundreds of people lost their lives and several animals were also washed away in the floods. We have not been able to save the life and property of people. There was large scale devastation in that region. Kosi also broke all the records on occurrence of natural calamities sometimes an appeal is made from the Chair to contribute in the relief fund so that relief is provided to the affected people and we the Members of Parliament contribute for the cause from the MPLAD Fund.

Just now, an hon'ble Member has also raised the issue of devastation caused by Kosi river. More

devastation occurred and the State Governments sent their reports as well and demand for a comprehensive package for providing relief to the people but the Union Government do not provide for in accordance with demands made by the State Governments be it Bihar Government or Uttar Pradesh Government. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are very poor and backward States. When excess water is released in the rivers originating from Nepal, there is large scale devastation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to floods. It largely affects many districts of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Poorvanchal region. When we were discussing drought situation in our country, it started raining and due to releasing of excess water in the rivers originating in our neighbouring countries and flowing in our country cause floods in many States including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

We had discussion in regard to drought in Uttar Pradesh in the last Session. There are about eighty districts in Uttar Pradesh and more than half of them were hit by drought, but at some places the situation of flood also arose which we tackled somehow. We were not able to find a permanent solution to it so that we may be able to provide relief to the people in future.

Sharda river causes floods in Khiri district of Uttar Pradesh. This river inundates about 40 kilometres of railway line. I would like to make a submission in regard to diverting the river or constructing big embankment and drains along the river. Every time the discussion in regard to constructing embankment or big drains is held between the Government of India and the Ministry of Railways, but I do not understand why a permanent solution to the problem is not found.

Similarly, villages were affected due to breaching of 40 metre long embankment of Rapti river due to flood in the river and large scale devastation was caused in that area. I would like to congratulate the Jawans of our Army who carried out relief work. My good wishes are with them. They not only guard our borders but also undertake relief work on occurrence of natural calamities without caring for their own lives.

Sir, as far as providing assistance to the farmers in the name of drought relief is concerned, we are not able to compensate the farmers fully. According to me, we doll out sops in the name of drought relief. By the time, we doll out sops in the name of drought, the situation of flood arisen in the counry. We will have to think seriously to find out a permanent solution of these problems. Our agriculture is largely affected by the floods and drought. Be it is pulses or oilseeds, the farmers got ruined due to inundation of crops. The Union Government and State Governments talk about crop insurance and other sorts of facilities, but the farmers do not get a single penny for their produces. The farmers completely get ruined. When we take up the issue of providing relief to the farmers with the SDMs or Tahsildar in our Constituencies hardly Rs. 200 to Rs. 3000 are given to them. Most of the *kutcha* houses in villages collapse due to heavy rainfall. When such incidents are reported to Tehsildar, they are provided Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 as compensation.

Sir, a poor person uses wooden logs, roof tiles and straw for constructing his house. It costs more than Rs. 400-500. The farmers, particularly the poor people have to face all these problems, though the Government of India has many schemes for them. The Minister of Rural Development Shri Joshiji is present here. We should at least identify those areas where such devastation takes place and there is a need to implement effectively all of our schemes by withholding relief work in other areas but we are not able to do this.

Sir, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh is a border area and is adjacent to Uttarakhand. Sometimes Binavar river causes massive devastation there. Around 16 people died on 12 September, 2009. Ganga, Ghagra and Sharda rivers also affect that area to a great extent. We will have to identify these areas. There are many such rivers from North to East, which causes much devastation. We should identify every place affected by these rivers and it should be ensured as to where construction of embankments is needed?

The NDA Government of Atalji had envisaged interlinking of rivers. It is true that many rivers are drying up. They too have their existence. In my opinion, if rivers are interlinked, floods can be avoided end there

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

will be water in the rivers which are on the verge of drying up. If there will be water in the rivers, ground water level will also be charged. Ganga and Yamuna which are the major rivers in Uttar Pradesh have caused havoc live times from 1978 to till now, in which huge loss of life and property was suffered. As far as financial assistance was concerned, the Union Government did not provide adequate assistance. Just now, hon'ble Member, Shri Jagannathji was talking about Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh where about two hundred or two hundred fifty people died due to floods. We should also take care thereof. There are rivers like Krishna etc. which should be identified for flood control and arrangements should be made accordingly. Dudhwa National Park, a wild life sanctuary, is situated in Uttar Pradesh and when flood water gushed in the park wild animals like Deer, Cheetah, lions etc. which we are protecting are washed away in floods and number of wild animals migrates towards villages from this Park and other forest areas and pose threat to lives of people, domestic animals and cause extensive damage to crops. We have to see as to how water enters in such big National Parks and find out a permanent solution for this. The Union Government should provide budget for this purpose.

The incidents of cloud burst mostly occur in the hilly areas. On 9th August, 2009, 45 people died due to cloud burst in Pithoragarh. It affects environment and also pose danger to life and property. We should identify such areas. All our scientists know in what circumstances clouds burst and the areas affected by this. We should make some arrangements after identifying those areas.

Similarly, incidents of landslides in hilly areas are common phenomena. The Government of India issues guidelines at national level from time to time. The frightening incidents of landslides mostly occur in 21-22 Union Territories. Four months ago, 40 people died due to landslides in Darjeeling. Similraly last year, more than 6000 people suffered due to landslides and rain. I think these are the figures for the current year. The Home Secretary of the Government of India has accepted that the people living in hilly areas suffer heavy losses due to it.

In the beginning of the session, we had expressed condolence for those fishermen residing in coastal area, who disappeared in the Phyan cyclone that hit the western coast of Arabian sea, and it caused devastation on a large scale. Mr. Chairman, Sir, 600 fishermen got disappeared in the State from where you hail, Gujarat and Goa; its affect reached up to Mumbai. I do not know what kind of Financial assistance was provided to the affected families. I demand that the Government of India should identify such areas and give financial assistance to the affected families, so that their life may also move. Fishermen go to interiors for fishing as this is the only source of their livelihood. You might have seen the Tsunami affected Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Similarly, the earthquake also hits. It had hit Bhutan in the recent past. The States adjacent to it got affected. We have to identify such areas. The West Bengal was also hit by the Ayla Cyclone. The heavy loss of life and property was caused by it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to demand that the Government of India should identify such natural calamities and make some permanent arrangement in this regard. Then only we can provide relief to the people and save them from that natural calamity.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chariman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion moved by Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh under Rule 193. Natural calamities often hit the country. The calamities like drought, flood, excessive rainfall, no rainfall, Tsunami, earthquake and incidents like cloud bursting often hit the country, which cause devastation in various States of the country. Some incidents take place all of a sudden. They suddenly hit and emerge as frightening calamity alongwith causing heavy loss of life and property. Some calamities come every year in the form of natural calamities like flood. The drought situation prevails in some places. The floods come in low lying areas, like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh which is adjacent to the State. If rain occurs in any State of the counry, it affects the State of Bihar, through rivers or by other means or by

rivers originating from our neighbouring country, Nepal. Uttar Pradesh is adjacent to it. Therefore, some of its districts also get affected by floods.

Sir, these kind of situation prevail every year. Loss of lakhs of acres of land, lakhs of families, public money worth lakhs of rules and lakhs of cattle happen. My demand is that the attention in this regard should have been paid earlier. But, when such a situation prevails, the Government of India's team is sent there and the inspection is carried out. A scheme, a system is formulated in this regard then it is put in the cold storage. Next year again the same situation arises.

Sir, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that he should mark the areas and do something in a planned manner to check recurrence of such incidents so that the huge loss of public money and life and distruction being caused in the States every year may be checked.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards Uttar Pradesh. My State, Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by many rivers. The big rivers like the Ganges and the Yamuna flow from there, every year hundreds of villages are affected by the havoc caused by the floods. Thousands of acres of land gets inundated. The standing crops on thousands of acres of land gets ruined. We should pay attention towards the relief they deserve in this regard. There are some districts in my State, like Allahabad, Bhadohi, Varanasi, Mirzapur and the State of Bihar adjacent to it where people are hit by natural calamities every year. The floods hits the State every year. The villages located on the banks of rivers get affected by even little rise of water levels in the rivers. The poor families somehow construct their houses from the hard earned money of the entire year but their houses get destroyed by the floods and the families become homeless. They do not get the shelter to live. The compensation given to them is so meagre that they are unable to reconstruct their houses or huts. They are the poor labourers and are virtually hand to mouth. Their children somehow get education in the Government schools, but they are affected by the calamity caused every year. The Government should pay attention in this regard.

Sir, before this, the NDA Government had brought the scheme to link the rivers. We could have been benifitted from the rivers flowing in various parts of the country to some extent. One place is hit by the flood, other by drought. It could have been beneficial to such parts of the country and could have saved them from the havoc of floods and droughts.

However, that scheme is lying on the backburner owing to the lackadaisical approach of the Government. I would like to request the hon. Minister regarding Bhadohi district, Allahabad and Varanasi situated along the banks of the Ganga river. There are certain villages which get affected by flood every year. Poor people residing in *jhuggis* get ruined alongwith their crops by the flood. There is one Konia area in Bhadohi district from where the river Ganga takes 'U' turn for Varanasi. Every year thousands acres of land gets submerged in water and thousands of families become shelterless. A village named Hariharpur got submerged in the Ganga river some 50 years ago. Villages like Chchichchua-Burra, Gajadharpur get affected by soil erosion every year. I raised this issue during the last budget session and many a time when I was a member of state Legislative, however, owing to heavy budget and the Centre's share the matter was put on the backburner. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister to send a team there to conduct a survey since dozens of villages there are apprehensive of flood that would submerge them in the Ganga. There is a need to provide protection and security to those villages. There are a number of farmers who lose their cattle in floods or drought and they get very little compensation for it and it becomes very difficult for them to buy and look after their cattle afresh. The compensation determined for crops destroyed during drought, flood or other natural calamity is very little which can hardly compensate the losses. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the plight of people living below poverty line in those villages whose means of livelihood is labour. Protection and assistance would be provided through a special scheme, special package to people affected by these natural calamities.

Sir, there is carpet industry in our district Bhadohi. This industry was pretty developed at one point of time,

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however, it is passing through a phase of recession due to some reasons. Earlier it used to earn foreign exchange to the tune of rupees thousand crores, now it is passing through a difficult phase. They shifted this industry in villages and the people living below poverty line do weaving by putting up blocks in their *jhopris*. However, in the event of this kind of calamity or a disaster they all get affected and thousands of families reach the verge of starvation. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards people who are engaged in this cottage industry, who earn their livelihood by working with their families and add huge wealth to the consolidated fund by earning foreign exchange in huge quantity and perish by falling victim to the natural calamity. So their compensation should be increased in view of loss of their crop, livestock life etc. so that they could get some security from this natural calamity.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me a good opportunity to take part in the discussion on natural calamities in the country and put forth my views.

Unlike earthquakes, which can neither be predicted nor prevented, floods are both predictable and to a large extent preventable. The country has an elaborate country-wide flood warning system in place with two well-equipped Central agencies—the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and the Central Water Commission—charged with this task.

Though these kinds of measures are in place in the country, sometimes in an unexpected way, an unanticipated and unprecedented event is happening in some parts of our country. Recently, two weeks before, in Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, there was heavy landslide triggered by torrential seasonal rains which took place in hundred spots and 400 metres in length, and around 3,000 people were affected. Many parts of the Nilgiris were found cut-off due to landslips. People had begun venturing for essential items and food supplies. Road transport was completely suspended. Railway and communication infrastructure had suffered massive damage across the district.

Sir, you know very well about Ooty, which is called 'Udhagamandalam'. That is a very famous tourist place in India. Though it belongs to geographical piece of Tamil Nadu territorial area, that hill station is the pride of the country. It attracts people not only from various States of our country but also from various countries of the world. Thousands of people are daily coming to Ooty as tourists. Due to that, economy on that portfolio is also a positive side to the growth of our country's economy.

About 50 people had died in the recent landslip event, and 2,000 houses were lost. The moment this landslip happened, the Tamil Nadu Government had undertaken immediate relief measures. Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had immediately sent a team which consists of the State Ministers, our Telecommunication Central Minister, Shri Raja, who had been elected from Nilgiris, and the Government authorities with relief materials. So, immediate relief measures were undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Government. A rehabilitation centre was also established for providing temporary relief to the affected people.

Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had announced that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 would be given to the deceased people. Not only that, he had also announced that those who had lost their houses during this disastrous landslide would be provided with houses in a separate place. Even if this measure is undertaken in war footing, it will take at least six months' time. Within that six months' time, how will the affected people live, and where will they reside and sleep? Temporary shelters were given to the affected people at the moment. These are all the measures which have been undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Government.

The Central Government is having the Calamity Relief Fund. Recently, the team had surveyed the disastrous area and concluded that around Rs. 3,000 crore valuable losses had happened in that landslide event.

Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Central

Government—though the State Government of Tamil Nadu has taken all adequate steps and measures—to give their full support to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for taking up speedy and further rehabilitation measures.

Tourism is a very important sector in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government is having full-fledged right and privilege to extend support by spending sufficient amount of funds to get back the tourism sector on track as it was before. After the disaster, the tourism sector requires a great help. So, for the speedy recovery, I would request the Central Government to provide all help and support to the State Government.

Sir, I come from Vellore constituency. Though it is considered to be a drought-prone area, yet sometimes, all of a sudden, heavy rains come there, and there is a flood like situation in the small canals, which are running in between the townships. Recently, just two months ago, in Ambur, Vellore, during one midnight when the people, encroaching the bank of the canals by having their huts in the edge of the canals were sleeping, very heavy rains came continuously for three to four hours, with the result immediately there was a flood like situation. In that flood, five people got stranded and died on the spot. Though the State Government of Tamil Nadu had immediately given relief of Rs. One lakh for every deceased of a family, I would, at this juncture, request that as the Central Government is having the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to help the States for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures, they should take all necessary steps to construct cemented edges in the canals so that proper protection is there for the people living on the banks of those canals to avoid any such disaster. Actually, due to unexpected rains in the small canals, which are not having proper banks and cemented edges, which are running in the midst of the towns, the downtrodden people living there face very difficult situations. Therefore, all help should be given to the State Government in carrying out the relief and rehabilitation measures post floods.

Though with the magnanimity and generosity of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, proper compensation has been given to the families of the deceased persons, and also to the affected persons in the rehabilitation centres, yet I would request the Central Government that through the CRF system, they should give voluntary support to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

By taking this opportunity, I have made certain points for the consideration of the Central Government. Thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, we have been discussing the problem of drought and floods, I think in every Session of this House. I remember that in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha also, in every year of the total tenure of that House, we had been discussing this issue. It is true that it shows the significance but at the same time it also shows the need and demand of the issue that the nation faces. In order to meet such dangerous situations, both the Central Government and the State Governments come together, which is true.

There are two Funds, the CRF and NCRF, to meet the situation. The State Governments with the assistance of the Central Government, to some extent, really give relief to the people. We realize the fact that now-a-days various types of natural calamities are coming. Take for example, flood, drought, sea erosion, landslides, lightening, thunder, Tsunami, earthquakes, etc. This really causes a huge damage to the farmers, not only to the farmers but also to the States, not only to the States but also to the nation as a whole. But the reality is that at any time the real loss of the farmer is not compensated. They really get a meagre amount which is really inadequate to meet the actual loss that they are experiencing.

Though the nation faces a very serious situation, still the Central Government has not evolved a permanent disaster management instrument. Of course, it is true that there are different schemes. At the same time, it is not a short-term method that they have to take. Of course, when floods come or drought comes, for the time being the Government used to take serious measures. But the Central Government has to take a

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

serious long-term measure because every year we see either on the Northern side, drought or on the Southern side, we experience floods. India is having this complexity in nature. We see in natural calamity also this diversity of floods and drought now and then.

As a result of floods or drought, the States or the nation as a whole faces a serious decline in production also. When there is decline in production, of course, there should be scarcity in food grains. It really leads to hoarding and black marketing. That finally leads to price rise. Really, it affects the common people. So, the Government has to take a very serious step. It is not only the question of some farmers but altogether it affects the nation as a whole.

Whatever may be the Fund, whether it is CRF or NCRF, the objective is to give immediate relief to the aggrieved parties or people. So, here my complaint or the complaint made by the States or the complaint that comes from the State is that when such occasion comes, the States give the representation to the Centre. The Centre sends a Central Team to the State. They visit the State for spot study. Of course, essentially they come back and they report to the concerned Ministry. The report of the concerned Ministry goes to the Cabinet. Of course, it will take a long time.

It is not only that, you see when there is delay in the visit by the team, sometimes the team may not be able to see the actual situation that was prevailing there. The hon. Ministers know it well in Kerala. When there is delay of the team to go at the time of floods, after two weeks if they go, they may not be able to see what has happened there. So, this is one of the main reasons for delay in giving relief. So, timely action is essential.

The second one is the complaint of the State Governments about the inadequate assistance that is provided by the States. Even if the team goes based on the State Governments giving representation, the Central Government and the Central Team give only a partial compensation or partial amount that is really inadequate to meet not only the needs of the farmers but also of the States.

It is not only the crops but the National Highways, the PWD roads and other assets—all are going to be ruined as a result of these floods and other calamities.

The third issue is that though we have funds from the CRF, of course, you have to give the CRF fund on 75:25 share basis. You are bound to give. That is not a special fund but the main issue is regarding the NCRF. But at the same time, many of the items are not included in the NCRF. You see, with regard to landslides in Kerala or sea erosion or thunder or lightening, that is not the case of Kerala alone but they are not included. But that really affects not only the crops but also the lives of the people.

Antonyji knows it well that Kerala has a very lengthy sea shore, about 600 kilometres. But at the same time, sea erosion is not included. In Wayanad district alone, there were landslides in which some of the villages, some of the places disappeared due to those landslides. But that is not included. So, how can the State Government meet this huge loss? So, there should be a change in the norms of the criteria prescribed by the CRF or the NCRF.

The other point which I want to make it clear is regarding the compensation given to each item. You see, that in rubber, the farmer can get the yield, if he nurses it at least seven or eight years. Then only, he may get some yield from that. If there is a loss, we prescribe only Rs. 60. That is true in the case of areca nut, coconut, banana or any other plant. So, there should be a change in the case of the compensation prescribed for these items.

You are well aware of the fact that in the Estimates Committee, we asked this question to the Agriculture Ministry whether they have made any suggestion to revive the norms but they have not made. I want to know who are responsible for this. The State Government is not consulted. The Agriculture Ministry is not given. So, the Thirteenth Finance Commission, I think, is going to change the norms. But the Ministry

has to give or the State Government has to give. These norms have been prescribed years back but many changes have taken place in regard to price rise and also living standards. So, these issues have to be taken seriously.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out some issues with regard to Kerala. Last year, Kerala experienced a very severe flood situation. Out of 46 Taluks, 539 villages were affected seriously. About 12 lakh people were affected. In the Northern Districts alone, 11 rivers were overflowing. As a result, people, who were in the two banks of these rivers, were affected. Districts like Wayanad, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Malappuram and Kasaragod were seriously affected. We lost 127 valuable lives; 150 houses were completely destroyed; and 21,252 houses were partly destroyed. About 30,000 people were rehabilitated. There was a loss of agricultural crops. The area comes to about 26 hectares of land. So, due to this heavy rain, a large number of National Highways, PWD roads and village roads were heavily damaged.

I really appreciate Antonyji and Ramachandran Ji that they have sent a special team and army people to give assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, I have to say something with regard to Kerala.

But at the same time, the Central Team had visited to assess the situation. There we see the disappointment. The Central Team had come and discussed with the State Government officials and then they returned. The information given to the State was that the financial assistance has to be met with the assistance given through the various Departments. There was no fund. Though this is known to the hon. Ministers of Kerala alone, a special fund was not given. This is very unfortunate. This is not the first thing. You see in 2008 also, when there was an untimely rain, the loss was estimated at Rs. 1,431 crore. As per the strict norms, we were really eligible to get Rs. 240.88 crore.

16.00 hrs.

But not even a single paisa was released. This year also the State deserves Rs. 334.30 crore. But the Ministerial Group has suggested not to give any special assistance, but include the assistance in the Plan Fund. As a result of strong protests, the Government has released Rs. 61 crore, but that is also under the CRF and 75 per cent of the balance amount.

I would like to make one more important point. We discussed with regard to the climate change at the global level. It is known to all. It is not a question of temperature or human life alone; it also affects crops. In some parts of Kerala, not only due to floods and drought crops are affected, but also due to the climate change crops are really ruined. But we are not taking into account all these issues. How can a farmer or even the State meet this situation? In the changed new situation, how the climate change affects crops and how it affects the life of farmers also should be taken into account.

The Government of Kerala has already given a representation with regard to the funds that have to be allotted and also changes in the norms of CRF and NCRF. Adequate compensation has to be given to farmers. The three Ministers from Kerala who are sitting here are well aware of these facts. Shri Chidambaram also is always kind to Kerala. All of them may kindly these issues into consideration.

I also lay my speech on the Table of the House.

*The second major complaint from the side of the State Government is inadequate assistance given by the Centre. Though the State Governments submit the actual accounts due to various reasons, Central team makes only partial payment. Here the actual loss is not met by this Central assistance. So there should be a thorough charge in fixing the norms for the compensation.

Here also there are various problems faced by the farmers as well as the State Governments. Many of the natural calamities are not included in NCRF. This

... This part of the speech was Laid on the Table.

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is really a very serious issue that we have already advised the Central Government as well as the Planning Commission. Sea erosion, landslides, lighting thunder etc. are not included in the list. This really makes huge loss to the State who will be given compensation the victims. We have been rising this issue in the House for many times. It was stated that 13th Finance Commission would revise the norms.

Other issue is the inadequate compensation to various items. For example for the loss of a rubber tree, the compensation is Rs. 60 and the farmer has to work the rubber plant for six or seven years to get the yield. So the compensation is inadequate for a coconut tree and banana and for the loss of these trees and plants the compensation fixed by the Government is very meagre. So the review of the norms, the compensation fixed has to be changed.

Last year Kerala experienced very severe flood situation. Out of 46 talukas 539 villages were affected. About 11,97,467 people were affected. The northern districts alone eleven rivers were overflowing which resulted huge damage for the people who lived in the banks of the rivers. Districts like Vaynad, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kasargod were seriously affected. As a result 127 persons lost their lives and were completely destroyed. 21252 houses were partly damaged. Around 30,000 people were rehabilitated. There was a loss of 25948 hectars of Agricultural crops. Due to the heavy rain large number of national highways, PWD roads and other village roads are heavily damaged.

I appreciate that the Central Government has sent disaster management team and more valuable services. State Government has released about Rs. 50 crore for immediate relief. Central Government team also visited the State to have on the spot study with regard to the serious situations. Though Central Government has convinced the severe situation in Kerala, no special fund under any head has been released. The decision informed to the State Government was that the financial schemes under various departments can be utilized for the relief works and that fund would be considered as the central financial assistance means that there is no fresh financial help to the State. This is really unfortunate.

This is not the first instance in Kerala. In the year 2008 when there was untimely rain, the loss was estimated 1431 crore. With regard to the norms itself the State Government had to spend atleast 214.88 crore. But not even a single rupee was sanctioned.

This year the State deserves to get 334.30 crore rupees to meet the flood situation and the severe damage incurred. But the inter ministerial group has suggested not to give any special assistance but to include the assistance of the plan fund. As a result of strong protest Government at least released 61.26 crores and that also the 75% of rest amount of the CRF.

The fishermen also face serious difficulties since they are not given adequate compensation when their boats and nets are lost. And a set of boats and net cost lakhs of rupees, the amount as compensation as they receive is meager.

Since natural calamities have become a frequent instant in our country, a permanent effective disaster management scheme should be organized. The norms have to be changed. Many items which are excluded from the list should give due importance. The State of Kerala has repeatedly submitted to give to sanction adequate funds to give relief to the poor people and also to compensate the heavy loss incurred due to the unforeseen natural calamities.

Now we discuss the climate change at the global level. The change in climate seriously affects various crops, and the cultivation is affected. Measures should be taken to face this challenge of climate change and help the farmers.*

Dr. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman Sir, in regard to the Central assistance for floods and drought, I may like to draw your kind attention to the following few lines.

Once again the BJD Government in the State of Orissa has accused the Congress led UPA Government at the Centre for adopting a step-motherly attitude towards the State. This time they have also alleged that

the State has always been neglected by the Centre in terms of flood assistance in comparison to other States. The hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has recently announced that floods in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are a national calamity. He declared Rs. 1000 crore as relief assistance to the concerned States.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

But Orissa, which faces the wrath of floods every year is unable to get the similar treatment from the Centre. Whatever was given to Andhra Pradesh is justified. But the Centre should also treat other States including Orissa on an equal footing. Moreover, the then Union Home Minister, after visiting the flood affected areas of Orissa last year, had announced Rs. 500 crore assistance. But only Rs. 98.87 crore has been sanctioned. As if this is not enough, the Centre has asked the State Government to refund Rs. 80 crore which it had earlier got to carry out relief and rehabilitation work in the flood affected areas.

Orissa has declared 15 districts as drought affected; 3264 villages and 41 wards in nine municipal areas as affected by drought. I can draw the attention of the Government that the survey work block-wise is also not justified. The survey work should start at the grassroot level, that is, at the Panchayat or village level.

The roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana are damaged because of the floods. There should be more grants to repair these roads not only in the entire State of Orissa but also for the entire country. I would like to draw the attention of the august House to one aspect. We are now in winter season. But where is the winter? Last year we were enjoying the winter. But this year the summer is dominating even in winters. Nobody is thinking as to what will happen tomorrow.

Sir, recently in the newspapers and in the media there was a report. Everyday they are declaring and warning us as to what would be the life in India and also in the world by the year 2012. There is a cinema also on this subject. Through cinema also this is being said. The people are not able to get the tickets to this picture. Even black-marketing is there. But the tickets are not available. People are enjoying the cinema.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, hon. Minister would reply to the debate at 5.30 p.m. Please try to conclude.

Dr. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Yes, Sir. Within five minutes I would conclude. I am telling that nobody is bothering about the nature. Why is it happening? It is because every man is releasing his stress, tension, fatigue in the air and that is getting accumulated in the air which is resulting in famine, floods, war and drought. It is by nature and promulgated by law. It is promulgated in this august House, the modern temple of democracy. It is not visible to the common eye. It is invincible, it is not recognised by law. It is framed by the law against the laws of the nature. You do not know how to tune your body and mind. You have to suffer. The country will suffer positively because you are living everyday through your *Karna Pisachi*, the mobile *yantra*, the mobile phone, through laptop and are using modern techniques. Everybody is in tension. Everyday is stressful. The modern life is also going to be in that state. I do not know what would happen. Therefore, the life of the country would be affected.

Everyday people are cutting the trees. The tree will cut us. Everyday you see the weather. The global warming is there. Therefore, the natural calamities are possible anytime. So, in the following words the holy masters were praying to the God, to heaven to see their country progress in the modern times where through the wind of science we are perceiving the horizon which is poisoned by we people.

"Nikhila Nilimapa Parishad Siddhim Vidhate Nisam,

Shrimatshri Lashitam Jagadguru Padam,
Natwatam truptim Gatah..."

Therefore, I pray the nature and see how to protect the nature. Only by that there will not be any natural calamity.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we discuss naural calamity in almost every session. There has been heavy loss to lines and property during cyclone in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and particularly the one that hit Konkan area on the western coast of Maharashtra on 11th of the last month (November). The cyclone is known by the name of *Phyan*. Thsi *Phyan* caused a lot of havoc. The three districts of Konkan area particularly Ratnagiri, Raigarh and Sindhdurg were most affected.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way farmers are facing the havoc of this cyclone, similarly the fishermen living along the coast have suffered maximum damage from this cyclone named *Phyan*. Their 19 boats sank. 27 fishermen lost their lives and 70 fishermen are missing. The Government of Maharashtra has announced Rupees One lakh compensation to the families of the deceased fishermen. Through you, Sir, I would request the Union Government, hon. Minister of Home Affairs and particularly the hon. Prime Minister to provide Rupees one lakh to the families of the deceased fishermen from the Prime Minister Relief Fund and similarly Rupees One lakh from the National Calamity Fund. Through you, I would request the Government that the loans of fishermen who have lost 19 boats should be waived off. I would like to apprise the House that a boat costs from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 35 lakh. The way the life of farmers depends on fields, similarly the life of fishermen depends on sea. The fishermen catch fishes in the sea and earn their livelihood only through these boats. The sinking of a boat spells disaster in their lives. That is why I demand that not only the loans of fishermen should be waived off but they should again be given loans for purchasing new boats.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that fishermen are provided loans through N.C.D.C. of the Ministry of Agriculture. I request the hon. Minister of Home Affair to persuade the hon. Minister of Agriculture not only to waive off the loans of farmers whose boats have sunk in the *Phyan* cyclone but also to provide them fresh loan through N.C.D.C. of the Ministry of Agriculture for purchasing new boats.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this cyclone named *Phyan* lasted for four hours it caused tumult in the area. Thousands of houses were destroyed across the entire Konkan area and all the coconut groves and mango orchards on the western coast were destroyed. In the event of such a natural calamity relief is provided by the State Government, but it is very meager. I would like to apprise the House about the relief given by the State Government of Maharashtra. If a house is destroyed by natural calamity then Rs. 4,800 is given by the State Government to the victim. And if the house is partly damaged the victim is given Rs. 2,400. Now one may imagine how much it takes to build a house. The way tsunami victims were rehabilitated by the Union Government some years back similarly relief should be provided to the owners of houses which were damaged by *Phyan* cyclone. The entire country expressed satisfaction with the relief provided by the Union Government after tsunami. Even the victims of tsunami are satisfied. When the half of Maharashtra had suffered huge losses from Mumbai to Konkan due to a similar natural calamity heavy rain in 2005, I demanded the Prime Minister in this very House that the relief should be given to it in the same way as was provided to tsunami hit areas. The Prime Minister admitting this fact provided relief to Maharashtra as it suffered huge losses due to heavy rains in 2005. Through the House and you, today I once again would like to demand the Prime Minister that the rehabilitation of those cyclone sufferers in Phyan should be made in the same way as was made for tsunami sufferes.

I would like to draw the Special attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to a particular thing that the Ministry of Rural Development should be advised by the Minister of Home Affairs in the same way as the Ministry of Agriculture needs to be advised. You know that the Indira Awaas Yojana is run for those who are homeless and the houses are allotted to homeless by the Government of India. Unfortunately, today the houses of Indira Awaas beneficiaries who were allotted house when they were homeless have once again got

destroyed in this Phyan. Today these beneficiaries have once again become homeless. As per guidelines of Indira Awaas Yojana, the benefit of this scheme is given only once in life. They do not get the benefit of this scheme twice. I would request the Minister of Home Affairs that the benefit of Indira Awaas Yojana should be given once again as a special case to those beneficiaries who have become homeless due to this Phyan. They should be selected again as beneficiaries of the said scheme.

This is the natural calamity in which all the farmers have lost their whole crop of *kharif* including paddy this time. The entire *kharif* season has come to an end. The State Government is making efforts to provide some relief, but I would like that the Government of India should assist the State. Fresh loans should be given particularly to fishermen for buying boats. Their previous loans should be waived off and the amount of rupees one lakh from the Prime Minister Relief Fund and the same amount from the natural calamity relief fund be provided to the families of the deceased.

The Government of India has provided assistance to every State every time in case of the natural calamity like this, so the same should also be provided this time.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I would be able to give you only five minutes to speak.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: All right, Sir.

Natural calamity is an unexpected thing, and our country is confronted with flood, drought and also heavy rains occurring sometimes. In the previous session of Parliament, we were elaborately talking about the drought situation affecting various States of our country. Most of the agriculturists were affected due to the drought condition, and the prices were also rising in our country because of the unexpected drought condition.

Now, we are faced with flood situation in various States at different levels, especially, in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and most of the southern districts in Tamil Nadu. Ooty, Tuticorin, Nilgiris, Nagapattinam and, especially, Tirunelveli areas are heavily affected because of the unexpected cyclone and heavy rains in these areas. Under these situations, the Government has taken various steps. Our able Prime Minister, our able Home Minister and our Chairperson Mrs. Sonia Gandhi took immediate action. They visited Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and have taken immediate steps for rehabilitation, after assessing the situation in those areas. Our UPA Government is really doing a good job for the people of our country. Shri Ananth Kumar, the BJP Member, one Communist Party Member and some other hon. Members said that the steps being taken by our Government are very slow. I would say that it was a wrong notion. Our hon. Home Minister made on-the-spot visits immediately; he immediately toured the flood-hit areas in the two Southern States and told the State Governments that once they utilize 75 per cent of the Calamity Relief Fund, the States concerned may draw further amounts from the National Calamity Contingency Fund. He announced it there itself. He said that within two days or within that week itself he would take immediate steps. Our UPA Government has taken immediate steps and nobody, no Opposition Party, can deny it. Our Government is always for the people.

When there was drought, our Prime Minister immediately announced a relief package of Rs. 1,472 crore for the drought-affected States. He has taken immediate steps, and money was also provided from the natural disaster relief fund. Previously, when there were floods, to defend the agriculturists, our Government had announced a loan waiver amounting to Rs. 75,000 crore. These measures are not only helping the poor people, but also the drought-affected people. The droughts and floods are nothing but natural calamities. Even then, we should have the ability to forecast these natural calamities much in advance so that we can take immediate steps. Therefore, our Government is giving more and more importance towards forecasting.

[Shri S.S. Ramasubbu]

I would now like to highlight one important point. During the Tsunami period, most of the people living on the seashore have been affected; most of the people belonging to the fishermen community have been affected. In my constituency, Tirunelveli, many villages like Ovari (Idyankudi), Indinthakarai in the seashore area—there are 14 such villages in the seashore area—were affected. Now-a-days, the sea level is rising because of global warming. Due to the changing climate situation, the sea level is also rising and as a result, people living in these seashore areas are affected very heavily; their houses, and the roads are damaged; they are not able to do fish harvesting, and they are not having the land to secure their boats. There is such a situation there, and our Government has to take some steps by way of constructing groins in that area—groins are the protecting walls—to protect the people living on the seashore. One such area is Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu; Ramanathapuram is another area where people living on the seashore have been affected. They will have to be protected. Our Government is taking the steps to protect the people from these natural calamities. In this respect, all the people, including all the Opposition Parties, must have one opinion in regard to protecting the people from such disasters because it is a natural calamity.

When there is a heavy flood, the floodwaters must be channelled through a separate river. There are water disputes between almost all the States in the country. These disputes can be solved only when there is a separate river run from Kashmir to Kanyakumari into which the excess flood water can be channelled. Then only a solution can be found to the problems of flood and inter-State water disputes. This can also help the agriculture sector in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that on one hand a discussion on natural calamity is going on in the House, while on other, I am afraid that the Minister of Home Affairs might complicate the matter by imposing a deadline for concluding this discussion. If the time of the House gets extended, let it be so, but you listen to the feelings of the Members. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Business Advisory Committee fixed the time.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: We sometimes extend the time fixed by Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is okay, your time is five minutes. You come to the point quickly.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from a region in which there is a network of rivers and rivers have a bearing on its fate. Our fate is being governed by such a river that all throughout our lives from taking birth to our upbringing and to our death, we have to face natural calamity caused by it so much so hat sometimes it becomes difficult to observe our rituals like 'Shradh'. Since I hail from such an area my anguish is more acute. I associate myself with what my colleague Rajiv Ranjanji has stated in regard to natural calamity occurred whatsoever in Bihar. We all together should appreciate Bihar Government for the commendebale work that it has done at that time. The Government of India is requested to compensate for the losses by providing special grant to the Government of Bihar instead of one government waging any legal battle against then other. State Governments work to their full potential for the disaster management as per their own financial capacities. All the State Governments where they work or the voluntary organizations co-operating in these works or the people donating liberally for the same deserve reverence and admiration. Why does the natural calamity occur after all?

Just before one of our colleagues from Orissa was speaking. There is a hymn of Rig Veda in which when we sing peace verse, we sing as, "Ausadhiya Shanti, Vanaspatiya Shanti, Sarvaguna Shanti, Sarva Shanti, Shantirev Shanti e.g. we pray for peace in entire universe. But today why does the flood come? Earth faces the fury of all the four wraths. There are wraths of fire, water, air and sky. What are the reasons for these wraths? I would like to say one thing humbly that

the rivers started to shrink ever since the big irrigation projects have been run and the embankment have been constructed on them. Soil from the mountain comes sliding with water, soil erosion takes place, river beds have risen, the level of fields has got lowered, even the dams are failing to contain river water. When a dam cracks, it causes devastation. The engineers played with the nature and launched unscientific and impractical scheme to contain river water. Therefore, huge embankments are the reason for occurrence of flood and natural calamity in Bihar. Canals have been constructed on the western side of Koshi Water does not flow from North to South. All the canals flow from East to West, there are dams stopping flow of water. Occurrence of flood has increased many folds in comparison to the earlier time. If you look from Bagha to Kishanganj in Bihar, we find dozens of rivers originating directly from hills of Nepal. If there is rain in Nepal, Bihar automatically suffers from flood. Therefore, how will the solution to this problem be found? Conventional source fo flow of water, whether it is canal, drain, was meant for irrigation, but now it has been encroached and silted. Rivers have dried up due to which their flow has been chocked. River bed has been divided in the name of land reforms. Paddy crops are being produced in the river bed which stops flow of water. If you want to find a permanent solution to this problem, it is my request that all the conventional sources of water should be decongested by digging and desilting along their sands. This will facilitate the smooth flow of water which will ultimately go into the Sea. Thus, the flow of water will neither be stopped nor will it cause flood. This is the first thing which should be done.

My second point is that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya had seen a dream and participated in a discussion in this House. In pursuance of that dream, the modern Bhagirath, Hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayee had propounded an inter-linking of rivers plan under which all the rivers—Ganga, Godavari, Kaveri, Yamuna etc. were proposed to be interlinked. All the rivers do not experience floods simultaneously. If all the rivers are inter-linked and one of these receives excess flow of water anywhere it will be distributed in all the rivers. Thus, there will be no havoc of floods. Therefore, inter-linking of all the rivers should be undertaken.

I would like to make one more request. Right now Ananth Kumarji said that the work of water storage, water conservation, water management as well as water distribution should be done. Water can be conserved by digging big ponds, dredging the silt of riverbeds and deepening the dried rivers. Small dams should be built at places to stop floods, the flow of water current and the intensity of water. Second, if the water is conserved, it can used for irrigation, cultivation at the time of drought. There should be proper, scientific and practical management of water, only then can we find a permanent solution to drought and floods.

Lastly, I would like to submit that this will be possible only if the Union Government has the direction, approach and commitment. The poor, the weak, helpless, downtrodden and the backward die or get drowned during floods. We are born worthless and indignified and die unsung. The day those born with a silver spoon in their mouths meet the same fate that we do, i.e. die of drought and cyclone, preventive schemes will be formulated and launched, and then there will be solution to cyclones, drought and floods. We, the poor get drowned, the farmers die who cares for usx.

"Aviral aansoo bahe nainan se, kuchh to daya karo,
he Kendra sarkar ab to kripaa karo".

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, I am also one of the Members who has given notice under Rule 193 to discuss about the natural calamities. Sir, the hon. Home Minister is present here. I do not want to make a lengthy speech. Every year, this country is facing on the one side, drought, and on the other side, high floods. Due to that, other damages are taking place, about which I do not want to narrate as to how river courses are going to be changed, soil erosion, crop losses, animal losses, human life loses, etc. Everyone of us knows these problems. I do not want to mix politics here. But unfortunately, I wanted to bring certain events to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. Whether it is Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, every year we see floods in these States. Since 1991, I am the Member of Lok Sabha, barring two years in

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

1999 and again in 2002, I came back. I am watching irrespective of political party in power, everybody is seriously concerned on this issue.

One of the senior-most Socalist Member I know, he said about the river linking. It is the baby of late K.L. Rao. I do not know. Hon. Home Minister may know whether anybody has thought of linking of rivers much earlier. When Madam Gandhi was the Prime Minister, Shri K.L. Rao thought that this country's problems can be solved by linking the rivers. That is a different issue; I do not want to deal with that matter. Today, I am only worried about Karnataka. My friend, Shri Ananth Kumar is here. If I say what actually is going on, on the ground, let him not think that I am trying to mix politics. There is no question of mixing politics here. Every farmer is a farmer; whichever community they belong to, I am not bothered; whichever political party they have supported, I am not bothered; but primarily I am concerned with the situation that is prevailing in Karnataka. He also knows some of the developments. If they come together, well and good; at least, they should try to rise up to the occasion, and do with whatever assistance that is given by the Government of India, or by the State and the Centre collectively—CRF is there; if it is going to be properly operated, I have no problem. But things up to today, how it has happened? Some people wanted to construct lakhs of houses, by spending Rs. 50-100 crore, maybe with concrete also--I am sorry; I cannot say it is concrete, not the Indira Awas Yojana type houses, which comes for Rs. 50,000 or so. They said something like concrete houses, with spending more than one lakh of rupees. Am I correct, Shri Ananth Kumar?

According to his own 'say', I do not want to mix matters; because of the Chief Minister's popularity, and the way in which he has run the administration for one-and-a-half years as the Chief Minister—I do not want to raise the law and order situation, which is a separate issue—he said that nearly Rs. 2000 crore was collected; the people of Karnataka spontaneously came forward and gave that much money to help the needy people. I do not know whether that amount of Rs. 2000 crore has been actually received or whether they had made the promises to construct houses in different areas, after the land and other things are acquired and made available to the concerned philanthropists. I do not want to take up that issue.

But the situation today that is prevailing in Karnataka is that the people are on the streets. The Chief Minister has gone and he has also gone to some places last week and laid the *bhoomi pooja*. There are two things. Immediate relief should be provided; I am going to say 'decent living'; at least food, shelter and cloths are necessary. People have helped by giving cloth and food. But I must tell you very plainly that they have opened *ganji* kendras; after 4-5 days, the *ganji* kendras have stopped. This is the ground reality; Shri Ananth Kumar also can verify it. The people today are struggling. Again there is a lot of complaint; it is not because of Shri Ananth Kumar's mistake or anybody else's mistake; it is the local people who try to prevail in the administration. That is why, once when Shri Atal Bihari Vajyapee was the Prime Minister, I wrote a very strong letter about calamity or earthquake—whenever such calamity comes, the disaster management committee should be formed at the national level; that is the letter that I wrote during 1998 or 1999, when Gujarat was affected very badly by earthquake.

Today, the Government of India's first task should be this. I would like to make this request—whether the funds that is released is going in a proper manner or not. Today morning, it seems on the issue of law and order you have sent some representative. At this stage, I am not going into whether you are permitted to do so or not. I would like to know whether the money being released by the Government of India is really going in the hands of the needy persons. A lot of people are in the streets. They are homeless today. Their cattle have been washed away. They have no bullock to plough and reclaim their lands.

On watching the electronic media people becoming homeless and losing their animals in flood, I contacted the Prime Minister over phone and humbly requested him to visit both Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. He told me that he has fixed his visit to Arunachal Pradesh and would not be able to come here and would ask

his Principal Secretary to coordinate. On the same day, I wrote the letter. I will not say whether the State Government has failed or it had acted successfully at that time. That is not the issue to be debated here. This is a separate political platform and I do not want to use this House for debating that.

I wrote a letter and made a request to the Prime Minister and within two days the Congress (I) President, Madam Gandhi, the Home Minister and also the Law Minister visited Bellary and other parts of Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Home Minister met the Chief Minister separately, discussed with him and gave an assurance at that time. This is what I have read in the Press. Ultimately, when the hon. Prime Minister visited the State he said that he is going to release Rs. 1000 crore. Further, he has also said that the Government of India will also give Rs. 1 lakh per family, it any Member washed away. He also gave assurances on various other problems being faced by the State.

Sir, i do not know the exact Natural Calamity Relief Fund that has been released to the State of Karnataka. According to the Finance Commission's recommendation, in five years we may get about Rs. 250 crore. The hon. Home Minister may have the latest figures but during our regime, while accepting the Finance Commission Report we had fixed certain amount to each State. There had been a revision to that and I come to know that under this fund, a State may get Rs. 39 crore per year and in five years they may get Rs. 250 crore or Rs. 200 crore. I would like to know the exact money that is being released and how it has been spent. Everything has to be accounted for.

Last year, I wrote a letter to the then hon. Finance Minister, who is now the Home Minister and I have the highest regards for him. In my home district 55,000 hectares of potato crop was totally damaged. Not even one *Gunda* was saved because of heavy rains. I wrote to the Chief Minister, the Prime Minister, the Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister. After four or five months we were able to get Rs. 800 per acre of the affected area. I do not blame anyone because that is the amount fixed. So far as paying compensation to the farmers on losing their properties in flood is concerned, we are, I think, following the colonial rule. It has been my experience as Prime Minister for ten months. Please look into this. A farmer spends Rs. 21,000 per hectare. This has been reported by the Horticulture Department. You forget about their return, it is the amount spent and they give only Rs. 800. Fortunately, the Government of India have, at least, released Rs. 800 but the Government of Karnataka has not released even one rupee. I would say only that much.

Last year, in my home district, farmers lost the cash crop. They have to survive only on that cash crop. There is no other cash crop like sugar or other crops. This year the farmers have themselves changed the crop pattern and have switched over to maize and 2,78,000 tonnes of maize have been produced. I have written letters to the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister. You have fixed the support price for rice and wheat. I know that. That is not from today but it is what the Government of India is doing. They support mainly these two crops to encourage the farmers. I am not going to discriminate between the State and the State. But these are the two crops that we are supporting. What is the market intervention scheme? When you were the Finance Minister, you had provided some money in your Budget of 1996. What happened to that? I would like to know whether the market intervention scheme still exists. For which type of crop, market intervention scheme is going to be implemented? Please tell us about it through this House. For the maize crop, I have been forced to tell to the Press that I may have to sit on *dharna* as a former Prime Minister before the State Government because they are not responding to my call. The Government of India has fixed Rs. 834 as the minimum price. But who is to purchase? Who is to operate? Where is the fund? With great struggle, I contacted the Food Secretary, Government of India; I contacted the Agriculture Secretary, Government of India; I contacted the Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka; and I also contacted the Principal Secretary to Chief Minister. Somehow the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister said that Rs. 50 lakh would be released as a temporary relief for 278000 tonnes. I leave it at that stage.

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

We are discussing about farmers. Everybody is coming from farmers community. I am not going to discriminate between BJP or Congress or JD(S) or small party. I do not want to debate on this. These are the three memoranda submitted by the hon. Chief Minister in July 2009. Sir, I was in my home town but when I came to know that this is going to be taken up by Shri Ananth Kumar, I rushed from there. I am only saying that they have submitted them. It mentioned 167 human lives and 1161 livestock losses; 10877 houses damaged; and 134926 hectares of agricultural crop damaged. I do not wish to read the figures because it will consume the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is limited.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I know that but this is a very important matter. I do not speak unnecessarily. I never rise to speak when even other serious matters are raised in the House. But this is an important matter.

Sir, so the first memorandum was submitted in the month of July. Then there was the second memorandum in the month of August. Finally, there was another memorandum in the month of October. These were the three memoranda submitted by the State Government under the leadership of the hon. Chief Minister of the State. What was the amount they requested for and what was the amount released? The amount released was just Rs. 1,000 crore. Today, every hon. Member from the State of Karnataka has been circulated with this booklet. The State had asked for a sum of Rs. 7,000 crore. I myself was in office and so I would not try to make any observation about the decision made by the Government. Naturally there would be some adjustments in the form of tax apportionment from the Centre to the State; then Plan Assistance would be adjusted and all. But I do not know as to how much of this thousand crore sanctioned has been released so far. How much amount has been released under the Calamity Relief Fund? I do not want to take the name of any State and blame any State. The Government may say that they have, maybe, political compulsions or any other thing. But the Government talks of packages. But a package is outside the Budget announcement but I do not know if that is going to be ratified through the Supplementary Demands and all those things. I would not like to comment on that.

16.53 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: A sum of Rs. 35,000 has been announced for fully damaged houses. But there is a complaint by the people in this regard. If the Government proposes to set these complaints right, then people will appreciate it. I saw in the electronic media, I could not visit the places because of bad health, and you all also must have seen it but one of the former Chief Minister of the State had visited it and once upon a time you all were good friends...(*Interruptions*) The other issue is something different. I have to appear before the Supreme Court and I do not want to discuss that here. I know all these things. I am fighting for the poor people; I am fighting for the farmers—I do not know whether I will get an opportunity to enter this House or not, I am not bothered—and till my last breath I will fight against the injustices being done against the farmers of Karnataka. The question that I would like to pose is whether the money that has been released is going to the needy persons or not. I would not like to bring in their internal party matters here. We are only concerned as to how the money being sent is being distributed. The Government could send a Central team to West Bengal to look at the law and order situation of that State, is it not possible for the Government to send a Central team to oversee this aspect of how money is being spent? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, I have an objection. The hon. Former Prime Minister has taken my name four times.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: He has himself seen in the electronic media as to what kind of complaints are being made...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Devegowda, you may please address the Chair.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, he has continuously been referring to me...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If there is time, I would definitely give you a chance. There is no need for any explanation.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair, Shri Devegowda.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, he has been continuously referring my name four times. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Definitely, I will give you time to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Madam, I have been urging the Union Government on this issue not only today but also when I was the hon. Member of the House when Gujarat disaster took place. At that time itself, I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, to constitute a Disaster Management Committee. He has constituted it or the UPA has constituted it which I do not know. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Committee was constituted. Only once or twice, it met and it closed. I also know this. So, what is the amount released under the Calamity Relief Fund and what is the amount released under the Plan by your goodself? The State Government has collected about Rs. 2000 crores through philanthropists. Out of it, how much have been released to the beneficiaries? It is because they have collected it under the best administration headed by the present Chief Minister. People spontaneously contributed money.

Madam, I have not gone through all the points of the memorandum. There are a lot of issues which I am not referring to due to lack of time. Unfortunately, the Central team does not visit the southern part of Karnataka which has been affected. When they have asked the media persons, they told that they have no time to visit but they have got all the materials, facts and figures to show that southern part of Karnataka was affected. This was told by the team sent by the Government of India. It is our misfortune or fortune on which I do not want to comment. The hon. Home Minister is here. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh per head was announced for those who have been washed away by flood. This amount was announced by the Government of India. Has it been released to all those people washed away either by Cauvery or Krishna or Kabbani or Hemavati or Tungabadra? I want to know on this point. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he is going to release Rs. 1 lakh per head who have died due to flood.

I request the hon. Home Minister to give some information on the issues which I have raised when he responds to the discussion. Due to time constraint, I am not able to raise all my points. Otherwise, I wanted to raise more issues. I would raise them on some other occasion when problems faced by farmers would be discussed.

With these words, I express my sincere thanks to the Chair for having allowed me to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Sivasami may speak now.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, he has referred my name four times. I want to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He has referred only to the speech. It will be a new practice which I do not want to start.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Member of your party is to speak. If he wishes, he can reply at that time. We will not start a new convention.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He has mentioned my

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

name and some facts. So, please allow me to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No second chance is allowed. No question-answer session is taking place here.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I object to what he is saying. He has referred me again and again. You have also assured me that you will allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You should cooperate with the House. The next member from your party is to speak, he will say that. You feed him.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We will not introduce a new convention.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: This is not a new convention.

[English]

You have assured me that you will give me an opportunity to clarify...(*Interruptions*). He has referred my name directly.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate with the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The member belonging to your party will speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shri Sivasami will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

**SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Madam Chairman, I would like to point out that our country has varying climatic conditions and geographical conditions. We have been witnessing natural calamities almost every year in the form of cyclones, heavy rains, droughts and earthquakes. Our country is spending several crores of rupees continuously every year either in the form of drought relief or in the form of flood relief. Recently, heavy downpour and incessant torrential rains have devastated causing huge destruction in Tamil Nadu and some of the southern States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

In Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris district which has got the world famous hill station Ooty faced with natural calamities in the form of heavy rains and several landslides. Many people lost their lives and properties. Vast stretches of cultivable lands and plantations have been affected. Road connectivity between Coimbatore and Ooty remained cut off for several days. Many towns and cities in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were virtually floating on waters due to unprecedented heavy rains.

Though it is a continuous tale, we have been waking up only when natural calamities strike us badly every year. We take steps to provide relief measures. We are yet to evolve a permanent mechanism to forecast well in advance the onset of such natural disasters. I would like to say that we have failed to find out a lasting solution, an effective alternative to overcome natural disasters by way of taking effective preventive measures well in time. We cannot stop natural storms. We cannot stop natural rains. But we can definitely take steps to mitigate the sufferings of people that accrue to them due to drought, flood, famine etc. We can only get a negative reply when we raise a question as to whether we have taken any positive steps in this direction.

We witness annual flood havocs in the northern

*Not recorded.

**English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

part of the country and most often, drought conditions hit the southern part of the country. I would like to record in this House a peculiar situation available. It is natural that there could be natural differences between the north and the south. From one State to another, there can be different climatic conditions and resultant situations. It is quite peculiar that in my constituency, we find different natural conditions between two adjacent districts. The Bhavani River, that flows in the vicinity of my constituency, was overflowing due to heavy downpour in the hills of Nilgiris. People living in the embankments of the River Bhavani in the districts of Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode were heavily affected. They have suffered heavy loss to their properties and livestock. Some of the common people have also lost their lives. While such of those affected were getting relief and extended with relief measures, there were drought conditions in the neighbouring district through which the same river Bhavani is flowing. Does it not look peculiar? Avinasi, Oothukuli, Perundurai and Tirupur are the areas that witnessed drought conditions and acute drinking water shortage. The villagers in these taluks were crying for drought relief measures more or less at the same point of time.

Here, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to evolve such suitable preventive measures like completing Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme, which will help to effectively siphon off the flooding waters from River Bhavani that can be conserved in small ponds and tanks in that area which has got depleted groundwater level going far below 1,500 feet and more. The villages in the panchayat unions of Nambiyur, Avinasi, Oothukuli, Perundurai and Tirupur must be encouraged to store the flood waters from River Bhavani whenever they flow with fury. This would be possible only when Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme is completed. This is a long-pending demand of the people of the area. Somehow, this is not taking shape as yet. This Scheme will definitely help the Government to overcome the problems faced by both, the floods on the one side and the drought conditions on the other. There could be a huge saving also. Thereby, the funds that are annually spent in the form of flood relief and drought relief measures, can be better utilized for the welfare of the people in the form of various developmental works.

I would like to ask of this Government whether they are contemplating such lasting measures. I urge upon the Union Government to apportion funds for completing this Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme to help the people of these districts. It is a far cry, long-pending, much delayed and continuously neglected demand. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananth Kumar, please let him finish. You may speak later, as a special case.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI: I urge upon the Union Government to take up this Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme as a fore-runner to the interlinking of inter-State rivers and also as a precursor to the linking of the River Ganges with River Cauvery. The Government would be able to save the money that is being spent on flood relief measures and drought relief measures by way of evolving suitable preventive measures and lasting water management measures like watershed management etc. through interlinking of rivers. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananth Kumar, let him finish first.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Ooty town in the Nilgiris that has been heavily affected by the recent landslides must get suitable compensation from the Centre at the earliest. Layerwise supporting walls must be erected and mud bunds must be raised to prevent such landslides in the future in the Nilgiris area. The Centre must come forward to apportion more funds to help the people of Tamil Nadu to overcome the sufferings they have undergone in these rain-caused floods and landslides that had resulted in huge loss to lives and properties, cultivable lands and plantations.

With this prayer, I conclude my speech.

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*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, you are a senior Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon. former Prime Minister referred to your speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Till your next Member, they will speak on it.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I allow Pralhad Joshi, he will speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I will not allow this. I am sorry.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I can give you a chance only once.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak twice on the same subject.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only Shri Sivasamy's speech will be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You brief Pralhad Joshiji, he will speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish first. He is speaking now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I do not want any disturbance in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious subject. Please listen to him.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot address the Chair in this way.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: As a special case, I will allow you. But let him finish first.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot order the Chair like this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I never assured you that you will be called immediately after him. I will definitely allow you. When I have called some other Member to speak, you should cooperate. Let him finish first. He will finish in five minutes. Do not quarrel in this way. Cooperate with the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish first.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot challenge the Chair. I will allow you just after he concludes. Please cooperate.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his speech first.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, he has concluded. As a special case I am allowing you. Please wind up in two minutes' time.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, shall I tell you one thing? I respect you. I never wanted to get up. Hon. former Prime Minister took my name and mentioned my name five times continuously. When I got up and requested you to allow me, you said that you will be giving me time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have given you time. Do not waste the time.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Firstly, the utilization certificate of Rs. 500 crore has already been sent to the Government of India. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would not allow any debate now. Shri Ananth Kumar, you please finish in two minutes time.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, I gave you time as a special case. You just finish in two minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. I will give you time afterwards.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, the utilization certificate of Rs. 500 crore has already been sent to the Government of India from the Government of Karnataka.

Secondly, the *Ashray* programme of building houses for Rs. 1 lakh has been initiated by the Government of Karnataka and the sponsorers have come forward from the Corporate Houses and from various *Peethadhikaris* saints. The Government of Karnataka is giving them land, giving them infrastructure and they themselves are building the houses. The Central team came one month back and since then one month has elapsed, they have not given their appraisal. If they have given any appraisal, then they should present it. In the All-Party meeting regarding the flood relief, the JD(S) State President and the former Chief Minister, Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy, was also present. He was also appreciative of the efforts made by Shri Yeddyurappa. Devegowdaji has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and his son, both of them have been appreciative of the efforts of the Government of Karnataka led by Shri Yeddyurappa. So, this is the case. He cannot, being the former Prime Minister, say that the Government of India send another team to verify the accounts there because 95 per cent of the victims have been paid their compensation and 99 per cent of people has been given compensation for everything. Therefore, he cannot twist the facts. So, he should be with the Government of Karanataka and be with the people of Karnataka. We expect Shri Devegowdaji, the former Prime Minister from Karnataka, to be with the people, to be with the victims of Karnataka and he should not be playing politics in such a situation. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sir, I do not want a debate. You are a senior Member.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I do not want to make any comment on his statement. I would only request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that on the basis of the utilization certificate, you try to verify whether the needy people have secured their real compensation or not, if it proved false I am prepared to resign from membership and quit. ...(*Interruptions*) This is the money of the people. I am not against anybody. I am concerned with the people of Karnataka. ...(*Interruptions*)

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*Not recorded.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Devegowdaji, it is enough.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would not allow any debate now. Now, I am calling Shri Nama Nageswara Rao to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only what Shri Nama Nageswara Rao says will go in the record and nothing else.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Chairman, there are lots of problems being faced in India due to natural calamities. The main reason of natural calamities is the global warming. It is the global warming due to which today many places are facing the situation of floods and drought each year whereas earlier this occurred once in five-six years. On account of this, the country is suffering heavy losses. Earlier, rains were normal and equitable, but now in many places, it rains continuously for many days and that is why heavy losses are recorded. The situation like this is being faced now more frequently in India. The main reason for this is global warming. The government should pay attention to it. Farmers are getting highly affected by floods and drought. Farmers and the people of rural areas are the worst sufferers on account of this. Due to this, the country's food security is also getting affected. In the last ten years the average food production was recorded at two hundred million tons. Madam Chairman, this year the production is likely to be recorded less than 200 metric tons...(*Interruptions*).

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please take three minutes each now because at 5.30 p.m., the hon. Home Minister will reply to the debate.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Chairman, floods and drought in the lasty five years have revived the situation of 1950 when we had to import rice, wheat and sugar. The country has also suffered heavy losses due to the planning of the Government in the last five years.

Madam, through you, I demand and suggest the Government that a high-powered committee should be set up immediately to rescue us from global warming. State Governments' allocations to N.C.F. and N.C.R. funds should also be substantially increased. Apart from these the most important scheme is that of river linking. Whether it is the NDA or the UPA Government, it should be kept in mind that the river linking proposal is highly required in the country. Once there is river linking in the country, it will go a long way in controling floods. It can facilitate proper utilization of water in drought conditions. That is why I want to say that there must be linking of rivers in the country.

Madam, Andhra Pradesh has suffered heavy losses in the recent floods in the country. Where there are floods on the one hand, there is drought on the other. In Andhra Pradesh 981 divisions out of 1122 divisions have been affected by drought. The Government has declared these divisions drought affected. This time five districts have suffered heavy losses due to floods. Hon'ble Prime Minister visited there. I also met the Prime Minister at that time. The Prime Minister said at that time that he was announcing relief of Rs. 1000 crore for Andhra Pradesh in first phase. Out of this only Rs. 500 crores have been released so far. Utilization of that amount has been made very badly. State Government has not made proper utilization of that amount. The Union Government should pay heed to it also.

Madam, Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted an estimate of Rs. 22,414 crore to the Union Government on account of drought and floods. Out of this only Rs. 500 crores have been received. In my Khammam district all the divisions have been declared drought affected. There was an estimated loss of Rs. 630 crores suffered over there, but not a single rupee

has been received till date. Thus, the farmers have been badly affected...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nageswara Raoji, take your seat please.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, the estimate submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Union Government for the release of funds on account of drought relief, particularly for Khammam district, should be immediately released and it should be disclosed what economic package is being released for the state. Assistance of not a single rupee has been provided to the farmers over there till date. Farmers have suffered badly, but they have not received even a single rupee in the name of relief. Therefore, my request is that the Government should take action soon. Now farmers are suffering. They are not earning for them. Recently, they saw the sugarcane farmers, drought and floods affected farmers, but no relief has been provided to the farmers in my constituency. I want the Government to release assistance for the farmers of Khammam district at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. When we are discussing natural calamities, we must think about climate change. Now, all the Heads of State in the world are formulating their viewpoints relating to the Copenhagen Conference. At this time, everybody on the earth is concerned about the climate change. Sudden change of climate is one of the factors for the natural calamities such as flash floods, hurricane, super-cyclone, drought, etc.

Due to erratic monsoon and scanty rainfall, more than two-third area of our country is facing a serious drought situation. My State Orissa is no exception to this situation. So, it is always subjected to the vagaries of nature every year.

Madam, hon. Members might not have forgotten the horrors faced by the people of Orissa during the Super Cyclone which hit Orissa on 29th October, 1999 and at that time, thousands of people died due to tsunami waves in my constituency of Jagatsinghpur. Till today, most of the people, who lost all their properties during that super cyclone, have not yet been properly compensated.

This year, we are reeling under severe drought conditions affecting most of the districts of our State. Due to regional disparity, our State is yet to get financial assistance from the Central Government. Whatever amount that has been demanded by our State Government and the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa, that amount has not been released by the Central Government. Due to severe drought situation this year, there is a heavy loss in crop yield which is causing hardships to millions of farmers. Everyday the farmers of our State are committing suicide. It is a burning problem in our State. The farmers are unable to bear the burden of external loans and that is why they are committing suicide across our State. So, the Central Government should take appropriate steps for giving financial assistance to our State. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government, through you, Madam, to waive the loan burden of the farmers and grant a special package to our State to meet this challenge.

Then, sea erosion in the coastal line of our State is a major threat now. When the Paradip Port was built, at that time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Paradip Port. But the inaugurated spot Paradip Port is inside the sea at about 2 kms from the land. So, sea erosion is a major threat now to the coastal area of our State. In this context, I urge upon the Central Government that a sea wall along the coastal line of Orissa should be built so that we can protect our people in the coastal belt of our State.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Madam, Chairman, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to the discussion being held on one of the major problems of the country.

I know we are having a debate on disaster management. It is one of the major problems before us and due to paucity of time I cannot go in detail, however, I would like to say that I hail from Bihar which faces the problems of both flood and drought. North

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

Bihar is terrified by flood, while Central Bihar is terrified by drought.

Madam, I would like to refer to the floods in kosi during the year 2008-09 in which 529 people were killed, approximagely 20,000 livestock perished, approximately two and a half lakh buildings collapsed, houses washed away, crops, grown on more than three and a half lakh hectares of land were destroyed. I would like to say since this matter was raised here, I don't want to go in that discussion however, I would like to apprise this House that the embankment of Kosi was not suitable to prevent flood. This was a afflux bank of our irrigations project. There was a breach in the embankment which was created in 13 days and it was no ordinary time to breach a spur which caused havoc in Bihar. It has been very wrongly reported and is even now being reported that the flood was a natural calamity. That flood was man made. Participating in the discussion I would only like to say that there can be several arrangements to save oneself from natural calamity however, how one can avert the tragedy happened due to human negligence?

Madam, it was not an ordinary incident. There was no loss to life and property. I would like to say there was breach in the embankment when the water level in the river was minimum. First there was a breach in the spurs which were made to save the embankment followed by the breach in the embankment. The breach in the spur developed in the 13 days and there was no one to check it. I would like to tell the House that the local officers constantly apprised the Government of Bihar, however, it fell on deaf ears. On 18th when there was a breach in the embankment and the entire river changed its course our Chief Minister made an aerial survey. He announced in Patna that there was no danger and that it was a normal flood and would affect only 6-7 blocks. However, it was of such a huge magnitude which was later on declared a natural calamity...(*Interruptions*)...

We would not have raised this issue. Incidentally, I have been Minister of Water Resources for 15 years in Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Singhji, please conclude now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I knew everything relating to flood management and water management. I first of all raised alarm that the river had changed its course. It is no ordinary phenomenon. A huge population ...(*Interruptions*) is submerging in the river. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please listen to him.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: The countrymen should save it. The hon. Prime Minister should look into it otherwise devastation by Kosi would spell doom for entire Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you are a very senior Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shri Jagdanand Singhji will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam if I had not raised this issue, Lalu Prasadji would not have raised the question in this House, hon. Prime Minster and hon. Sonia Gandhiji would not have visited Bihar and the amount of Rs. one thousand crore would not have been sanctioned to the state and the magnitude of the devastation could not be understood. Hon. Prime Minster sanctioned more than Rs. one thousand crore. But the Government of Bihar did not spend the funds on time. It made no efforts to save the life and property. I would conclude after making one more point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members may lay the papers they want to lay.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam, whatever there may be, the people should not suffer. All the rivers from Gandak to Kosi, Mahananda should be linked. A high dam on Himalayan area on Nepal Border should be constructed. Measures should be taken to prevent flood in Bihar. The Government should pay the price for its follies and not the people.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Madam Chairman, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I know about the time limitation. So many Members have already spoken. I do not want to compete with them, but I would like to confine to the area which I have been representing for the past three decades, almost 31 years, from the Bay of Bengal.

The problem is this. When we talk about cyclone or flood, the worst sufferer is the farmer. To this farmer, whatever we do, whatever we say, ultimately we feel that we have done very little. That is what we should feel. Especially, I just want to thank the hon. Minister, Chidambaram *ji*, for the concern he has shown for the farmers for all the debts, for all the drought and the cyclone sufferings. He has waived debts of the farmers to the tune of Rs. 68,000 crore through banks and all that.

For that, all the farmers owe him. I heard a proverb—"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." It is a great saying. He is the one person who is always taking care of every penny in the exchequer and he has contributed thousands of crores of rupees to the needy. He is the person who has really responded to the problems of the farmers, and for that I would like to express our thanks to him and I am sure that he would again come to the rescue of the farmers.

Madam, I do not want to make a lengthy speech. But out of my experience, I would like to make a few suggestions. The persons who are being affected due to natural calamities are the farmers, the house holding people and the local people.

As regards housing, for the first time in this country, it was Indira ji who had proposed a permanent house to the poor people. Before that, there were hardly any huts, and there was no realization of that by any Government that the poor people should have a permanent house. It was her vision. She got built the houses in my constituency, and at that time I was not a Member of Legislature. But in the constituency where I had represented as a Member of Legislature for four times, it was for the first time in the country that she had started providing permanent houses to the poor people.

Madam, in the same constituency, I had the privilege of representing, and in 1986 when there was a cyclone, I did move with the people. Of course, at that time, the State Government was headed by the other Party under the leadership of Shri Rama Raoji. But being a Congressman I took a lead and asked my District Collector to give immediate relief to the affected poor people by giving a few kilograms of rice so that they could cook and live on their own during the distress situation. For the first time, Madam, it was the then Collector, without any earlier Orders, had given, on my request, five kilograms of rice to the affected people immediately. Now, this has become a practice in the country. Whenever there is flood, immediately rice is distributed to the affected people. It is a practical approach which I have started in this country, and it has become a precedent today.

Madam, Members have mentioned about inter-linking of rivers. It is very necessary. This will solve our Inter-State problems, the language problem and also the local problems. Of course, we cannot directly do it, and we have to go in for a Constitutional amendment because under the Constitution, water can be regulated only by the State Government. Shri Ananth Kumar has also welcomed the Constitutional amendment for that. It is very necessary.

Madam, in my constituency, one small Mandal. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU: I am just watching the clock also. I know the time of the hon. Minister also.

Madam, in one Mandal, can you imagine that there were 178 millimeters of rainfall within a span of three and a half hours to four hours? In that particular spot, can any people's representative dare to go there and see that area? I was guilty; I was afraid to approach the people of this affected area in my constituency. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you kindly conclude.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU: Madam, please bear with me for just a minute.

The people were so great. They were not demoralized. They said: "What can you do? It is such a climatic condition. You cannot do anything. But you ask the Government to do what they can." These were mentioned by the people. Are we not grateful to them? Madam, I would like to tell that this is not directly with the Ministry of the hon. Home Minister but with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry is giving them the broken rice and the discoloured rice, and people cannot afford to buy that rice. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to suggest for providing good quality rice at a cheaper price to the affected people and for evolving a permanent solution to this problem.

Shri Trivedi, the first Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission did mention that they have to allocate every year continuously a fund for drought as well as flood-affected victims.

Simultaneously, the State Governments were also advised. But there was hardly any implementation. I am referring about the Planning Commission of 60 years back. At that time, I was just a student, and I had read it. I just wanted to remind it to this august House.

Madam, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Through you, I would like to put up certain suggestions regarding measures to prevent various kinds of natural calamities while discussion is going on in the House on this issue.

1. The time period to apply under the central scheme CRF and NCCF is very little, due to which the rural people who cannot apply on time remain deprived of it. So arrangements should be made to put in place a proper system.

2. National Disaster Management Authority was set up in the year 2005 for disaster management which is not sufficient, at least a separate Ministry should be created to ensure proper coordination.

3. Drought should be covered under category of major natural calamity or the desert area of Rajasthan and assistance should be increased.

4. The recent fire in I.O.C. depot in Jaipur should also be kept in the category of natural calamity and time limit should be fixed for providing relief. The assessment of relief should be in accordance with loss suffered. Relief should also be provided within time.

5. Normally the information relating to disaster management is disseminated only through TV and radio which is not sufficient for people residing in rural areas, it should be disseminated through street plays or other manifestations in each and every village.

6. Separate budget should be sanctioned to States for augmenting the relief operation capacity immediately after the calamity.

7. A district level officer should be appointed to supervise the design and construction of buildings equipped with new infrastructure to be developed in every region of the country keeping in view the disaster management.

*SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (EAST CHAMPARAN): National Calamities have similar impact on the life of a nation as the war waged by a country. I believe that more damage is caused by the natural calamities than the war waged by other countries. The country has suffered substantial damage from calamities in this decade. In the last decade, lakhs of people died in calamities together with irreparable loss to basic infrastructure. There has been loss of more than $ two crore from drought, flood, rain, heat, typhoon and 57,313 casualties and a population of 60 crore affected by these calamities out of which 59 crore was affected by only flood and drought.

Calamities result not only in loss of life but affect industrial production and hinder useful services like transport, labour and market. There is loss of life,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

developmental schemes get affected and progress gets arrested.

I belong to Bihar. The State often faces the scourge of flood and drought. In such a situation we expect only one thing and i.e. financial assistance. We look upto National Calamity Fund, Prime Minister Relief Fund, Grant, loans etc. Sir, we have discussed in detail the miseries of Bihar as a result of these calamities during the last 10 years. People of the country and across the world have appreciated the efforts of the Government of Bihar in the wake of 2007-2008 calamity. The Opposition also mellowed down. We got appreciation from several Government officers and Ministers. The hon. Prime Minister himself visited Kosi and declared it as a national calamity.

While discussing this matter, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the negligence by the Union Government during the crisis in Bihar in the year 2007 and 2008 perhaps due to political considerations and as a result of which they themselves have become but of ridicule in the whole market. Bihar is an important State of this country. I urge upon the Government and the hon. Minister to fulfil their national duty leaving aside their political considerations and clear the scheme to the tune of Rs. 14 thousand 800 crore sent by the State Government for the rehabilitation of Kosi victims.

Bihar has not fully recovered from the pangs of 2007-2008 calamity and during 2009 our 26 districts are fully and the remaining are partially affected by acute drought. The State Government has sent a proposal of approximately Rs. 25 crore fund to the Government has sent a proposal of approximately Rs. 25 crore fund to the Government. The Union Government is requsted to make immediate arrangements in this regard.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Pralhad Joshi.

You have been given only three minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Madam, what can I speak in three minutes? At least, give me five to six minutes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Others are also being given three minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam Chairman, in the last October, there was an unprecedented rain in 15 districts of Karnataka. One of the national dailies wrote, and I quote:

> "It is like never before in the recent history of Karnataka, the unprecedented rainfall for one week continuously leashed the State, which resulted in a havoc of floods in nearly 15 districts of the northern Karnataka region. The rainfall received during these five days was more than 70 per cent of the average annual rainfall in most of the Taluks. This area had not witnessed the rainfall of such intensity over 100 years."

This was the gigantic rainfall. This calamity claimed 229 people and 7,882 livestock. About 6,55,484 houses got collapsed either partially or fully; 1,15,320 metres of electric line were dislocated; 883 Government buildings and 404 health infrastructures were completely damaged. This was the intensity of the flood.

Madam, I would just like to say that the State Government of Karnataka immediately swung into the action and provided the relief and rescue operations. The Chief Minister hon. Yeddyurappa himself came to the forefront and stood to monitor the relief and rescue operations. Till now, Rs. 1,569 crore has been released by the State Government out of which Rs. 1,132 crore has been spent and the Utilization Certificates have already been submitted to the Central Government. This amount of Rs. 1,132 crore was spent before the assistance came from the Centre. After the visit of the Prime Minster, an assurance of Rs. 1,000 crore was given and Rs. 500 crore was released. Another Rs. 5,000 crore is yet to be released.

Now, the major task before the State is to shift around 345 villages; and 70,000 families, which is a gigantic task. The total loss estimated is around Rs. 1,85,000. Out of this amount, one-third, that is, around Rs. 7,000 crore is demanded from the Central Government. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to immediately arrange this amount henceforth because the situation is very much

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

unprecedented. Under the rehabilitation work, more than 345 villages have to be shifted

I would also request the Central Government, to release immediately the remaining amount Rs. 500 crore, which was assured by the Prime Minister.

Madam, I would now come to CRF guidelines, which have already been referred to by my senior colleague hon. Ananth Kumarji.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, now.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, give me another two minutes. After mentioning about the CRF guidelines, I will conclude my speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please conclude within a minute. You need not repeat the points already made.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, the point of CRF guidelines is very important.

The small and marginal farmers are given Rs. 2,000 per hectare. It is to the extent of maximum of two hectares only. In case of drought, it can be understood. But in case of floods, just imagine the situation of such farmers who have lost everything. If he is given Rs. 2,000 per hectare, how can they survive?

This amounts to Rs. 800 per acre and Rs. 20 per gunta. If it is given in gunta, it is just Rs. 20.

My second point regarding CRF is about the big farmer. For them, the compensation is given only for one hectare irrespective of his land holdings.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have a good written speech. I think you please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, I will complete it within two minutes.

At least, he should get compensation up to two hectares to the extent of what the small and marginal farmers are getting.

The third point regarding CRF guideline is that some farmers grow commercial crops. There is no distinction between commercial crops, irrigated crops and agricultural crops. All are given on equal slabs. If it is commercial crop, that is also given the same compensation. When the banks are giving the loan, at that time they are treated at different level. If it is cotton, they are given more.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

Smt. Meena Singh to speak.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, please give me one minute.

If cotton is grown, then also same compensation is given. If paddy is grown, then also same compensation is given. It has to be changed.

MADAM. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: As far as land is concerned, I have already said that the Karnataka Government has given its utilization certificate.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record.*

[English]

**SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Crops Loss due to floods

The following compensation is given:

1. Small and Marginal farmers for loss of crops for dry land Rs. 2000 per hectare to the extent of two hectares only.
2. For irrigated land Rs. 4000 per hectare for two hectares only.
3. Big farmers—Rs. 2000 for one hectare only.
4. Irrigated land of Big farmers Rs. 4000 slab, non irrigated Rs. 2000 only.

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*Not recorded.

... This part of the speech was Laid on the Table.

5. For remaining of silt that is collected Rs. 6000.

For damage to housing property

The compensation is as follows:

1. Complete damage of Pucca House Rs. 35000.
2. Complete damage Kutcha House Rs. 10000.
3. Severe damage to Pukka House Rs. 5000.
4. Severe damage Kacha House Rs. 2500.
5. Partial damage to Both Kacha and Pukka Rs. 1500.
6. Complete damage of a Hut Rs. 2000.

If we look at the rates of these compensation non can say they are judicious and reasonable. On the face of them they appears to have been fixed before independence of India.

Therefore I urge this Government to bring changes in the present rates under CRF I conclude my speech with a request to please release Rs. 7000 crores to Government of Karnataka to take up immediate relief measures to flood affected people and reconstruction of rural infrastructure.

C.R.F. Guidelines to be rationalized:

(1) There should not be discrimination between Small and Big farmers in terms of payment of compensation for crop loss due to calamity.

(2) Big farmers should also be given for two hectares loss of crops.

(3) There should be difference-based compensation for both Comercial and Non-Commercial Crops. Now the system is for all crops per hectare based compensation on slab system paid. It is most irrational the quantum of compensation for Cotton and Wheat and Jawar is the same. At least per hectare cost incurred for raising the crop should to be taken into consideration. Here the bankers loan guidelines to be applied. Banks while giving short term or long-term crop loans they differentiate between the categories of crops.

(4) The compensation between Horticultural and Agricultural crops also be differentiated.

(5) C.R.F. Relief Should be enhanced: The present quantum of compensation for loss of agricultural and Horticultural crops need to be changed. While fixing the new rates at least the cost of sowing by the farmers to be taken into account.

(6) Funds out of C.R.F. and N.C.E.F. to be provided for restoration of permanent infrastructure: the time tag of 45 days time span to be done away with presently the C.R.F. is only for rescuer and relief operations.

(7) While short-term crop loan is given by Banks 2% interest is paid by Government in terms of subsidy. But when short-term loan is converted into mid term or long term there is no clarity as to who should pay this 2% subsidy. The uncertainly to be removed and suitable guidelines and clarification to be issued by R.B.I.

(8) Compensation for death of human beings and catties: Now for making exgratia payment for loss of life of human beings the postmortem is essential and for cattle's carcass to be physically produced. It needs to be further rationalized.*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Aarah): Madam, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to participate in this important discussion.

Madam, our country is hit by large-scale natural calamity every year resulting in large scale destruction of life and property. At times there are devastating floods in Kosi claiming lives in thousands and damage to property, at times there is Aila Cyclone in West Bengal leading to uncountable destruction and loss of life and property and at times there is earthquake in some other part of the country. Every year it appears that almost every part of our country is reeling under some or the other natural calamity be it in the form of flood, cyclonic rain, earthquake or drought. Unfortunately, in the wake

[Shrimati Meena Singh]

of any natural calamity we discuss the matter here, make arrangements for provision of relief and then forget the calamity. The Government does not take any concrete or effective measure to prevent or tackle such a calamity. As a result in the event of a calamity we either become mere spectators or the Government thinks having fulfilled its duty by providing only a bit of relief.

My State of Bihar has not come out of the grip of devastating flood of Kosi then 26 districts of my State fell victim to drought. This year the rains were half in comparison to the rains last year. As a result, the cultivation of paddy has also become half. In my constituency Aarah the area under paddy cultivation was 1,17,307 hectare last year and this year it has reduced to 56,364 hectare only. When the crop has shrunk to half, the production cannot be more than half. When I visit my constituency I find the crops drying up without water, there is much hue and cry in farmers, people ask me what they should eat? People wonder how they would earn their livelihood which is entirely dependent on agriculture.

Madam, through you, I request the Government to declare these 26 districts as drought affected in addition to the former drought affected districts of Bihar and grant the compensation to the farmers there at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per hectare from the National calamity Fund. The Government is requested to arrange water for the canals of Bihar on the lines of canals of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your speech is written so you can lay your remaining speech on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Grant on diesel should be provided to farmers unless there is proper water management in canals. The condition of farmers will be more pitiable if the Government does not take some timely substantial and effective steps.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Meenaji, your speech is very good, it should be in complete form, so you lay it on the Table.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: I will conclude my speech in one minute. The *rabi* crops will not be able to be sown in these 26 drought affected districts of Bihar. When the natural calamity occurs in other State, a special assistance is provided to that State by declaring it a national disaster. There is an alarming situation in my State, even though the UPA Government of the centre is doing step-mothely treatment with Bihar. I demand the Government that there should be justice also with Bihar.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Home Affairs will give reply to discussion. The hon'ble Members who have been deprived of taking part in this discussion can lay their speeches on the Table of the House, since the subject is very good.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): I am very thankful to you for giving me opportunity to take part in a discussion being held on 'natural calamities' under Rule 193.

1. Recently there was a devastating flood in the Koshi in Bihar. This was unprecedented flood during the last 150 years. It directly affected 25 lakh people and thousands of people perished in it. There is no accurate assessment of losses of properties. An estimated amount of Rs. 65,000 crores has been demanded so that the displaced families could be rehabilitated.

The whole world is acknowledging the disaster management skill of rehabilitation shown by the hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar in the aftermath of devastating in the Koshi river. The ruling party or the opposition is also appreciating him very much in this regard.

The Central Government has yet to fulfil demand made by the Government in Bihar. The details of assistance provided by the Central Government are as follows:

Koshi river changed its course completely after the embankment at Kusha in Nepal collapsed on 18th August, 2008. There was flow of 1,91,800 cusec water in a new stream at the time of climax on 29th August, 2008. Supaul, Madhepura, Saharsa, Arariya and Purnea districts suffered huge losses due to collapse of the said

*Speech was laid on the Table.

embankment. About 33.29 lakh people, 3.68 lakh hectare crop area and 2.37 lakh houses in 993 villages of these five districts got affected. Apart from it, 527 people and 1923 cattle lost their lives.

The Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated the efforts of Government of India by providing timely logistic and financial assistance and supporting the efforts of the State Government to tackle the situation effectively. The logistic support includes 37 Army Columns, 37 medical teams and 15 helicopters, 3 relief teams of Navy including OBM alongwith 66 geminis, NDRF and CPF from Army, 775 Navy boats/vounts, 855 NDRF Army, around 11000 tents and 10 satellite phones.

As per announcement of the Prime Minister apart from the advance withdrawal of Rs. 121.86 crore from the CRF for the year 2008-09 an additional amount of Rs. 1000 crore from NCCF was released to Bihar on 29th August, 2008 but the said fund alongwith the contribution of Rs. 40.62 crore made by the State Government was insufficient for tackling the devastating flood caused by the Koshi. Therefore, as I said earlier that the State Government had demanded Rs. 14,000 crore as an additional aid which has not been fulfilled so far by the Central Government.

I demand from the Union Government through the House that it should provide Rs. 14000 crore to State Government for the Koshi flood relief rehabilitation works immediately.

2. The condition of Bihar is complex. 26 districts of the State have been declared as drought hit among which 11 ones i.e. Siwan, Saran, Buxar, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Patna, Nalanda, Sitamarhi, Begusrai, Bhagalpur and Katihar are affected with floods. There is 70 per cent loss of agriculture in these districts. My parliamentary constituency covering the whole Nalanda district has been declared as drought hit district this time. Only 20 per cent paddy crops could be sown there which was also washed away in the flood. Farmers are facing problems from very corner. Farmers have been suffering heavy losses due to occurrence of flood during the last three years in Nalanda district. Farmers have suffered severe losses. This time those farmers who have shown courage in sowing the paddy crops in drought hit areas by taking loans from the local money lenders and mortgaging their jewelleries at the exorbitant rate of interest i.e. 35 per cent annual with the hope that monsoon will arrive in 10-15 days, but their hopes got shattered. Paddy and betel are two such crops which require to be watered daily. There is a common saying—"dhan-pan nitya snan'—paddy crops cannot be produced with the help of pumping set alone. As far as the Government pumping sets are concerned, most of them remain out of order and those are in order have broken water carrying canals and those ones which are fully functional are lying idle for want of electricity. The message of Bihar Government needs to be aired through media that it is not only the duty of the Government, but the special trainings of disaster management need to be provided to the people living in floods and cyclone prone areas through awareness campaigns.

3. There is need to increase strength of National Disaster Reserve Force and the State Police Force should also be included in it.

4. There is need to constitute a separate disaster management cadre on the lines of IAS, IPS with the posting of the same in each district who will oversee the work throughout the year. It should not be constituted at the hour of need. It is only when prior arrangements are made, loss of life and property could be reduced.

5. There is a need to impart special training In this regard to public representatives, party workers, social workers so that they may specially be able to make the people aware because they are in direct touch with the reople.

6. There is a need to declare cold wave as the natural calamity at the earliest because the cold wave claims the lives of many people and now the winter season has arrived. Once the cold wave is declared as natural calamity and the Government and the common people start working collectively, the severity of cold can be tackled in the coming days.

I understand that the Union Government will pay its attention towards the demands. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

*Dr. TARUN MONDAL (Joynagar): Thank you for giving me permission to take part in the present discussion. I had from a constituency Jaynagar in West Bengal under the great Sunderbans which has recently been affected by devastating 'AILA' on 25th May 2009. Cyclone Aila has taken lives, livestock, cattle in large numbers, inundated vast stretches of land and ponds in the blocks of Gosaba, Basanti, Saudshkhali, Kultali, Hingalganj, Patharpratima, Canning etc. at North and South 24 Parganas districts thus making living there nearly impossible. If 'warning' in time could be signalled and rescue operation could be initiated in time and on war footing, many lives and property could have been saved. Post disaster relief operation were so poor and negligible that due to lack of drinking water cholera spread, killing the victims who, in many cases, did not get even normal saline for I.V. infusion. Neither the State Government of West Bengal nor the Union Government provided them enough food material and on an average only 1 kg rice, 100 gm of sugar were distributed per affected person—in this entire period of 6 months since the calamity, I fail to understand what's the use of showing the nation huge stock of food grains at FCI warehouses?

Sir, we demanded special package from the Union Government for relief, rehabilitation and permanent solution of breach of river embankment of the whole of Sundarbans. West Bengal State Government also demanded nearly Rs. 2000 crores and the Union Government has considered a package of more than Rs. 1000 crores by this time. But no visible rehabilitation work is being undertaken in the affected areas. Till the people of those 'Aila' affected areas are complaining of lack of food grains, kerosene, health facilities and drinking water. Shameless nepotism and political partiality is going on in relief operation and distribution of compensation money for rebuilding houses by the parties running the State Government. The Central Government must take suitable measures to stop corruption, nepotism and ensure food and habitation and health for the affected population. We want Rs. 50,000 for each destroyed homes and Rs. 20,000 for partially damaged homes, not meagre Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2500 respectively.

Due to want of available daily work/employment, people from Gosaba, Basanti, Kultali, Patherpratima have migrated to other richer States. Agriculture Ministry neither from the CPM led State, nor from the Central Government extended any help to find ways for bringing up suitable crops at salinated lands of those coastal districts.

River Bank enforcement programme must be started early which can withstand fury of nature for long years in future. Destruction of mangrove forests which is natural barrier to such calamities must be stopped and be enriched with proper measures. River Sludge must be cleared regularly and meticulously by dredging to prevent yearly flood in those areas increasing navigability and capacity of rivers.

Sir, natural calamities do not remain natural calamities every time, due to human activities towards their prevention and post calamity relief operation.

Where there remains no disaster preparedness, albeit formation of National and State level disaster mitigation/management authority, rampant corruption and political nepotism with relief material; sluggish action to supply drinking water, health facilities causing deaths; this become in fact man-made calamity. Besides, there are genuine manmade calamities like Bhopal Gas Disaster, on 2-3 December 1984 at Union Carbide (I) Ltd. factory due to leakage of M.I.C. gas. Many promises to save and rehabilitate those victims of world's largest industrial disaster have not been fulfilled till date. Union Government and M.P Government should look into that matter seriously. Sir, I have rich experience of working at several national calamities/disasters like Gujarat Earthquake 2001, Mumbai Deluge 2005, Super Cyclone Orissa (1999), Tsunami of 2004, Flood of Kosi in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal floods and surely Aila 2009 i.e. for last 32 years as a doctor providing free medical service on behalf of a national level voluntary organization, Medical Service Centre. I feel sad to comment on the huge loss of lives, property, crops, each year. Lack of proper planning for permanent solution of certain calamities is simply unpardonable.

*Speech was Laid on the Table.

Ministry of Home Affairs GOI cannot deny responsibility in this regard. The Union Government and respective State Governments must formulate plans within 2010, implement those timely, to prevent calamities and make active their Disaster Management Authorities to act on war footing in times of need.

*SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA (Karimganj): Thank you Sir for giving me the chance to participate under Rule 193 on Natural Calamities in India.

Sir, we are victims of natural calamities of different kind—Floods, Drought, Earthquakes, Cyclones, etc. We have always held a fear and alarm such natural calamities because we are unable to cope with the catastrophies while the world is scientifically much more advanced.

Our present civilization is controlled by nature. We are using nature for our benefits—any many times we are crossing our limits in maintaining eco-balance and this is one of the main cause of natural calamites.

Global warning which is an alarming phenomenon of these days for which places, which places never experienced water are flooded and places that were always flooded are having drought. This type of calamities can be minimised by strictly maintaining ecobalance.

Our forest areas are diminishing. What we find in the statistics are not real. In many areas what was dense forest does not exist anymore. As we enter into a forest, instead of finding dense forest we find only the remnants of dead trees.

It is good news that World Community is concerned about the global warming. Recently I find our country has announced 25 per cent reduction in CGH emission. This is good and it will contribute to maintaining eco-balance and save the earth from future catastrophies.

Sir, my State Assam is a Flood prone State. We are almost accustomed to this but in recent times we are experiencing drought. There was drought like situation in 2004. Lakhs of people were affected by Drought. In 2006 Assam Government declared 22 districts were Drought hit.

This year the Government has declared almost all districts, more than half of Assam hit by drought due to scanty rains.

The Government has taken action within their means for relief fo the farmers. The country is advancing but our farmers miseries remain unchanged. They are unable to cultivate their land and earn livelihood because they depend on rainfall.

I have seen in my constituency that in this type of situation the Irrigation Department is unable to supply even a drop of water to the farmers. So the Irrigation Department has to be geared up to handle this type of situation.

Floods every year creates havoc in my State. This year also more than 5 lakhs people have been displaced. These displaced people are driven to uncertaininty and acute poverty. Destruction and damaging of standing crops, death of human and animal lives, loss of crores worth properties, loss of personal belongings and ruin of crop land and standing crops worth crores of rupees are yearly recurrent events as the rivers submerge the State. With this the water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and cholera takes endemic shape. The miseries are unending. This year the condition has been worse.

Natural calamities are to be measured by the sufferings of the people. Due to population growth day by day, people are forced to settle in low lying areas knowing fully well that their homes will be submerged even in case of heavy rainfall.

Water passages are blocked in urban areas the conditions are worse. The solution lies by increasing the water carrying capacity of the river system. For this the dredging of Brahmaputra and Barak rivers is essential. I was informed by the Brahmaputra Board about three years back that they have arranged for dredging of Barak and Brahmaputra rivers. But nothing has happened.

I raised the issue in the Parliament House through

*Speech was Laid on the Table.

[Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya]

debate on budget in 2004, and again in 2005 through matter under rule 377 and I was informed that adequate funds were not available for carrying of dredging. In the meantime due to landslides and erosion silts are getting deposited on the river beds, worsening their water carrying capacity. Deepening of the river beds are essentially required to prevent floods. The long term problem in Assam is food scarcity since no land is suitable for cultivation in the post-monsoon. What then is the solution? Network of embankment and dykes can partially take care of rising waters. The problem is that nearly 70% of the embankments running to a length of 4448 kilometers have lost their capacity to prevent floods and strengthening the embankments would require a massive inflow of funds.

The National institute of Disaster Management has suggested Diversion of Floodwaters as one of the remedies.

As of now there just does not appear to be any immediate solution. So every year we see the Indian Army launch rescue operation, the civil institutions worry about epidemics, food shortage becomes acute as the standing crop is destroyed, roads and rail links get disrupted, and the media sadly treats it as a routine story. The Assam Government and other organizations of the State have been continuously asking the Central Government to declare the flood problem in Assam a National Problem. But to no effect. Plan after plan will be made and the files will gather dust. For the present, my humble request to the Government is to allot a 25,000 crore under Indira Awas Yojna for the flood victims.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Natural calamity has become an annual feature in India. Every year, the catastrophic floods cause loss of public property in one part of the country and on other side the crops are affected due to drought in large part of the country. This year also, the severe drought hit 299 districts of the country because year 2009-2010 has recorded the lowest rainfall in the century. Low rainfall has adversely affected the production of Kharif crop in the country. On the other side, the country had been struggling with the global recession. Despite that the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh worked to save their crops from the drought. This year due to weak monsoon, the drought affected the large parts of the country, and at the same time, the farmers of Eastern Uttar pradesh had to face the floods. Due to the release of excess water from barrage of Nepal and excessive rainfall the floods ruined crops. Many kutcha houses got collapsed and many embankments got damaged in siddharth Nagar, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Deoria, Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar districts etc. The crack also appeared in Madharwa dam, due to which the dam collapsed. As a result, a large part of the land got inundated. The chances of next crop were also ruined alongwith the standing crop. Despite that the Uttar Pradesh Government did not run appropriate relief operation in the flood affected areas. No one from the Government visited the affected areas. Even the Chief Minister, Ms. Mayawati did not meet the affected people. The crops standing on 3-5 lakh hectare area got ruined due to unprecedented floods caused by Kosi River in Bihar in the year 2008-09. 529 people died due to floods caused by the Kosi River. The UPA Government of the Centre had declared it as a national calamity and had decided to provide one thousand crore rupees for running flood relief operation. The Union Government and other State Governments also provided help to tackle the tragedy, though the Government which is in power in Bihar profess opposite ideology to the Congress Party, but in Uttar Pradesh the State Government did not showed any sensitivity to the losses. The main reason behind the manner in which the country is being hit by floods and droughts is global warming. I would like to congratulate the Union Governmnet for extending assistance in the relief operations carried out on war footing in the States affected by natural calamities like floods. The heavy loss of public money was suffered due to Ayla storm that hit the Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Similarly, Tsunami caused heavy losses in some parts of the country. During the last few years heavy loss of crops, houses and lives due to natural calamities have been caused in Uttar

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Pradesh. It is impossible to compensate it because it is very difficult to compensate the loss by the relief operations. The Union Government gave one thousand crore rupees to compensate the loss caused by the floods in Kosi river in Bihar. The hundreds of people lost their lives due to excessive rainfall in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, but the State Government is not making any serious efforts to find the permanent solution to the floods of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I demand the Union Government to take up the issue of generating power by constructing water reservoir there with the Nepal Government for finding the permanent solution to the floods in Uttar Pradesh. If Nepal and India take the initiative for working together in power generation sector, they can generate power on large scale. It the agreement is not reached between the two countries, the State Governmnet and people will continue to suffer. The Governmnet of Uttar Pradesh did not even send the details of losses in the flood and drought affected districts in the year 2009-10 to the Union Government. As a result it did not receive money on time from the Union Government. Despite request from the Union Government, the State Government did not send the team to assess the loss, due to chich the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh suffered heavy loss.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to the hon. Members. Beginning with Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh, 19 Members have spoken. I would have normally mentioned the names of 19 Members, but I am afraid, if I mention the name of Shri Ananth Kumar, he will ask for a right to reply! So, I would not mention...

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: No, not for you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, we are discussing a serious subject—drought and flood. I am not an expert. But what I have read is, climate change is perhaps the biggest reason why India is buffeted by floods in one part of the year and drought by another part. In fact, in Karnataka, in 2009, we just dealt with their memorandum on drought when floods hit the State. So is it in some other States too.

But, I want hon. Members to kindly appreciate the schemes under which Central Government comes to the aid of State Governments in the case of natural calamities, be it earthquake or tsunami or cyclone or flood or drought. We can only work under an established system. The norms, of course, have to be revised from time to time. I will point out when we last revised our norms. It was done by the UPA Government and we have appointed another committee to revise the norms once again as soon as we get the report of the next Finance Commission. But, given the norms, given the recommendations of the Finance Commission, we have to work under those norms.

In the case of a natural calamity, the first task is rescue. If you will pardon me Madam, I think the Government has done extremely well in terms of rescue. I think every Member who spoke commended the Central Government for rushing to the aid of the State Government in terms of rescue. For example, to each of the States we sent the National Disaster Response Force. We sent boats, lifebuoys, lifejackets, we sent army columns, we sent naval teams, we sent helicopters, we sent transport aircraft. Therefore, apart from the unfortunate and regrettable loss of life due to people being washed away, we were able to rescue a large number of people.

I do not think anybody has any complaint. The Government rushed rescue. In fact, if I may say with great respect, when I first got information that torrential rains are hitting Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh we had the rescue teams already moving even before the State Chief Ministers asked us for the rescue team.

The second, Madam, is relief. As the hon. former Prime Minister said, relief is important. We have to provide relief immediately to the people. People who have lost their homes have to be given shelter. People have to be given rations, people have to be given clothing. Governments have to step in and do it. The first responder in all these situations is the State Government. It is the State Government which has a presence throughout the State. So, without waiting for whether money will come or money will not come, the first responder in the case of relief is always the State

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Government. In fact, I will go a step further and say—it should be the district administration, without waiting for instructions from the Chief Minister. To give five kilos of rice, to give some clothing, to take them to a school building and give them shelter, you do not require the orders of a Chief Minister. The District Collector has the power to do that.

Now, money was never a constraint. On the 30th September, 2009, that is two days after the torrential rains hit the State, Andhra Pradesh on that day had a cash balance of Rs. 3,340 crore, Karnataka had a cash balance of Rs. 6,103 crore. So, to spend a few hundred crores of rupees or a few crores of rupees, was not impossible. All that it required was a certain degree of imagination, a certain degree of speed in dealing with the situation.

Actually, Madam, as of 26-11-2009, Andhra Pradesh has a cash balance of Rs. 3,330 crore and Karnataka has a cash balance of Rs. 7,964 crore. Why I mentioned this—I will come to in a moment. So, money was not an issue at all in order to provide relief.

The next, Madam, is rehabilitation. There, the scheme is that when there is a calamity of a severe nature, we expect the State Governments to submit a memorandum. The memorandum is then examined by the Central Government which dispatches a team. That team visits the States. It cannot possibly visit all parts of the State. We have to rely upon information furnished by the State Government. We have to trust the State Government, we have to trust the officers of the State Government. They give us information. We take that information. The IMG meets here and then it goes to a High Level Committee.

This is not an innovation of the UPA Government. This has been the practice right through. This has been the practice even when the NDA was in Government. The IMG has already met on the 26th of November and the HLC will meet in a day or two and we will immediately take steps to release the money which the team and the IMG have assessed subject to the final approval of the HLC.

In the meanwhile when the UPA Chairperson and I visited Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and then the hon. Prime Minister visited a couple of days later, the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement that—'we will release Rs. 1,000 crore as advance against the NCCF'. Madam, how does it work? There is a CRF. It is about Rs. 4,500 crore—75 per cent is contributed by the Central Government and 25 per cent by the State Government. The moment the CRF balance in the State is drawn down by 75 per cent, you do not have to spend the remaining 25 per cent, you can still keep it with you—you can draw upon the NCCF. The NCCF money is completely funded by the Central Government. If, say, the IMG and the HLC agree that you should give Rs. 1,000 crore or Rs. 2,000 crore, that will be given through the NCCF.

In the meanwhile—this is what I told the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Secretaries, the Finance Secretaries—I sat them down and explained to them—'do not wait for the IMG, do not wait for the HLC; you will get money. I can see the devastation, I can see the damage; how can it be that you will not get money? You will positively get money. Just go ahead and spend. You have got a cash balance; just spend the money and when the NCCF money comes you will replenish the money'

This is what I told the Chief Minister of Karnataka, I told the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I think both of them understood what I said, both of them appreciated what I said. So, please do not have the impression that money was ever a constraint. If you had spent, that money will be reimbursed once the teams submit their report.

In the meanwhile the hon. Prime Minister announced Rs. 1,000 crore; an amount of Rs. 500 crore has been released and the remaining Rs. 500 crore will be released the moment the Supplementary Budget is passed. If you pass the Supplementary Budget tomorrow, we will release it day after tomorrow. There is no difficulty about the money. It will not stop with Rs. 1,000 crore. Let me assure you. I have seen the level of devastation. It will be more than Rs. 1,000 crore. So, there is no worry about that at all.

Madam, now let me briefly reply to a few points. Shri Rajiv Ranjan mentioned about the Kosi floods. Kosi floods really happened last year. I am not saying that you should not mention it. The facts are as follows.

Before that, let me deal with few other facts. The CRF norms were last revised in June, 2007 by the first UPA Government. Before that, they were revised in April, 2001. So, the moment the Finance Commission recommendations came, we had revised it in June, 2007. Now, we have appointed another committee in August 2009 and as soon as the Finance Commission recommendations come, the norms will be revised once again. After we revised the norms, I found that the amount paid for houses was very low. So, I said that it must be at least equal to the amount under the Indira Awas Yojana and we raised it to Rs. 35,000. That was an *ad hoc* revision.

As far as the utilisation certificate is concerned, it is too early for a utilisation certification. Nobody is asking you to submit the utilisation certificate within a month. The fact remains that you have, along with your October memorandum, made a statement that you have already spent Rs. 1,007 crore. Karnataka has already spent Rs. 1,007 crore. We have asked for some clarifications, but I am not complaining. The utilisation certificates will come in time and I am sure, they will provide the clarifications also.

The Prime Minister has indeed announced a relief of rupees one lakh per deceased person, but you know the procedure. The list of names and addresses have to be given by the State Government. Once the names and addresses are given by the State Government, this money will be released. I am not in a position to say, at the moment, whether it has been released or is being released, but this amount of rupees one lakh per deceased will be released from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Maybe it has already been released, but I do not have the information. It is in the Prime Minister's Office.

As far as substantive issues are concerned, I would say that there was a reference to Kosi floods. Now, the position there is that the Kosi floods took place in 2008. The assistance provided by the Central Ministries and Departments of the Government totals Rs. 2,273.15 crore. I have the break up. If you wish, I will pass it on to you. We have already given Rs. 2,273 crore. Under Indira Awas Yojana, we have allocated 41,070 additional houses to Bihar. This is nothing out of the way. We are not doing anything out of the way. Bihar deserves it. You have suffered badly and therefore, it is our duty to come to your assistance. We have given assistance to the best of our ability.

Likewise, I told both, the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh that reconstruction is the last phase and that is a long-term programme. I told them that you give me your reconstruction programme, and we will allot more houses in the Indira Awas Yojana and we will also take up reconstruction projects with the World Bank. Let me give some examples. When tsunami hit Tamil Nadu, in terms of reconstruction $ 465 million were sanctioned for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry in 2005. This is with assistance of the international lending institutions. For Gujarat, in terms of emergency earthquake reconstruction, we got US $ 442 million. For Andhra Pradesh, under the hazard mitigation and emergency cyclone recovery project, we got $ 150 million in 1997. For Maharashtra, under the emergency earthquake rehabilitation project, which was in Latur, we got $ 246 million in 1994. For Andhra Pradesh, under cyclone emergency reconstruction project, we got $ 210 million. So, in long-term reconstruction, we are not discriminating between the States. We will find the money. We will be able to raise the money as soon as the State gives its plan for long-term reconstruction.

That plan has not yet come. It is a detailed plan that they will have to draw. Once they give the detailed plan, both for Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and any other State which may suffer, we are committed to...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrampur): What about Aila Cyclone?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will tell you about Aila Cyclone also. Please wait. Therefore, we will certainly find the money for whatever is the requirement. There are international bodies that are willing to help India.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Therefore, we will be able to find the money, and we will try to help you.

Why are international bodies willing to help India? I will make a slight digression. The second quarter GDP growth is 7.9 per cent, and the average for the first half-year is 7 per cent. India's economy is very resilient, and the fundamentals are strong. There are countries, which are struggling with one per cent, and half-a-percent growth. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, India's economy is strong, and international bodies will help us and we will try to help Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

A reference was made to a Budget speech of mine of 2004-2005, and it was reiterated. I did announce repair, reconstruction and restoration of water bodies as an ambitious scheme, but the only States that signed up were Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. We got $ 485 million for Tamil Nadu; $ 183 million for Andhra Pradesh; $ 112 million for Orissa; and $ 64 million for Karnataka. Unfortunately, Bihar did not submit a proposal. At one point of time, I thought that West Bengal was going to sign up, but finally I was told that West Bengal did not sign up. What is it that the Central Government can do unless the States sign up for it? We announced a project, and these are the only four States that signed the MoU and we got money for the reconstruction project.

Madam, there is one point made about 45-days stipulation. I think that my learned friend whom I shall not name because he will assert or ask for a right to reply. The 45-days for reconstruction is not correct. The 45-days stipulation is for carrying out repairs. The 45-days stipulation is the time allowed for repairs in the plain areas, and 60-days in hilly areas and in the North East. It does not apply to reconstruction. Obviously, if a bridge is damaged, then nobody expects the bridge to be reconstructed in 45-days. Therefore, you are not reading item 18 of the norms correctly which applies only to repairs and not for reconstruction.

As far as SLBC is concerned, there was a special SLBC meeting held in Karnataka on the 15 October 2009 chaired by the Chief Minister. I have the minutes of the SLB. They have rescheduled loans in accordance with the RBI norms, and they have faithfully complied with the RBI norms and a lot of relief has been given. If my hon. friend wants a copy of the minutes, I am willing to give him the copy of the minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): But the question that I had raised was about the two per cent subsidy, which is given by the Central Government for converting short-term to mid-term and long-term.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not exactly familiar with the point that you are making. I believe that the Government of India is now giving a three per cent subsidy on agricultural loan. I do not know exactly what you are saying, but the SLB minutes are here. I will leave the minutes with you, and you can look into the minutes.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I would also like to know about the loan waiver given to the farmers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will come to that point also.

If you have got any problems with the minutes and if you want something more done here, then please bring it to my notice and I will talk to the Finance Minister. We are all here to help, and we are not here to score points. The minutes are here. You can take it, and we will help you. ...(*Interruptions*) I am saying that we will help you.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Tell something about Phyan.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is with regard to Maharashtra. I do not have it with me, and it is not for this year also. I do not have the details with me, but I will collect the details and give it to you, if you want it. ...(*Interruptions*)

As regards Maharashtra, if I recollect right, when I visited Mumbai on the 26th, the Chief Minister told me that he is sending a copy of the memorandum. Actually, the Additional Chief Secretary had a copy of the memorandum, and I went through it. I asked him: "Are you giving it to me now?" He said: "No, he will be

sending it." Therefore, I do not know whether we have received it. The moment we receive it, we will look into it.

18.00 hrs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is six o'clock now. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended till the completion of the reply of the Home Minister, and the 'Zero Hour' thereafter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: What about the issue of bringing in a constitutional amendment to include the subject of 'disaster management' in the Concurrent List?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There are other larger issues that have been raised about the constitutional amendment. These are issues on which I cannot respond off the cuff. These are issues which should be examined. I have noted all the points made. The point on which I wish to conclude is please be assured that the Central Government makes no discrimination between State and State. All the people belong to this country, whether it is a Kannadiga, an Andhrite, a Marathi or a Bihari. All of us belong to this country. If one person...

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: What about AILA?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will get the number and give you. We have given Rs. 516.86 crore from NCCF for AILA against a memorandum which was submitted for about Rs. 1,700 crore. So, we have taken care of West Bengal.

Madam, let me conclude now. I am happy with the bipartisan spirit shown by everybody.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias* LALAN SINGH (Munger): Bihar is a backward State and you know it better. There is a constraint of resources. There is a big difference in accounting between your Ministry and the State Government. I want that you may call the officers from Bihar and take a decision; you can ask them to sit together and clear it as to where the gap is and how to meet that gap. That is the only thing that I want you to speak about.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have got a detailed note on that. Bihar said that the opening balance was zero, whereas the Accountant General said that the opening balance was about Rs. 900 crore. Now, the Bihar Government has written to the Accountant General saying that they had an opening balance of about Rs. 400 and odd crore. I have a detailed note on this. I thought I should not waste the time of this House dealing with that. Now, the Bihar Government said that they would reconcile their accounts. So, the Bihar Government, the AG and the Central Government will reconcile the accounts, and once the accounts are reconciled, whatever has to be done will be done. Originally, they said that there was a zero balance, and now they admit that they had an opening balance. I am not blaming anyone, but I did not want to mention all that as part of a reply to a debate.

Madam, I want to conclude by saying please be assured that the Central Government makes no discrimination between State and State. We are here to help every State. Natural calamity is not made by a Government or unmade by a Government. Natural calamity is a natural calamity. If anyone dies, all of us suffer; if anyone's house is washed away, all of us grieve; if anybody's paddy or sugarcane is washed away, all of us suffer. We have to help our people, especially the farmers. We are doing our best to help the farmers. We will act promptly; as we have acted promptly. We will act promptly. Once the Thirteenth Finance Commission's Report comes, we will revise the norms of CRF. I want State Governments to please focus on the reconstruction and rehabilitation work and not worry about money. We will find the money somehow, but please go on and do the work on the ground so that people do not suffer.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

Dr. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the fact that the Union Government has marked the proposal for setting up nuclear power plant in Rajouli of Bihar. After this, the technical cell of the Union

[Dr. Bhola Singh]

Government has been investigating whether water is available there or not. Through this House, I would like to tell that upper narrow canal project, Tilaiya scheme, Dhananjay scheme are in Nawada. These are rivers on which dam can be constructed and this scheme can be made operational by taking water from the Phulwari dam.

Madam, through you, we would like to request the hon'ble Prime Minister that the scheme to set up nuclear plant at the place selected in Rajouli, Nawada two year ago should immediately be implemented, I would like to draw the attention of the Governmnet in this regard.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Madam, Chairman, I would like to raise an important issue in the House. The night of 11 November, 2009 was the fateful night for the people of Goa, That night Phyan hit Goa. That storm struck Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Hundreds of people lost their lives in that storm.

Madam Chairman, cyclone does not come all of a sudden. The meteorological department of the Central Government makes the forecast of it, but unfortunately it was the negligence of the department of meteorology due to which timely information was not given to the fishermen. That was the reason that all the fishermen went for fishing with their trawlers into the sea. That night when the cyclone came, at least six big trawlers of Goa got drowned in which 34 people died. In Maharashtra at least 100 people died due to this cyclone.

Madam Chairman, through you, I urge the Government that some action should be taken against the department of meteorology because it was the neglinence on its part that caused so many deaths. If it happens repeatedly, what will be the fate of the fishermen. That is why I demand that action should be taken against it. Assistance should be provided by the Union Government for losses caused to them.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam, there is a very important issue for the whole country, but through you, I want to say about the problems that I am facing in my own State. I will give an example. A BPL family is getting ration, but when it needs a house under IAY, it is not being iven to them. Similarly, a person who is getting a house under IAY, is not being given ration under BPL quota. It is really a matter of great irony and disappointment. I would also like to say that the person who prepared wrong BPL list for which verification is being conducted is being awarded no punishment. Those who have been left out in the BPL list did not get houses or ration. They did not get any benefit.

Madam, I mean to say that there is no meaning of the BPL survey until we correct those who are responsible for ignoring the genuine persons by preparing the faulty BPL list in this way. Ration and houses should be provided to the BPL families for Which the list of beneficiaries is prepared by the agency.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister of External Affairs that in 1946 George Cross Medal was conferred on martyr Nayak Kripa Ram, a resident of Bhapral village of Vilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh. In 2002 his wife Brahmi Devi had reported in writing to the police that the George Cross Medal conferred on her husband had been stolen. Some days before an information was received on internet that the medal was to be auctioned in the auction house of England's DIX Noonan Webb Limited on 2nd December.

Madam, through you, I would like to say that the Himachal Police sent an e-mail to the officials of that auction house and thus, provided information that it was a stolen medal. It should not be auctioned off. When the information was received by our police officials from that auction house, a person named Kripal Singh was arrested for enquiry from a place namely Moga in Punjab. On enquiry he disclosed that he had got a fake affidavit prepared with the help of a person named S.P. Chaudhary. After stealing that medal he sold the same medal to a Delhi based businessman Shri S.L. Jain in that auction house in London which was to be auctioned the day after tomorrow i.e. on 2nd December, 2009.

Madam, through you, I would request the Government that it should write to the British Governmnet as well as the auction house to stop the auction of that medal which is being auctioned the day after tomorrow so that the honour of an ex-servicemen could be restored.

This is not the request of me alone, but I would like to put forth it in this House on behalf of the entire people of the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Madam, this is a very important issue. Thus, the statues of ancient times and the medals like this are sent abroad after stealing them and they are auctioned at very high rates over there. In order to check it, we will have to take such decision so that such illegal activity could be stopped. Today if we see the cost of George Cross Medal, it is more than Rs. 50 lakh.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, you have put your views in a proper way. So, now you take your seat.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Chairman, my only request is that the Union Government should inform the London-based auction house as well as the British Governmnet directing them to stop the auction of George Cross Medal. My request is that the medal, by getting it from London, should be handed over to the widow of that great martyr who is still alive.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, Chairman, I seek permission to raise a very important issue. This issue is related to providing irrigation facility to the farmers. Farmers affected by drought have not yet sowed rabi crops. Their standing crops have got ruined, because this facility has not been provided. On account of this the financial condition of the farmers has become very unstable. In my parliamentary constituency, Nalanda, the standing crop were adversely affected by drought. Among the Government pumpsets that exist in Bihar and in Nalanda mostly are out of order. The financial condition of the Governmnet is also not good. I demand the Government as well as the House that there should be a Government pump set in each of the panchayats of Nalanda district as well as the State of Bihar.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention towards the issues relating to agriculture as well as the farmers. The economy of this agrarian country is based on cow-progeny. Today, there is ruthless trafficking of these cattle in our country. This trend has continued for years. Intelligence department has said in its report that around one lakh vulnerable cattle are being taken illegally i.e. smuggled to Bangladesh every year from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh. Bihar, Orissa and North-Eastern States. Shortage of indigenous breed of cow is being recorded in the country. Shortage of the most useful oxen for agriculture is also being recorded. Earlier one pair of oxen cost Rs. 2000-3000, but now it has become difficult to get one pair of oxen even at the cost or Rs. 25,000-30,000. The cost of cow-buffalo has also registered a steep hike.

Madam, so many systems have been put in place against trafficking of wild animals, but there is nothing like this in regard to the common and domestic animals. Unfortunately, people try to divert the issues of agriculture and farmers to some extent by playing politics in the name of cow protection. Slowly, awareness has been generated about cows within the country and the people have come forward to prevent such actions, but they do not get protection from the Government.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, demand what you want from the Governmnet.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, if Indian agriculture and rural economy are to be saved and these have to be made a base of India's prosperity, I demand through you, that the Government of India should enact a stringent law to check trafficking of cow progeny.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): I express my thanks to you, Madam Chairperson, for allowing me to raise an important matter relating to the plight of handloom and powerloom weavers due to rise in prices of raw cotton and cotton yarn. Globalization has hit handloom and power-loom industries severely. Next to agriculture only, this sector employs the largest number of labourers. There are 34.86 lakh handlooms in our country and Tamil Nadu alone has 4.14 lakh looms providing employment to nearly six lakh people. In the recent times, the price of raw cotton and cotton yarn has touched dizzy heights—one prime reason is our export policy.

[Shri S. Semmalai]

So, I would request the Government to immediately ban the export of raw cotton and also put an end to online trading on cotton. This would arrest the price escalation. Allowing the raw cotton export would prove to be suicidal to textile industry. As stated by the hon. Minister of Textiles, if cotton production is increased, why should the price of raw cotton and cotton yarn show an upward trend? I also urge the Government to roll back the duty imposed on waste cotton. Instead of exporting raw cotton, I make an appeal to the Government to encourage loom sector by giving some concessions and arrange for the export of their finished goods to sustain and survive the industry. This is my request and submission.

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): I wish to draw the attention of this House towards the problem arising out of the decision of the Indian Aviation Company.

They have taken a decision to replace the Air India Express instead of Indian Airlines, between Calicut and Gulf sector. Needless to say that this sector is a very important income generating sector of Indian Airlines. AB 320 and 319 flights were operating in this sector. As per this decision, Air India Express 737 will be replaced. This has created a lot of difficulties for the passengers, especially from the gulf countries to Calicut, which is known as the Headquarters of Malabar. We all know that the carrying capacity and the luggage capacity of the Air India Express are very much less than Indian Airlines. So, the passengers are facing a lot of difficulties. Even the mortal remains, as and when required, were allowed to be brought to homeland. That also will be come impossible with this new decision. So, the Government may restore the Indian Airlines, instead of Air India Express which they have introduced recently. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Aviation to take urgent necessary steps in this regard.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I thank you for the opportunity. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has initiated and started a mammoth project, with an investment of Rs. 38,500 crore, called Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranayitha Chavela Sujala Sravanthi Project. In fact, this project meets all the eligible criteria of the AIBP. The Central Water Commission also, through its letter, informed the Government that 2036 tmc of water is made available for this project. This project involves some submergence of land in Maharashtra also, to an extent of 5,247 acres. In fact, a joint agreement, for a survey of the entire submerged land and the feasibility as also for compensation has already been submitted to the Government of India.

This is a mammoth project; this passes through Telangana region of seven districts, which will cater to more than 16.5 lakh acres and provides drinking water to 1000 villages including the cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad. Since this is such a large project, with a meagre means available with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, it is not possible to complete; the project is already started; tenders have been called for and the work is proceeding.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Central Government to declare this project as the national project. The entire Telangana and Andhra Pradesh recently saw Bundelkhand being given a special package. We are not asking for a special package. We are trying to say that since it is a backward area, it is dry and upland, at least assistance from Central Government as a national project be provided to it so that this large project is fulfilled and the disparities which are existing between delta and upland areas can be removed.

So, I would request the Government, through you, to immediately ensure that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranayitha Chavela Sujala Sravanthi project is given a national status and the entire funding is jointly made by the Central Government and the State Government.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Both Shri Virender Kashyap and Shri Anurag Singh Thakur have a common issue. Therefore.

[English]

the name of Shri Virender Kashyap may be associated with Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

[Translation]

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the issue that the Ministry of Agriculture fixes the minimum support price of agricultural produces each year, but the prices of industrial products are not fixed. Through you, I would like to know whether the Government has allowed the industrialists to openly exploit the people of this country. Will the Government introduce a uniform system and do away with such a double standard?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Patelji, this is a state subject.

[English]

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 1st 2009/ Agrahayana 10, 1931 (Saka).

Annexure-I

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(27-11-2009)

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