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Friday, July 24, 2009
Sravana 2, 1931 (Saka)

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(English Version)

Second Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 24, 2009/Sravana 2, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Q. No. 301: Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji – Not present.

Shri Anandrao Adsul – Not present.

Q.No. 302, Shri R.K. Singh Patel.

[Translation]

RGGVY

+

*302. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for village electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) the target fixed for village electrification for the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether small villages having population of less than 500 persons are also likely to be electrified under the Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Criteria for village electrification are as under:—

"A village would be declared as electrified if:—

I. Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary);

II. Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community centers etc.; and

III. The number of households electrified should be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village."

The States proposed the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) including un-electrified villages and partially electrified villages for sanction under the scheme.

(b) State-wise target fixed for the current year for village electrification under RGGVY is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) to (e) All the Census villages irrespective of population are covered under RGGVY.

Annexure

Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Targets
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	277
2.	Assam	1030
3.	Bihar	2530
4.	Chhattisgarh	79
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
6.	Jharkhand	7592
7	Jammu and Kashmir	36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	42
9.	Manipur	140
10.	Meghalaya	29
11.	Mizoram	56
12.	Nagaland	10
13.	Orissa	4765
14.	Rajasthan	562
15.	Sikkim	8
16.	Tripura	30
17.	Uttarakhand	47
18.	West Bengal	264
	Total	17500

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to submit that Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana is a very ambitious and praiseworthy scheme. Villages all over the country are being electrified under this scheme. The scheme has a programme to provide connection to BPL card holders also. I would like to submit that and marginal farmers who are BPL card holders also have installed small tubewells in their fields and are trying to get these tubewells electrified. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the small and marginal farmers who are BPL card holders also would be included under this scheme and the tubewells installed in their fields will be electrified?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, initially under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna, every household was to be provided electricity through Kutir Yojana but now after the changes made in it, pumps can also be electrified under it. However, I had taken at least an hour to explain about it when I was talking on budget in this very House that as soon as the DPR is formulated and, sent by the states, either 10 K.V., 20 K.V. or two transformers are installed there at that time only. However, it depends on DPR received from the respective State. If the report includes such a provision it can be done, otherwise not. That is way the other day when the issue of Bihar was raised here vigorously, I had also stated emphatically that it cannot be done until the state Government includes it in DPR. However, we are fulfilling the commitment made by the UPA Government to provide free of cost connection to each and every BPL family.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to submit that initially only the revenue villages were selected under this scheme. Later on Majra Poorvas were also included in it. There are some areas of Uttar Pradesh live Chitrakoot, Banda, the whole area of Bundelkhand, part of Madhya Pradesh and there are districts live Chandauli, Mirzapur and also Allahabad. The Vindhyanchal mountain range in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and parts inhabitated between that area, these villages are located as Majra Poorva at a distance of 5-6-7- km. as per the geographical locations. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether such remotely located. Majra Poorva, which are not revenue villages would also be included under it. Alongwith it under the scheme launched to set up sub-stations, I would like to submit that foundation stone for sub-station has been laid in Uttar Pradesh long back.

This scheme was initiated four -five years back but only the foundations stones have been laid without any further progress. Wherever the work has been started, it is lying incomplete. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the time by which the work on these sub-stations

would be completed and whether the villages located at the above mentioned locations would also be included in it.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, I had stated in this House that originally the scheme was to include villages with a population of more than 300 people. However, on the demand of the people and hon'ble Members of previous Lok Sabha, we reviewed it and decided that the villages with the population of 100 people would also be covered under this scheme. It was a drastic decision because the number of villages with a population of 100 were more than those with a population of 300 and these village were not getting electricity. In view of it such a decision was taken and it is still continuing. So far as sub-stations are concerned, he is right that such sub-stations have been set up in Uttar Pradesh by them. These stations do not belong to us. They have been setting up such stations till recently in large number but I am not aware whether these have been inaugurated or not.

[English]

This particular sub-station does not come under this scheme and it has nothing to do with this Question.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, three days ago discussion was held on Demand for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Power. The hon'ble Minister listened to the members very patiently. All the members had expressed their views on Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. The reply given today has cleared that the Government is playing politics through this scheme instead of doing electrification.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Tapas Paul, please do not read newspaper in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH: This message has been given in the entire country. Hon. Minister has said in his reply that the number of electrified houses in a village should be at least 10% of the total number of houses in the village. We all are members of Parliament and are concerned about the villages. It is not possible at social level that 10% BPL families will have electricity and not the remaining 90% BPL families and other families. It has been mentioned clearly in the scheme that free connections would be provided to the BPL families while others would have to pay for it.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when the basic infrastructure in the villages is likely to be strengthened so that a single phase 20 KVA transformer may be replaced by a powerful 3 phase transformer? The intention of the Government is to provide free connection to the BPL families and charge the other families for electricity connection.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, I had explained in detail in the House that day that there are 1,18,000 villages in India without electricity and we have provided electricity to 63,040 villages so far. The UPA Government has started providing electricity under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana to the villages which did not have electricity so far. Where is the politics in it? Politics was there when some cottage scheme was run, electricity was provided upto periphery of the village, electricity poles were erected but villages remained in darkness. We have never indulged in such politics. The UPA Government has said that electricity would be provided to every village and norms have been laid down for that. The BPL families, who are much below the poverty line, would be provided connections free of cost while others will have to pay for the connections, if there is electricity in their village.

Electricity supply has reached up to the door step of their houses, therefore, they will have to pay for getting a connection. About Rs. 5000 crore has been spent for this purpose in the 10th five year plan. About Rs. 28000 crore is being spent now and new DPR's are being received in the beginning, I could not remember the point raised by him about the transformers. We have specially demanded Rs.30,000 crore from the Finance Ministry for

the new scheme on transformers under the phase-2 of the RGGVY. After giving assurance in the House. I have already written a letter yesterday asking for early disbursal of Rs.30,000 crore. But, there is money constraint as many schemes are being run everywhere. But, there is no problem of any kind in the scheme of Rs.28,000 crore formulated for the current five year plan. You might be aware that we have taken a decision regarding 10% of the households. We provide connections to all the BPL families under it and there is no problem in that. It must, therefore, be understood that the Government have decided and formulated a scheme with a perspective to provide electricity to all the households in the country by 2012. Why cannot a person take a connection if he can afford it? It is not fair to put all the burden on the Government, irrespective of the party in power.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has accepted the states...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, the last sentence of the hon. Minister's replay is very dangerous. It takes all the responsibility off the Government's shoulders and states that providing electricity is beyond the Government's capacity and other people should also work towards it.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Hon. Minister, you do not have to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has accepted that the Government wants to include those villages under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana for which project report is received from the states on the basis of the DPR and which are not electrified or partially electrified. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the electrification work contracts in respect of the villages selected on the basis of the DPR report by the states have been awarded to the companies on turn key basis. But, is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that these companies further award their contracts to the petty local contractors? This is resulting in continuous decline in the quality of the electrification work under RGGVY. In this regard, I would suggest that only those contractors, who have been awarded the contracts, should ensure their completion. And strict action should be taken against them if they award the contracts to others.

The second point is also connected to it that local sub-contractors electrify the village without doing electrification of the entire village. Will some provision be made to make it obligatory for the contractors to obtain some kind of completion certificate to ensure that dalit clusters alongwith the whole of the village are electrified?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am asking a very simple question as to how many villages of Uttar Pradesh have been included in the Annexure for the year 2009-10?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, it is true that the main contractor appoints a sub-contractor and we have received complaints from the people in this regard. But, in most of the cases, electricity Boards are under the State Governments. Such complaints are very few as far our corporations are concerned. I will inquire into the matter if I receive a complaint from the hon. Member in this regard.

His second question was regarding the number of villages of UP covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. I would like to inform him that the initial report had given the figure of 30802 villages. However, when a Committee of the Planning Commission conducted an enquiry, it was found that some villages in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh had been counted twice. The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh wrote to clarify that the actual number of villages covered was 27592 not 30800 as reported earlier. We got to know about all these things

after the facts were rechecked. I had said in this House that the Head of the Gram Panchayat has to issue a certificate specifying whether the work under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been carried out or not, whether 10 percent households have been electrified or not. A village is recognized as being covered under the scheme only after the said certificate is issued.

Madam Speaker, the other point is that a letter dated 08th August has been dispatched to States stating that a Member of this house and an MLA of a State...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Not in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, three days earlier, I had assured this House that I have written to the Chief Minister. Besides, I have written to Chief Ministers of all states in the country telling them about my assurance to all the Members of the House that they would be made part of the Committee and it would be mandatory. However, I have written further that a copy of this letter has been sent to all members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. I have also forwarded details regarding plan of action under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, the percentage of work completed so far etc. so that monitoring of the work becomes easier for them. This scheme has been launched in the name of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who gave vision to the country and worked for the betterment of the country and I would like the scheme to reach fruition and wish the whole country to be lit-up brightly under this scheme.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE : Respected Madam, the hon. Minister has stated that the target for electrification in West Bengal during 2009-2010 under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is 264. My Question to the hon. Minister is this. What was the number of un-electrified villages electrified during 2007-2008 in West Bengal? What was the target fixed for village electrification under RGGVY, and the funds released for electricity access?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : As regards West Bengal, the total un-electrified villages is 4,578; works have been completed on 3,894; and the balance number of villages that are yet to be electrified is 679.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Madam, the State of Kerala has been experiencing discrimination in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for quite a long time. Keeping this bitter experience in mind, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the total outlay for RGGVY, and what is the allocation for the State of Kerala?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : The total allocation is given as per the DPR sent by the State. I do not have the figures for the State of Kerala at the moment, and I can provide it to the hon. Member.

MADAM SPEAKER : Q. No. 303.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Madam, I have a very important question, and I had raised my hand right in the beginning. I come from a State, which is plunged completely into darkness, namely, Jharkhand. You must give me an opportunity.

MADAM SPEAKER : All right, please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please be brief as I have already called out the next Q. No.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, when the State of Jharkhand was constituted in the year 2000 merely 5000 villages out of the total 32000 villages were

electrified. At that time, many villages had also been de-electrified. As a Member of this House, I would like to tell you that whenever I visit my constituency the demand most forcefully put forward at each village is the demand for electrification. This is the situation in Jharkhand. Earlier State Electricity Board was looking after the work there. Before that, RITES was entrusted with the work of electrification which abandoned the work after putting up two or four poles here and there. Please inform us if any other agency has taken up the electrification work at any time. Now the authorities entrusted the responsibility of undertaking their work, such as the DVC in my constituency, do not lift a finger to fulfill their responsibility and there is nowhere that we can appeal.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly put your question.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We may try our best, but there is no appeal anywhere. The villagers are forced to live permanently in darkness. I was studying their Annual Report. It says that district Committees have been constituted for rural electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. I am joined by other Members of the House in requesting that elected members of the Lok Sabha may be appointed Chairpersons of such Committees so that we may monitor the work being done under the scheme. We have no say in any matter. We should be appointed as Chairpersons of such Committees. We have a responsibility towards our constituents. The Members of the public do not go to the authorities who turn them away rudely, they come to us with their problems.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may please reply.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member is a very senior Member. I would like to inform him that work in all the districts in Jharkhand has been taken up on priority basis. Jharkhand is a backward state. We have taken into consideration the fact that there are a large number of tribal settlements in the State. All the districts in Jharkhand have been included under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme and there should be no doubt in this regard I have told the House that I have written to all the Chief Ministers. One Member who is Governor of the state was last time saying that the letter was addressed to the Chief Minister. I told him that this letter was written in August 2008 but now I have written to the Governors also. The Collector has been appointed Chairman and the rest of the Members there *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to his reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The Chairperson should be a Member of Lok Sabha*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Whether an MP (Member of Lok Sabha) would be chairperson or not. I will definitely*...(Interruptions)* Please listen, MPs and MLAs are there to monitor*...(Interruptions)* Just a minute, listen. Secondly, when it reaches the Collector it is the Collector's responsibility to ensure that DPR plans have been submitted or not*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, have you completed your reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, there are several such schemes of the Government of India in which our all*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Question No. 303, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister has already replied and if you want more information, you may write to him or you may talk to him in his office. Now let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Hon. Madam Speaker, Section 166(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 enacted by the NDA Government provides that the State Government has the powers to constitute district committees...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Can you not even ask the state government?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let Dr. Joshi ask the next Question.

...(Interruptions)

Targets under PMGSY

+

*303. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any target to construct roads in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the total length of roads proposed to be constructed and the funds estimated to be spent thereon by the Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the targets set for construction of roads in rural areas for the Tenth Five Year Plan have been achieved;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken or 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) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes sir.

(b) During 11th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct 2,30,447 Km roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Approved outlay of Fund under PMGSY for 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 59,751 crore only.

State wise details of the targets for road construction for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been given in the enclosed annexure-I and targets for expenditure in 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been given in the enclosed annexure-II. State wise target for expenditure in 2009-10 will be finalized after the Budget is approved by the Parliament.

State-wise targets for road construction and expenditure of 2010-11 and 2011-12 will be fixed keeping in view their cumulative achievements upto 2009-10.

(c) It was targeted to provide connectivity to 42,736 habitations under PMGSY upto end of 10th Five Year Plan. Against this, 36,694 habitations have been provided all weather connectivity by the end of 10th Five Year Plan.

(d) Major reasons for shortfall in achievement of target for 10th Five Year Plan are:

- Inadequate institutional capacity in some states
- Limited contracting capacity in states
- Constraints relating to land availability including forest clearance.

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

- In order to improve contracting capacity in states, the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.
- The State Governments have been advised to deploy adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) commensurate with their work load.
- Central Public Sector Undertakings — CPWD, IRCON, NBCC, NPCC, NHPC and HSCL — have been deployed in Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura.
- The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering the projects under PMGSY to expedite the process of tendering and also to ensure transparency.
- Implementation of the programme is being monitored through monthly reports, periodical review meeting and field visits of officers.
- Ministry of Environmental and Forest approached to simplify procedures for forest clearance. Meetings also held with the Forest Department Officials and the implementing agencies in the States or Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- Imparting training to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.

Annexure-I

S. No.	State	Road construction (Km)		
		Targets for 2007-08	Targets for 2008-09	Targets for 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2551	2500	2980
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	361	290	500
3.	Assam	1685	2730	2585
4.	Bihar	4005	5857	5200
5.	Chhattisgarh	4417	4250	3500
6.	Goa	18	5	0
7.	Gujarat	1119	1000	1500
8.	Haryana	586	750	700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1298	1660	1500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	1550	1450
11.	Jharkhand	959	1200	1950
12.	Karnataka	1824	1820	2600
13.	Kerala	433	480	300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6712	7000	8000
15.	Maharashtra	3823	4000	2950
16.	Manipur	63	900	200
17.	Meghalaya	176	150	100
18.	Mizoram	334	280	200
19.	Nagaland	384	430	150

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	3124	6000	2980
21.	Punjab	1024	1000	365
22.	Rajasthan	9215	8200	3750
23.	Sikkim	231	280	300
24.	Tamil Nadu	1280	938	1170
25.	Tripura	442	750	800
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4976	7610	6850
27.	Uttaranchal	1169	750	700
28.	West Bengal	2272	2060	1720
	Grand Total	55020	64440	55000

Annexure-II

Expenditure target for 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Target for 2007-08	Target for 2008-09
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450	400
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	175
3.	Assam	700	800
4.	Bihar (REO)	70	70
5.	Bihar (NEA)	1000	1118
6.	Chhattisgarh	1000	1300
7.	Goa	4	2
8.	Gujarat	200	150
9.	Haryana	150	200
10.	Himachal Pradesh	276	400
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	200
12.	Jharkhand	200	150
13.	Karnataka	300	450
14.	Kerala	100	100
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1300	1800
16.	Maharashtra	650	900
17.	Manipur	20	50
18.	Meghalaya	60	30
19.	Mizoram	100	100
20.	Nagaland	60	80
21.	Orissa	900	1200
22.	Punjab	375	250
23.	Rajasthan	1300	1800
24.	Sikkim	150	150
25.	Tamil Nadu	250	200
26.	Tripura	250	250
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	1800
28.	Uttaranchal	200	175
29.	West Bengal	700	700
	Grand Total	12140	15000

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Joshi, ask your question please.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, my question is about the scheme for the construction of roads in the rural areas because it has been observed that the goods are generally cheaper in the villages having roads whereas the consumer goods of daily use are 10 to 15 percent costlier in those villages Which are not connected with roads. Even education and other amenities are also not available there. Development takes place at a faster pace in those villages which are connected with roads and there is all-round development in those villages. I find your efforts in this regard very much unsatisfactory. As it has been stated that there were about 3.3 lakh rural habitations in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period where there were no roads. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is an important part of Bharat Nirman and certain targets were set out under this scheme during the period from 2005 to 2009. In the beginning it was told that as many as 66,802 habitations were eligible but later on this number was reduced to 59,536. But only about 19,600 or 20,000 habitations have been covered till 2008. If this is the reality of the villages and roads then it is neither a good solution nor satisfactory. Similarly the target setout for upgradation of the roads has also not been achieved. I would like to know from you as to what are the reasons for not achieving these targets and how you propose to remove these reasons. Will you chalk out a new strategy? Otherwise, thousands of crores of rupees are being wasted. The achievement is very less but the cost is escalating. I have gone through the figures given by you and those figures reflect a continuous increase in the funds and decrease in capacity to achieve the target. It is a very peculiar situation. Please tell me as to what is the factual position in regard to this scheme and what do you propose to do to bring about improvement in this scheme?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to see that an ex-Minister is raising Question about an ambitious scheme envisaged by the NDA Government. He must remember when this scheme was envisaged in the Tenth Plan...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What is happening during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I am speaking about the Tenth Plan and I well come to the Eleventh Plan also. Hon. Member has asked a question about the Tenth Plan also, I will come to the Eleventh Plan...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, when this scheme was envisaged in the Tenth Five Year Plan it was proposed to cover 1000 villages till 2003 and to connect the villages having habitations upto 500 till the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan. This scheme was launched with this target. Unfortunately funds were not provided as much as required at that time. At that time there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,32,000/-. This expenditure was envisaged for completion of this scheme in 2003-04. Keeping 50 percent cess in view no loan was taken from either NABARD or any other external agency. At that time 13776 habitations were covered whereas the target was...*(Interruptions)*. Please listen, this is your question only...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What we could not do is passe now, please explain what the present Government is doing...*(Interruptions)*. What steps being taken to achieve the targets set for 11th Five Year Plan in the fag end of 10th Five Year Plan...*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the hon'ble Minister complete his reply.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Minister, it will create problems if you act in this manner...*(Interruptions).* We are admitting our mistakes but now what steps are being taken by you?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member can neither stop me by speaking loudly nor can he hide the facts...*(Interruptions).*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked the question, now please listen to the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Please read part 'C' of the question. It says:

[English]

"Whether the targets set for construction of roads in rural areas for the Tenth Five Year Plan have been achieved?"

[Translation]

This is the question raised by you but you are not ready to listen to the reply...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

[English]

Please address the Chair

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am asking about the 11th Five Year Plan. Regarding 10th Five Year Plan, you have explained in the written reply...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address me.

[English]

Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Joshiji, you cannot hide your incapabilities by showing aggressiveness. Facts should come before the public. You had formulated a very ambitious scheme but failed to make arrangements for its funding. The amount of funds allocated for the scheme...*(Interruptions).* You did not allocate, you will have to listen...*(Interruptions)* You did not allocate the funds. Please tell me about the arrangements made for its funding...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quit.

Mr. Minister, please reply to his supplementary question only.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, what is the hon'ble Minister saying? Did we not make provisions for the funding of this scheme? We did provided the required funds...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. C.P. JOSHI : Do not tell untruth.

[Translation]

You are a very senior Member and not speaking the truth...*(Interruptions)* Tell me about the funds provided by you for this purpose...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please be silent. Please address the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: You had initiated the scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan but how many villages were covered during that period? What was the provision made

by you?...*(Interruptions)* You had made a provision of Rs. 1 lakh 32 thousand...*(Interruptions)* but spent Rs. 9697.00 only...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address me.

[English]

Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you completed your reply? You may ask the second supplementary question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to give a reply? All right. Please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please address the Chair. He is going to reply. Please sit down. Let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please reply to his supplementary question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please be silent.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I would like to cite the major reasons given by the hon'ble Minister for the shortfall in achievement of targets like inadequate institutional capacity in some states, limited tender capacity in states and constraints relating to land availability including forest clearance. There is no mention of paucity of funds. His reply is contradictory to his written reply...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Please listen to me. I am telling you...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please let the Minister reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister is giving wrong statement...*(Interruptions)* He is misleading the House...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please reply to the supplementary question asked by the hon'ble Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please ask the second supplementary question.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the last two years were under his tenure. What he is saying, is wrong...*(Interruptions)* The Eleventh Five Year Plan has been formulated by them...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I am a new M.P., a responsible minister and am replying responsible ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I want your protection...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address me.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the eligibility was for 66802 habitations at the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan which was later reduced to 59536. Till 2008, it has reached merely 20,000 villages. If this is true, accept it and if it is not, clarify the actual position.

Why has this happened and what do you intend to do meet the target? I am asking a straight question and want a straight reply...*(Interruptions)*...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let the hon Minister give the reply.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, with your permission I would like to read out the PMGSY scheme document which was conceived by the NDA Government... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please reply to the supplementary question put by the hon. Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister is replying to the supplementary question put by Joshiji.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister is on his legs. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister would be able to reply only if you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Listen to the Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Ministry is replying to the supplementary question. Please listen to him

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, you have to conduct a discussion on this scheme. We are ready for the discussion, but this question needs to be answered today...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to the reply. Hon. Minister, please reply to the supplementary question.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member gas asked the number of targets under the Eleventh Five Year Plan that have not been achieved. This issue is directly related to the backlog of the Tenth Plan. If this backlog is not cleared during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period...*(Interruptions)* How can I reply, if you do not allow me to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I will reply only to what is being asked...*(Interruptions)* I will reply only to the question that has been asked...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now ask the second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to say something...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am asking for your protection...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I am saying that I've told the Hon. Minister to reply to the supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I want your protection. I want to say that this is Question Hour. The problems of the

hon. Member and the Minister can be sorted out only if specific reply to the issue under discussion is given during Question Hour. The issues being raised here, the old issues being raked up and indulging in blame game...*(Interruptions)*. The fact is that now you are in power. Indisputably, we must have committed certain mistakes. But for you to say that you are treading on the wrong path because of the mistakes we had committed in the past is not correct on your part...*(Interruptions)*. Madam Speaker, kindly direct the Hon. Minister not to digress and to give specific reply to the question asked...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Your point is well taken. Hon. Minister, please reply only to the Supplementary Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Hon. Member, please listen to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Hon. Member, please listen to me. I have requested the hon. Minister to confine himself to the reply of the Supplementary Question only. Now you please ask your second supplementary question.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, I would like to question as to how the targets will be met for the year 2009 if the targets set earlier by the Planning Commission were revised and only 35% of the revised targets were achieved by the year 2008? The funds allocated for it are being wasted as the targets are not being achieved and allocation is rising. How will the Government rectify this scheme? Will is bring some alternative model or give rights to the villagers or on the lives of the issue of electricity, will the right of monitoring be given to a committee of MPs in this case also? It is true that the scheme is very important but what will the Government do to complete it?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, at the start of the 11th Five Year Plan there were a total of 1,35,436 habitations which were to be connected. From April, 2004 to March, 2007 we achieved the target of connecting 22,983 habitations against this and connected 69,066 roads. From March, 2007 to April, 2009 a total of 25,790 habitations were connected and 93,848 roads were constructed. The situation after all this is that 62,484 habitations have been connected till March, 2009 and 72,952 habitations are yet to be connected out of the total 1,33,436 habitations. On the basis of our capacity, we would be able to achieve the target of connecting the remaining 72,952 habitations by the end of the first two years of the 11th Five Year Plan and thus we would achieve the connectivity of all the villages having a population of 1000 and 500 people.

Madam Speaker, I would just like to impress upon the hon. Member that the Government in this time had, formulated an ambitious plan but had spent only Rs. 3000 crore under it while our Government has made a provision of Rs. 48,000 crore for it today. He should be thankful to our Government for this. Their Government could not finance the plan formulated by them. For which NABARD...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, conclude now.

Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: New Members want to ask questions. Please, keep silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Respected Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister three short supplementary questions.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask only one and not three supplementary questions.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if any norms have been stipulated relating to the period after which the road will be repaired from the date of its construction. Is there any provision that a road would be repaired six, five, four, three, two or one year after its construction, i.e. what will be the duration after which the road will be repaired?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, it has been envisaged under the scheme that the State Government has to take up the work relating to the repairing of the road within five years and it has to give a commitment in this regard. The repair work will, therefore, start after five years. We are sanctioning the road on the basis of the commitment of the State Government. The repair work of these roads has to be taken up by the State Government five year after their construction.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the present Government in Uttar Pradesh has not paid attention to the norms that roads should be constructed in the villages in U.P. having a population of 500 and it has been utilizing the PMGSY funds in repairing the old roads. Particularly, in my district Pratapgarh, there are 7-8 roads which have been repaired and I will give, you. Information about then in writing. I want re-survey of Pratapgarh and the U.P. Government should be asked about the norms against which it has been constructing roads.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: I will collect the information on the points raised by the hon. Member and inform her afterwards.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether all the rural roads in Supaul and Madhepura districts were destroyed in the flood in Kosi river in 2008, and is there any special Central Government scheme for their reconstruction? The Panchayat cannot construct the rural roads at its level due to the NREGA rules. Soil has to be brought from a distance of 5-10 kms. for repair of the roads as per the rules of the NREGA, which lay stress on the labour, which is not possible. Since, it is not possible to bring soil in baskets from 5-10 kms I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would give instructions for changing the NREGA rules so that the dilapidated roads could be repaired.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, NREGA is not related to the PMGSY roads. Presently, we are not under taking the work of connecting the PMGSY roads under NREGA. But, there are about 7491 habitations in Bihar including about 5989 habitations with a population of our thousand and 1502 habitations with a population of 500 to 999 which are yet to be connected under the PMGSY as on today. We expect the Government to accelerate this work so that the people could benefit from it. The funds have been allocated to the State Government for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Madam, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has mentioned about certain constraints like lack of timely forest clearance and non-availability of land. The subject of forest clearance is under the Ministry of Forest and Environment of the Government of India. Has the Government made any arrangement with the concerned Ministry of Forest and Environment to resolve this issue? This is a problem that is not being faced recently but it is a problem that has always been there since the inception of this scheme.

Madam, I would like to know as to what steps the Government has taken to streamline this so that these forest clearances are obtained on time, especially in the tribal areas. What specific measures is the Government taking for streamlining the procedure for forest clearance?

DR. C.P. JOSHI : Sir, I do agree with the concern expressed by the hon. Member. We are in touch with the Ministry of Forest and Environment. We will see to it that the matter is expedited and the proposals are settled.

Road Map for Tourism Development

*304. SHRI A. SAMPATH :
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has drawn any road map for promotion and development of tourism for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include spots in various States including Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The roadmap for development and promotion of tourism includes development of infrastructure at important destinations and circuits, targeted marketing campaigns in overseas and domestic markets and broad basing of hospitality education and training for meeting the demand of trained manpower in the tourism industry.

(c) and (d) Development of tourist spots is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. List of projects sanctioned to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the 10th Plan and first two years of the 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Annexure-I and II respectively.

Annexure-I

List of Projects Sanctioned and Amounts Sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Sanctioned projects	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	6.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	8428.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	6087.85
4.	Assam	41	6635.61
5.	Bihar	26	6632.44
6.	Chandigarh	10	508.45
7.	Chhattisgarh	37	7746.70
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	37.86
9.	Daman and Diu	9	581.85
10.	Delhi	45	7123.36
11.	Goa	7	157.26
12.	Gujarat	25	3726.79
13.	Haryana	44	4895.42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55	7134.19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	64	14020.86
16.	Jharkhand	12	4280.44
17.	Karnataka	47	9052.02
18.	Kerala	61	13809.94
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62	9724.34
21.	Maharashtra	52	8267.75
22.	Manipur	17	1162.43
23.	Meghalaya	20	2668.69
24.	Mizoram	30	6038.02
25.	Nagaland	36	7441.48
26.	Orissa	37	7235.39
27.	Pondicherry	9	1685.16
28.	Punjab	29	5544.82
29	Rajasthan	50	8183.84
30.	Sikkim	49	7496.31
31.	Tamil Nadu	62	10345.34
32.	Tripura	21	1702.48
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	9590.24
34.	Uttaranchal	42	7673.42
35.	West Bengal	39	5553.25
	Total	1160	201167.50

Annexure-II

List of Projects Sanctioned and Amounts Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during First two years of Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	12610.06
2.	Assam	9	3379.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	6477.32
4.	Bihar	12	2993.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2407.91
6.	Goa	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	12	2710.24
8.	Haryana	18	4755.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	5263.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	61	10678.72
11.	Jharkhand	7	1130.47
12.	Karnataka	9	6277.92
13.	Kerala	22	7393.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	7093.77
15.	Maharashtra	8	5389.49
16.	Manipur	14	4054.61
17.	Meghalaya	8	1912.94
18.	Mizoram	9	2011.32
19.	Nagaland	32	4786.01
20.	Orissa	18	6491.68
21.	Punjab	4	2365.99
22.	Rajasthan	10	5744.02
23.	Sikkim	50	13112.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	6427.52
25.	Tripura	17	1471.70

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttarakhand	8	6549.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13	6672.67
28.	West Bengal	21	6562.50
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	7	819.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	8	764.08
33.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
35.	Puducherry	10	1863.68
	Total	514	155307.55

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Madam, Speaker, with your permission I would like to quote a line of the Father of the Nation. He said, "I want all the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible, but I refuse to be blown off my feet in anyway."

Madam, I am coming to my question.

The hon. Minister in her reply for part (a) and (b) has said:

> "The roadmap for development and promotion of tourism includes development of infrastructure at important destinations and circuits, targeted marketing campaigns in overseas and domestic markets and broad basing of hospitality education and training for meeting the demand of trained manpower in the tourism industry."

Madam, with your permission, I would like to quote from the Annual Report, 2008-09 of the Ministry of Tourism. In paragraph 20.1 of page 114, it says:

> "Undue benefit to a private publisher in printing of the magazine "Incredible India" – The Ministry of Tourism failed to consider the potential for revenue generation to Government, while awarding the work of publication of the "Incredible India" magazine to a private publisher and subsequently renewing the agreement with the same publisher. This resulted in significant loss of revenue to the Government. In addition, there were significant deficiencies, affecting the transparency of the contracting process."

My supplementary is, whether the Government of India will ensure that transparency will be kept and no under the table dealings will be made. Even in this Annual Report, this paragraph does not specify how much amount has been lost by the Ministry of Tourism by renewing such a contract. We know what has happened in the privatization of ITDC hotels.

My specific question is whether transparency will be kept and whether the element of secrecy will be untouched by the Ministry of Tourism.

KUMARI SELJA : Madam, the hon. Member has asked certain questions. He has quoted from the Annual Report. I would like to say that the decisions which are taken in the Government are always in conformity with the guidelines. If there is anything specific – the Member has quoted from the Annual Report – we shall certainly find out and let the hon. Member know about it.

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Sampath, please be brief while putting your second supplementary.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : I will take only one minute.

MADAM SPEAKER : Please do not start reading. Please ask your question.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Madam, I am reading because I am relying on official records. The Annual Report, 2008-09 of the Ministry of Tourism begins like this:

"For the Indian Tourism Sector, the year 2008-09 has been a year of challenge and response. International tourist arrivals continued to deteriorate due to the impact of global economic crisis with the growth of overseas tourists visiting India slowing down to 5.6 per cent in 2008 as against 14.3 per cent in 2007."

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you that many States have submitted their proposals for the promotion of heritage tourism. I want to know whether the Government of India, especially the Ministry of Tourism, intends to give more financial support for heritage tourism circuit projects connecting important places which are concerned with our great Indian national movements.

I am asking such a question because I come from a place called Attingal where the first revolt against the British happened in 1721. Still the fortress of Anchuthengu is there. In all the States of India, we have such places. Anyway we are now connecting the pilgrim centres and historical places. Just like that, can we connect places of historical importance which have important connections with our great Indian national movement?

KUMARI SELJA : I understand that there are two parts in the question which the hon. Member has asked. He has mentioned about foreign tourists arrival in our country. It is true that in the wake of the global economic slowdown, the foreign tourists arrival in India had dipped. In January, 2009 it was 'minus 17 per cent' compared to January, 2008. But I am very happy to inform the House that, as of June, it has shown an upward trend. While it was negative in the first five months, in June, we have shown an upward trend. Though it is little, it is on the positive side. It is +0.2 per cent as compared to June last year. We hope that the upward trend will continue in the near future also.

As regards heritage sites which the hon. Member has mentioned, there is no doubt that our country is very rich in heritage and culture.

There are numerous sites connected with the heritage and culture. We would obviously like to promote these sites on the tourist map. But our only constraint is funds. Of course, any projects that are cleared from our Ministry depend on the proposals which are received by us from the States. The States have to decide on their priorities. They have to submit their projects. We would like to consider as many projects as possible, of course, conforming with the guidelines.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, it is a new Minister, yet the has presented the account of the last sixty years in the reply. Bihar is known for Buddha circuit, Jain Circuit because of being the birth place of Bhagwan Mahavir, Sufi circuit, Ramayana circuit and Mahatma Gandhi circuit. All these famous circuits have ample potential with a view of tourism. But during the last sixty years 1674 schemes were sanctioned for the entire country whereas only 38 schemes were sanctioned for Bihar. Rs. 3564 crore were sanctioned for all these schemes out of which only Rs. 96 lakh were earmarked for Bihar. Prima-facie it is evident that keeping in view the number of historical, religious and mythological places in Bihar very few schemes and funds have been sanctioned for Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for fewer schemes and smaller amount of funds for Bihar despite having immense potential and many circuits of tourism. Whether the hon. Minister would make efforts for removing those reasons so as to do justice to Bihar.

KUMAR SELJA: Madam speaker, hon. Member is a very senior Member and he has raised the issues of Bihar earlier too. As he has said, Bihar has a very rich heritage. Buddhist circuit is there, several monuments relating to Buddhism are them, Lord Mahavir was born and spent his early 20 years there and Lord Buddha gave his last sermon there. Vaishali is known as the first republic of the world. There are several religious places of the Hindus in Bihar. We consider Bihar a very attractive destination in terms of culture and heritage. It is related to Guru Govind

Singhji also. Bihar has a very rich culture and heritage. We tried in the past also to promote tourist circuits of Bihar and assistance was also provided for that in the initial years of the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan. I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Union Government can provide help for augmenting the infrastructure in Bihar but the State Government has a greater responsibility. We want to do a lot for certain selected destinations in the entire country and Bihar is also included in that. I would like to request the state Governments through the hon. Members to send projects to us. We will provide assistance to Bihar other states as much as we can subject to our guidelines and the availability of funds.

12.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, many-many thanks to you...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, the question hour is in its last leg, so ask your question quickly.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, today is 'Hariyali Teej', hence I would like to congratulate you as a pleasant triangle has been formed. You are gracing the Speaker's chair. The questioner is a woman and the Minister supposed to give reply is also a women. I would like to give my best wishes to you, the Minister and all the women Members of this House for 'Teej' I will take one minute for my question. Hon. Minister has just stated the State Governments develop the tourist spots but as you have referred to Buddhist circuit, the tourist spots of this circuit are in different states. Rajgir is in Bihar, Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh and Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh. Such tourist spots can't be left on the mercy of the State Governments. I would like to ask you whether the Union Government would develop such tourist spots of a circuit itself. Whether Sanchi would be included in the Buddhist circuit?

KUMARI SELJA: Hon. Madam Speaker, there are several such circuits. We want to sanction 29 mega destinations and circuits in the country. We have already sanctioned 20 out of the above and nine destinations are yet to be sanctioned as their details have not been received. There are several circuits which are spread in several States. There are six circuits out of the above which are related to Buddhism.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Improvement of Village Economy

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

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to harness the potential for manufacturing products from raw materials available in rural areas and exporting them to enable the rural people to get employment and improve the economy in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has signed any memorandum with any other Agency/Organisation for enabling export of products from rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the rural people to improve their economy at Panchayat level?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a), (b) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing a Scheme of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) for promoting manufacturing of products using raw materials/skills available in rural areas and some of these products may reach the export market as well. The scheme work on a 4P (Public Private Panchayat Partnership) model and covers all the BRGF districts and all districts

in the North Eastern Region. Setting up of RBHs is primarily through convergence of resources from various ongoing schemes. Assistance under the RBH scheme is available for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment.

(c) and (d) MoPR has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with EXIM Bank for the purpose of enhancing export possibilities of products sourced from RBHs. Key activities covered under the MoC are (i) Facilitating identification of suitable exporters, willing to locate their production activities in rural areas, (ii) Fostering a mutually beneficial business relationship between such exporters and rural producers, availing of the support and facilitation of Panchayats, (iii) Facilitating wider visibility and promotion of identified products of RBHs in international markets by linking these products to EXIM Bank's rural portal and by displaying such products at the overseas offices of EXIM Bank, (iv) Familiarizing select RBHs with the process of obtaining Ethical Trading, Fair Trade, Organic certification etc., so that market realization is better.

[Translation]

Violation of RBI Guidelines

*305. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of violation of the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by various scheduled, commercial banks have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the names of such banks which have violated the said guidelines during the last three years and the nature of violations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During the last three years, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) observed instances of violation of its guidelines by some banks in non adherence of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, failure of internal controls in Initial Public Offer (IPO) related irregularities, violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) guidelines, irregular dealings in securities, non maintenance of the prescribed Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), etc. The details of the instances of violation of RBI guidelines by banks during the last three years and action taken by RBI are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of defaults by banks in maintenance of CRR and SLR during the last three years and the amount of penal interest recovered from them by RBI are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of violation of RBI Guidelines by banks

Bank's Name	Nature of Violation	Details of action taken
1	2	3
2006-07		
Centurion Bank of Punjab Limited	Violation of RBI guidelines/directives relating to opening of deposit accounts, and monitoring of	Penalty of Rs.15.00 lakh imposed on May 31, 2006.

1	2	3
	transactions for adherence to KYC norms and failure of internal controls in the IPO related irregularities.	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	Non ensuring of end use of funds in Alfred Education Trust case.	A penalty of Rs.5.00 Lakh was imposed on 26.04.2006.
SBICI Bank Ltd.	Non adherence to KYC norms while dealing with IPO related accounts. (ii) Failure of internal control system.	A penalty of Rs. 10.00 Lakh was imposed on 25.04.2007.
HSBC Ltd.	Violation of FEMA guidelines relating to import transactions.	Letter of displeasure dated 27.07.06
2007-08		
ICICI Bank Limited	Violation of RBI guidelines/ directives relating to opening of deposit accounts, Which led to a fictitious account opened by fraudsters at the bank's Patna branch.	'Advisory Note' issued to the bank on December 24, 2007.
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	Failure to comply with KYC/AML standards while opening and Operating A/c. (ii) failure of internal control machinery in detecting the irregularities.	A penalty of Rs.10.00 Lakh was imposed on 25.07.2007.
Bank of Baroda	Violation of FEMA guidelines relating to import transactions.	Letter of displeasure issued.
Dena Bank	Violation of FEMA guidelines relating to import transactions.	Letter of displeasure issued.
2008-09		
ICICI Bank Limited	Irregular dealings in securities by the bank in Hong Kong.	Letter of Warning issued to the bank on April 3, 2008.

Statement-II

Details of violation of RBI Guidelines by banks in maintenance of CRR/SLR

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Nature of violation	Penal interest recovered (Amount in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
July 2006 — June 2007			
1.	Bank of India	Default in Maintenance of SLR	44,86,560
2.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	Default in Maintenance of CRR	20,373
3.	American Express Bank Ltd.	—do—	59,012
4.	Deutsche Bank	—do—	12,377
5.	Yes Bank	—do—	3,18,297
6.	Bank of America	—do—	244
7.	Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd.	—do—	4,063
8.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	—do—	3,94,510
9.	ABN Amro Bank	—do—	4,21,738
10.	Citi Bank	—do—	1,47,637
11.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	—do—	33,676
12.	Andhra Bank	—do—	1,814
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	—do—	1,68,912
14.	State Bank of Indore	—do—	88,60,126
15.	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	—do—	92,579
16.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	—do—	1,85,56,958
July 2007 — June 2008			
1.	Bank of America	—do—	1,90,394
2.	American Express Bank	—do—	8,227

1	2	3	4
3.	Deutsche Bank	—do—	2,63,244
4.	Bank of India	—do—	20,91,580
5.	Vijaya Bank	—do—	1,03,50,905
6.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	—do—	13,443
7.	The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	—do—	4,141
8.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	Default in Maintenance of SLR	22,489
July 2008 — June 2009			
1.	Sate Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Default in Maintenance of CRR	3,70,996
2.	SBI Commercial and International Ltd.	—do—	2914
3.	American Express Banking Corporation	—do—	5,63,451

[English]

Small Hydro Power Projects

*306. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

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

(a) the present policy regarding setting up of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects in the country;

(b) whether several State Governments have announced their own policy for participation of private sector in SHP projects;

(c) if so, the total number of SHP projects functioning and under-construction with private participation alongwith their power generation capacity in the country at present, State-wise;

(d) the time by which SHP projects which are under construction will be completed; and

(e) the total number of SHP projects completed by private sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The Policy for Small Hydro Power (SHP) and private sector participation therein, is governed by the Electricity Act 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 and the Tariff Policy 2006 announced by the Government of India.

(b) Power is a concurrent subject. 23 State Governments have announced policy for private sector participation for the development of SHP projects. The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) are deciding tariff in their respective States.

(c) and (d) 177 SHP projects aggregating to 956 MW have been set up and 171 SHP projects with aggregate capacity of 767 MW are under construction by the private developers. The State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The projects under construction are in various stages of implementation and their scheduled

date of completion varies from few months to three years or so.

(e) 63 SHP projects aggregating to 444 MW have been completed by private sector during the last three years and the current year. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP projects (upto 25 MW) installed and under installation by the private sector

Sl. No.	State	Projects installed		Projects under installation	
		Number	Total capacity (MW)	Number	Total capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	96.93	17	59.90
2.	Assam	1	0.10		
3.	Gujarat			2	5.00
4.	Haryana			4	10.80
5.	Himachal Pradesh	34	139.45	56	201.10
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10.00		
7.	Karnataka	67	530.80	23	121.70
8.	Kerala	3	40.00	1	3.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.20	3	18.10
10.	Maharashtra	3	18.00	17	64.70
11.	Orissa	2	37.00	1	20.00
12.	Punjab	10	16.65	24	32.70
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	0.35		
14.	Uttarakhand	8	58.55	18	189.20
15.	West Bengal	5	6.45	5	41.20
	Total	177	956.48	171	767.00

Statement-II

State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP projects (upto 25 MW) completed by private sector during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	Projects installed during last 3 years and current year	
		Number	Total capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	21	102.80
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	10.00
4.	Karnataka	21	215.65
5.	Kerala	1	7.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.20
7.	Orissa	2	37.00
8.	Punjab	3	4.90
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	0.35
10.	Uttaranchal	7	54.95
11.	West Bengal	3	6.10
	Total	63	444.95

UMPPs

*307. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH :
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country State-wise;

(b) whether the on-going and pending projects have been delayed on account of various reasons including delay in granting environmental clearance;

(c) if so, the details of the reasons which have hampered the implementation of UMPPs;

(d) whether the Government proposes to prepare a comprehensive mapping to speed up such clearances; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. These projects are being developed on a Build, Own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process initiated/ to be initiated by project specific shell companies which have been formed as wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation, the identified nodal agency for this initiative. Full benefits of these projects are envisaged to come up in the 12th Plan.

Out of nine (9) UMPPs, originally envisaged, three UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh have been awarded and transferred to the developers selected through tariff based competitive bidding, and the projects are at different stages of implementation. In respect of Tilaiya UMPP, Letter of Intent (LoI) was issued to the successful developer, that is, Reliance Power Ltd. on 12.02.2009.

Further, for the UMPPs in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, the sites have been identified. However, initiation of bidding process in respect of these UMPPs and the UMPPs in Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the respective State Governments. In addition to nine UMPPs originally identified, requests have come from State Governments for two additional UMPPs in Orissa and a second UMPP each in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) In respect of awarded UMPPs, even though there has been delays in acquiring land and obtaining clearances, the developers have not indicated any change in commissioning schedule of the projects. In case of Tilaiya UMPP, the Special Purpose vehicle (SPV) has not been handed over to the successful developer for want of first stage forest clearance.

In respect of other UMPPS, there have been delays in finalization of sites and confirmation of inputs from the State Governments. The delays occur due to variety of reasons, prominent of which are delay in finalization of sites, delay in confirmation of water availability, imposition of the additional levies by the State Government, delay in resolution of local agitation issues etc.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for comprehensive mapping for speeding up such clearances, however, Joint Monitoring Committees (JMCs) has been set up for the awarded projects under the Chairmanship of Member (Thermal) CEA with Secretary (Energy) of the concerned State as Co-Chairman and consisting of representatives of the procurers and developer to monitor the progress of UMPPs. The status of all UMPPs is also reviewed at the level of Secretary (Power) periodically. The pending issues as and when required are pursued with the concerned organisations such as, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment and Forests, concerned State Governments etc.

Assessment of NREGS

*308. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :
SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the performance of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in various States has been made by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether prosperous States have performed behind national average in providing guaranteed employment to the registered job-seekers under the scheme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has been regularly reviewing and monitoring the performance of NREGA in all the States Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) NREGA is demand driven. All registered persons belonging to a rural household are entitled to employment in accordance with the Schemes made under the provisions of NREGA, for as many days as each applicant may request, subject to a maximum of 100 days per household in a financial year. Thus, number of households provided employment depends upon the number of households demanding employment. Workers are free to avail other employment opportunities available in their area. State-wise number of average working days provided per household is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To ensure guaranteed employment to the households, intensive IEC activities have been undertaken to generate greater awareness among rural households about their legal rights under the Act. It has been emphasized upon the States to deploy dedicated staff in the implementing agencies. Salary of such dedicated staff is met out of the administrative expenditure admissible under the Act. States have been directed to ensure that adequate number of works are available to meet the labour demand.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Year	States/districts covered
1	2	3	4
1.	C&AG of India	2006-07	68 districts of 26 States.
2.	Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad	2006-07	2 districts of Gujarat.
3.	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, New Delhi	2006-07	2 districts each from Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.
4.	Institute of Human development, New Delhi	2006-07	7 districts of Bihar.
		2007-08	5 districts of Bihar and 3 districts of Jharkhand.
5.	Indian school of Women's studies and Development, New Delhi	2006-07	2 districts each from Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.
		2007-08	2 districts each from Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand.

1	2	3	4
6.	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.	2006-07	2 districts of Karnataka and 1 of Andhra Pradesh.
		2007-08	2 districts each from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
7.	National Federation of Women, New Delhi	2007-08	One district each from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.
8.	Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi	2007-08	One district each from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
9.	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	2007-08	5 districts of Rajasthan
10.	IIM, Calcutta	2008-09	4 districts of West Bengal
11.	IIM Ahmedabad	2008-09	1 district each from West Bengal and Gujarat
12.	IIM Shillong	2008-09	3 districts of Sikkim and 5 district of Meghalaya
13.	IIM Lucknow	2008-09	5 districts of Uttar Pradesh
14.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	2008-09	4 districts of Karnataka
15.	IIT Roorkee	2008-09	3 districts of Uttarakhand.
16.	IIT Kharagpur	2008-09	2 district each from West Bengal and Orissa
17.	IIT Chennai	2008-09	5 districts of Tamil Nadu
18.	ASCI	2008-09	3 districts of Andhra Pradesh
19.	Gandhi Gram University, Gandhigram	2008-09	4 districts of Kerala
20.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	2008-09	2 districts of Maharashtra
21.	NDUAT, Faizabad	2008-09	5 districts of Uttar Pradesh
22.	Nagaland University	2008-09	4 districts of Nagaland
23.	First round of Special Monitoring drive by NLMs.	2007-08	All the 330 phase I and II districts
24.	Second round of special monitoring drive	2008-09	All phase III districts.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States	Average no. of working days provided per household			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009 10 (upto May-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	42	48	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	62	43	18
3.	Assam	72	35	40	26
4.	Bihar	35	22	26	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	56	58	55	22
6.	Gujarat	44	31	25	27
7.	Haryana	48	50	42	23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47	36	46	23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	32	40	33
10.	Jharkhand	37	44	48	33
11.	Karnataka	41	36	32	28
12.	Kerala	21	33	22	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69	63	57	31
14.	Maharashtra	45	39	46	28
15.	Manipur	100	43	75	8
16.	Meghalaya	25	39	38	9
17.	Mizoram	15	35	73	29
18.	Nagaland	47	21	68	20
19.	Orissa	57	37	37	28
20.	Punjab	49	39	27	7
21.	Rajasthan	85	77	76	33
22.	Sikkim	59	44	51	24
23.	Tamil Nadu	27	52	37	25
24.	Tripura	67	43	64	43
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32	33	53	25
26.	Uttaranchal	30	42	35	19
27.	West Bengal	14	25	26	12
28.	Goa			0	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island			17	13
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			25	13
31.	Daman and Diu			NR	NR
32.	Lakshadweep			60	18
33.	Pondicherry			13	NR
34.	Chandigarh			NR	NR
	Total	43	42	48	25

Rail Connectivity in NCR

*309. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) proposes to improve rail connectivity between various cities/towns in the National Capital Region (NCR) comprising the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) The Regional Plan-2021 (RP-2021) prepared by National Capital Region Planning Board for development of National Capital Region (NCR) comprising of National Capital Territory of Delhi, nine districts of Haryana, five districts of Uttar Pradesh and one district of Rajasthan, proposes to improve rail connectivity among cities/towns of NCR.

The major rail connectivity projects proposed in the RP-2021 are:—

1. Orbital rail corridor connecting radial rail corridor of Indian Railway at Central National Capital Region (CNCR) towns comprising of the present notified controlled areas of the towns of Ghaziabad-Loni, NOIDA, Gurgaon-Manesar, Faridabad-Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh and Sonepat-Kundli and directional terminals to bypass the regional traffic around Delhi.

2. Rail links between Rewari to Bhiwadi, between Rohtak to Hansi and between Rewari and Rohtak via Jhajjar.

3. Regional Rapid Transit System to connect identified regional towns among each other and with Delhi.

4. Mass Rapid Transit System to be extended to the CNCR. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is presently executing projects sanctioned by the Government of India for connecting Gurgaon in Haryana and NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh and is expected to be completed before the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

Rural Tourism

*310. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to give importance to rural tourism projects in the country including Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the number of projects sanctioned and funds allocated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for infrastructure development in rural sites having core-competency in art, craft, culture, handlooms/textiles etc. Community participation and capacity building including skill upgradation in such rural sites are supported through Government of India-United Nations Development Programme Endogenous Tourism Project and Capacity Building for Service Providers Scheme of the Ministry. A list of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Infrastructure + capacity building (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	349.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	182.12
3.	Assam	4	230.08
4.	Bihar	1	70.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	488.80
6.	Delhi	2	46.08
7.	Gujarat	5	365.03

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	1	70.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	170.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	1103.13
11.	Jharkhand	2	124.77
12.	Karnataka	5	300.00
13.	Kerala	6	376.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	495.65
15.	Maharashtra	2	140.00
16.	Manipur	3	149.75
17.	Meghalaya	2	123.29
18.	Nagaland	10	665.15
19.	Orissa	8	489.25
20.	Punjab	5	261.46
21.	Rajasthan	3	209.32
22.	Sikkim	6	387.74
23.	Tamil Nadu	8	478.23
24.	Tripura	5	295.83
25.	Uttarakhand	11	668.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	165.41
27.	West Bengal	5	327.30
	Total	142	8742.70

Land Acquisition under PMGSY

*311. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that several villagers are loosing their land following its acquisition for implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the responsibility of the Union Government under PMGSY in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received suggestions/requests for review of the policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The Government is aware that at times private land of villagers is needed for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, rural roads are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. As per the PMGSY guidelines, fund for construction of the roads is provided by the Government of India. However, it is the responsibility of the State Government/District Panchayat to ensure that lands are available for taking up road works. The State Governments are required to lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land. The State Governments may also acquire land required for road construction, if deemed necessary, at their own cost.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government of Himachal Pradesh had represented before the 13th Finance Commission for providing fund for acquisition of the land for roads under PMGSY. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir has also requested that fund for acquisition of land for construction of roads under PMGSY should be provided by the Central Government.

Role of RBI

*312. SHRI MANISH TEWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) performs multiple functions of a regulator, monopolist in the business of Government securities, market intervenor to control exchange rate and manager of the country's credit policy etc.;

(b) if so, whether the above functions create a conflict of interests and are not performed by any central bank in a modern economy;

(c) whether the Government proposes to overhaul/amend/draft a new Reserve Bank of India Act that can rationalize these conflicts of interests by taking some of these functions outside the purview of the RBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are derived from the provisions of various statutes, such as, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Government Securities Act, 2006, the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, etc. These statutes mandate RBI to perform various functions which, inter-alia, include monetary management of the country; management of foreign exchange and domestic debt of the Government; regulation and supervision of banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies, credit information companies; etc.

(b) to (e) The objective of assigning these responsibilities to RBI is to have a co-ordinated approach towards orderly growth of banking and other financial services, strengthen financial system of the country, promote synchronized development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in the country and to facilitate external trade and payments, etc. Internationally, the role of central banks in each country has evolved in the context of the specific circumstances. The natural synergies inherent in the multiple functions provide RBI with an advantage in addressing the broader objectives of price stability, financial stability and operating the currency and credit system to the advantage of the country. However, as and when any such issue of conflict of interest come to the fore, appropriate remedial measure is taken to remove the conflict, depending upon the State of preparedness of the system.

Implementation of UIDS

*313. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects that have been implemented, funds released for the projects and the achievements made under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme (UIDS) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has faced/experienced difficulties in the implementation of various development schemes under UIDS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) The details of the projects sanctioned and funds released under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during last three years

are given State-wise and Year-wise in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Under the scheme, State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of respective States is empowered to sanction, implement and monitor the projects along with monitoring of urban reforms undertaken by the State/ Urban Local Bodies (ULB). The role of Ministry of Urban Development is to recommend the proposal of States/ Union Territories (UTs) to Ministry of Finance for release of first instalment subject to availability of State allocation and signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of Urban Reforms. After assessing the requisite utilization of 1st instalment of funds and also the achievement of reforms, the proposal of the States for release of second instalment is recommended to Ministry of Finance.

It is noted that in some smaller towns, due to lack of adequate technical competence, project implementation is hampered. Further some small towns are not able to provide the timely information as per Quarterly Progress Reports for proper monitoring of projects and reforms. In order to add to capacity of ULBs of small towns, Project Monitoring Units (PMUs) which are in operation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM have been entrusted to work for UIDSSMT projects also. Similarly, to help implementation and monitoring of projects by the small town ULBs, SLSCs have been empowered to sanction one Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for every 15 projects sanctioned in the State.

Initially an amount of Rs. 6400 crore was provided for UIDSSMT for the Mission period of seven years from 2005-2012 which was distributed State-wise on the basis of urban population as per Census 2001, excluding the population covered under UIG. However, most of the States have recommended projects requiring central assistance beyond their 7 year allocation. As all the projects approved by the SLSCs could not be accommodated within the allocation provided for the Mission, Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission were requested for providing additional allocation to clear the liability of pending projects. In December 2008, the Government provided an additional allocation of Rs. 5000.00 crore for release of funds for the projects approved up to December 2008 on the norms of "one-town-one project". 80 projects have been completed so far.

The State of Goa and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not submitted any proposal under UIDSSMT to the Ministry so far.

Statement

State and Year wise projects covered and central assistance released

Rs in Lakh

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of projects				ACA Released				ACA released during last 3 years
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	0	40		25568.26	23546.05	75586.14	245.05	124945.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			9		0.00	0.00	1771.19		1771.19
3.	Assam	4	6	20		1363.93	1645.22	6946.79		9955.94
4.	Bihar	4	5	2		3642.83	2689.06	4342.50		10674.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	0		2447.46	4289.00	0.00		6736.46
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1		0.00	0.00	26.00		26.00
7.	Daman and Diu			1		0.00	0.00	31.00		31.00
8.	Gujarat	16	7	20		6002.90	2678.67	12169.72		20851.29
9.	Haryana		4	4		0.00	4190.00	2524.58		6714.58
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3		2		357.33	392.12	85.59		835.04
11.	Jharkhand		5	0		0.00	4003.32	0.00		4003.32
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	0	1		10100.02	2724.25	1508.92		14333.19
13.	Kerala	8	1	16		3363.04	5194.27	8783.42		17340.73
14.	Karnataka	17	6	15		8216.71	6091.10	14891.23		29199.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	29	8	10		7554.74	10864.06	12973.95		31392.75
16.	Maharashtra	21	5	68		11774.69	10174.78	88262.02		110211.49
17.	Manipur		1	4		0.00	644.49	2200.95		2845.44
18.	Meghalaya			2		0.00	0.00	644.97		644.97
19.	Mizoram			2		0.00	0.00	699.77		699.77
20.	Nagaland					0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
21.	Orissa	5	4	7		2234.43	2435.04	4410.38		9079.85
22.	Punjab		6	11		0.00	7587.04	8367.20		15954.24
23.	Puducherry				1	0.00	0.00	0 00	1567.20	1567.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Rajasthan	10	4	11		4300.70	3555.94	19181.70		27038.34
25.	Sikkim		1	4		0.00	735.08	1085.40		1820.48
26.	Tripura		1	3		0.00	2005.00	1577.38		3582.38
27.	Tamil Nadu	82	15	26		12168.51	10493.41	29231.75		51893.67
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21	12	27	4	20534.14	10340.12	16866.71	1950.12	49691.09
29.	Uttarakhand			1			0.00	2469.30		2469.30
30.	West Bengal	11	6	9		5267.37	4122.00	11388.41		20777.78
	Total	307	98	316	1.5	124897.05	120400.02	328026.97	3762.37	577086.41

Additional Assistance for Drinking Water Projects

*314. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU :
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have sought additional financial assistance to undertake various projects to augment drinking water supply in rural areas under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the current financial year;

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

(c) the action taken or 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) Yes, Sir. 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.	Karnataka	500	To tackle the water quality affected habitations
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

Besides, Meghalaya has asked for enhancing its allocation to Rs. 100 crores for the current year to complete the ongoing schemes.

(c) States are allocated funds under the NRDWP based on the rural population, rural population managing drinking water supply schemes and rural area under Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and special category hill States. 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.

DPRs under JNNURM

*315. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by various States, including Maharashtra, under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM have been approved during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) whether there is an inordinate delay in sanctioning/approval of the DPRs; and

(d) the steps taken to accord approval to the projects expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : (a) and (b) List indicating Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from various States wider Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and projects approved during the last two years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) 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 clearance and availability of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received (03.12.2005 to 30.6.2009)	Project Sanctioned in			No. of projects approved (as on 30.6.2009)
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	9	9	0	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	1	0	3
3.	Assam	13	1	0	0	2
4.	Bihar	21	0	7	0	8
5.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chhattisgarh	10	0	1	0	2
7.	Delhi	49	0	2	0	2
8.	Goa	3	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	109	15	11	0	66
10.	Haryana	7	2	1	0	4
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	1	0	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1	1	0	4
13.	Jharkhand	6	0	4	0	4
14.	Karnataka	75	27	6	0	46
15.	Kerala	23	1	3	0	10
16.	Madhya Pradesh	45	4	3	0	20
17.	Maharashtra	162	12	21	0	77
18.	Manipur	5	1	1	0	2
19.	Meghalaya	3	0	2	0	2
20.	Mizoram	8	1	0	0	1
21.	Nagaland	15	1	0	0	1
22.	Orissa	15	0	2	1	5
23.	Punjab	17	3	1	0	5
24.	Puducherry	6	1	1	0	2
25.	Rajasthan	18	5	4	0	14
26.	Sikkim	7	1	0	0	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	68	12	23	0	51
28.	Tripura	3		1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	56	11	13	0	29
30.	Uttarakhand	12	3	6	0	9
31.	West Bengal	59	8	13	1	39
	Total	961	119	138	2	463

[Translation]

National Rural Financial Inclusion Plan

*316. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee on Financial Inclusion has recommended that under the National Rural Financial Inclusion Plan bank loans should be provided at least to 50 per cent families in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee on Financial Inclusion has suggested that a National Rural Financial Inclusion Plan may be launched with a target to provide access to comprehensive financial services, including credit, to at least 50% of financially excluded households by 2012, through rural/semi-urban branches of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. The Committee also recommended that the remaining households, with such shifts as may occur in the rural/urban population, be covered by 2015.

(c) To bring the 'financially excluded' population within the formal banking system, the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken the following steps:-

- Pursuant to the Budget announcement for 2008-09, the Commercial Banks and Regional Banks were advised to open 250 new rural household accounts every year at each of their rural and semi urban branches. Most of the public Sector Banks have nearly achieved their target for the year 2008-09.
- Government has set up two funds, with NABARD, viz., Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund with an overall corpus of Rs.500 crore each, to facilitate financial services particularly among weaker section, low income groups and in backward regions/hitherto unbanked areas.
- Banks have been advised to make available a basic banking 'no frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances.
- Banks have been advised to issue General Credit Cards to eligible beneficiaries without insistence on security, purpose or end use of credit.
- Banks have been permitted to utilise the services of Non-Governmental Organisations, Self Help Groups, Micro Finance Institutions and other Civil Society Organisation as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services.

- In January 2006, the RBI permitted banks to use the services of intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through the use of Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models. In this light, banks can use post offices as their BFs or BCs for carrying out banking services including disbursal of small value credit, recovery of principal/ collection of interest, collection and preliminary processing of loan applications, post sanction monitoring etc.

- All State Level Banker's Committee convener banks have been advised to initiate action for identifying atleast one district in their States/ Union Territories for 100% financial inclusion. In many states, SLBCs have identified and taken steps to cover a larger number of districts for 100% financial inclusion.

- Banks have been urged to scale up Information Technology initiatives for financial inclusion.

[English]

Undersea Power Cable

*317. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI :
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Sri Lanka for laying an undersea power cable between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost and the benefits likely to be derived therefrom; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Sri Lanka for conducting a feasibility study for establishing a High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Transmission System of 1000 MW capacity using overhead and sub-marine cables between India and Sri Lanka. The System will have two HVDC terminal stations at both sides of the link. According to preliminary estimates, the length of the HVDC line would be approximately 350-400 kms. This would consist of about 200-250 Kms overhead HVDC line in India and between 30-50 kms under sea cables and finally about 125-150 kms of overhead line in Sri Lanka.

(c) and (d) As per the pre-feasibility report,, the total estimated cost of the scheme is around Rs. 2,300 crores. The proposed inter-connection shall enable both the countries to exchange electricity to the tune of 1000 MW for mutual benefit through optimization of resources, economies of scales etc. The project execution is expected to take about 4 years after a decision is taken to implement the project.

[Translation]

Loans for installing Tubewells

*318. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marginal farmers granted loan by the cooperative, commercial and Regional Rural Banks for installation of tubewells in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in the sanctioning of the said loans during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check these irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Data Reporting System of banks do not generate and maintain data in respect of loans given to farmers for installation of tubewells. However, the banks do have data for the broad activity-Minor Irrigation-of which installation of tubewells is a part. The State-wise details in respect of loans disbursed for minor irrigation by cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Scheduled Commercial Banks have disbursed agricultural loans, under segment 'Minor Irrigation Schemes', amounting to Rs. 2,544 crore, Rs. 2,036 crore and Rs. 2,520 crore during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively.

(b) to (d) The banks, especially the commercial banks, have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism to address all customer complaints including those relating to disbursal of any kind of loans to farmers. Various instructions have been issued to banks from time to time in this regard.

Statement

State-wise Credit Flow under Minor Irrigation in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs during the year 2005-06 to 2007-08

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		CBs	RRBs	CBs	RRBs	CBs	RRBs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7127	7127	2351	4829	0	4541
2.	Assam	4	37	0		0	
3.	Bihar	0	8958	0	20337	345	5557
4.	Chhattisgarh	1956	1115	476	136	927	830
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5		0		0	
6.	Gujarat	6813	1073	5678	2200	6397	1567
7.	Goa	23		6		10	
8.	Haryana	4503	129	5737	979	6218	1894
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1171		465	191	0	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		1	1	177	164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	0	337	0	967	0	
12.	Karnataka	3072	2560	4285	3062	2897	2803
13.	Kerala	7064	72	6249	89	10144	130
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6540	3172	2970	4581	0	
15.	Maharashtra	16381	599	24438	1816	13944	1246
16.	Manipur	0		0		0	
17.	Meghalaya	0		0		0	
18.	Mizoram	8	37	10	45	19	25
19.	Nagaland	0		12		0	
20.	Orissa	947	660	917	461	790	636
21.	Pondicherry	124		10		23	
22.	Punjab	3204	978	1980	864	1479	1345
23.	Rajasthan	4599	2671	4703	2638	3827	1532
24.	Sikkim	0		0		0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	4449	214	44	621	297	809
26.	Tripura	0		0		0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21982	20621	13104	21719	10602	18714
28.	Uttaranchal	167	44	27	2	400	4
29.	West Bengal	301	104	637	869	0	
	Total	90440	50508	74100	66407	58496	41807

CB – Cooperative Banks

RRBs – Regional Rural Banks

[English]

Allocation of Funds to DRDAs

*319. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for allocation of funds to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) under the Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Schemes;

(b) whether there is uniformity in the allocation of funds to them;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring some changes in criteria for allocation of funds to DRDAs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The criteria for allocation of Central funds under the rural development and poverty alleviation schemes to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) varies from scheme to scheme. Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the allocation is made on the basis of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the district. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the allocation is made by assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to rural Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the concerned districts. Under programme of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) Administration allocation is made on the basis of numbers of blocks in the district. For National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), the funds are released to DRDAs based on the financial proposals received from State Governments. The criteria for allocations to DRDAs is not uniform and varies from scheme to scheme.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at the moment.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Buddhist Tourism

*320. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the untapped potential and scope for developing Buddhist tourism, in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to promote and popularise Buddhist tourism;

(c) whether a number of States have sought Central assistance in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details of the projects/ schemes including the funds allocated and utilised during the above period for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development and Promotion of tourist destinations is primarily undertaken by the state Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however provides financial assistance for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. Details of projects sanctioned for all States/Union Territories during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. This includes the following projects for development of Buddhist heritage sites:

1. Rs. 463.50 lakh for destination development of Sanchi.

2. Rs. 408.93 lakh for construction of Huen Tsang Gram, Nav Nalanda

3. Rs. 388.97 lakh for development of Vaishali.

4. Rs. 134.87 lakh for development of Lauriya Nandan Garh, Areraj and Rampurwa as a tourist destination.

5. Rs. 158.40 lakh for development of Sujata Kutir, Bodhgaya.

6. Rs. 268.27 lakh for development of Niranjana River front and Parikarma Path.

7. Rs. 156.50 lakh for development of Prag Bodhi Dungeshwari hill, Bodhgaya.

8. Rs. 786 lakh during 2006-07 and Rs. 1416.30 lakh in 2008-09 for development of Varanasi-Sarnath

The Ministry of Tourism through its India Tourism Offices in the country and abroad promotes the culture and heritage of India including Buddhist heritage through the Incredible India campaign as well as through production and distribution of brochures, posters, leaflets, compact discs etc. and also the internet.

Statement

The projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.32	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
	Total	278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

Import Duty on Cotton

2844. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for increase in import duty of cotton has been received by the Government from the various national level Agricultural Organisations during the recent time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) After withdrawal of import duty on cotton with effect from 8th July, 2008, Government received a representation from the Gujarat State Co-Operative Cotton Federation Ltd. Government also received representations from (i) Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Junagadh, (ii) Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Medarda, Junagadh, and (iii) Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Porbandar.

(b) The Gujarat State Co-Operative Cotton Federation Ltd. requested to restrict import duty exemption on cotton only upto 30th September, 2008, while, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Junagadh, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Medarda, Junagadh, and Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Porbandar requested to re-impose import duty on cotton. The requests were examined and taking into consideration the increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton announced by the Government for the cotton season 2008-09 and also the interests of domestic textile industry, it was not found feasible to accede to the requests.

[English]

Hydro Power Projects

2845. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some hydro-electric power projects in the country are in a bad state;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to increase the power generation potential of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) The power generation during April to June 2009 from hydro projects (Installed Capacity more than 25 MW) was less than the targets fixed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in case of 95 schemes out of total 145 schemes. The list of hydro electric projects in which actual generation was less than target during April to June is given in the enclosed Statement.

Hydro power generation depends mainly on the availability of water from rainfall in the catchment area and snow melting during pre-monsoon period and water levels in the reservoir as existing in the beginning of the year as well as irrigation requirements/releases. All these factors are nature based.

Statement

Name of Hydro Power Projects which got reduced generation (Target V/S actual generation) for the month April to June, 2009

Region/State/Sector/ Utility	Insd. Cap. as on 30.04.2009 (MW)	Targets April to June, 2009 (MU) (a)	Achievement April to June, 2009 (MU) (b)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
CENTRAL			
Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)			
1. Bhakra L&R	1325.00	1200.00	1157.78
2. Ganguwal	77.65	274.00	251.81
3. Kotla	77.65		
4. Dehar	990.00	1020.00	833.66
5. Pong	396.00	336.00	293.26
Total BBMB	2866.30	2830.00	2536.51
Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL)			
1. Nathpa Jhakri (H.P.)	1500.00	2194.00	2137.14
Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. (THDC)			
1. Tehri St.-I (Uttarakhand)	1000.00	635.00	504.71
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)			
1. Baira Siul (H.P.)	198.00	292.00	232.08
2. Tanakpur (Uttarakhand)	94.20	89.00	81.62
3. Chamera St-II (H.P.)	300.00	543.00	483.18
4. Dhuali Ganga (Uttarakhand)	280.00	278.00	254.90
Total NHPC	872.20	1202.00	1051.78
Total Central	6238.50	6861.00	6230.14
Himachal Pradesh			
HPSEB			
1. Giri Bata	60.00	39.00	12.65
2. Bassi	60.00	86.00	58.95
3. Largi	126.00	176.00	164.33
Total HPSEB	246.00	301.00	235.93
Malana Power Company Limited (MPCL)			
1. Malana (Pvt.)	86.00	113.00	71.62
Total Private	86.00	113.00	71.62
Total H.P.	332.00	414.00	307.55
Jammu and Kashmir			
JKSPDC			
1. Upper Sindh II	105.00	100.00	80.33
2. Baglihar	450.00	956.00	833.79
Total JKSPDC	555.00	1056.00	914.12

1		2	3	4
	Rajasthan			
	RRVUNL			
1.	Jawahar Sagar	99.00	14.00	4.78
2.	Mahi Bajaj-I and II	140.00	5.00	0.00
	Total RRVUNL	239.00	19.00	4.78
	Punjab			
	PSEB			
1.	Shanan	110.00	211.00	165.19
2.	Mukerian I-IV	207.00	320.00	259.82
3.	Ranjit Sagar	600.00	463.00	344.49
	Total PSEB	917.00	994.00	769.50
	Uttar Pradesh			
	UPJVNL			
1.	Matatilla	30.60	9.00	7.79
2.	Khara	72.00	98.00	49.38
	Total UPJVNL	102.60	107.00	57.17
	Uttarakhand			
	UJVNL			
1.	Dhakrani (Y.St.I)	33.75	41.00	20.71
2.	Dhalipur (Y.St.I)	51.00	61.00	31.10
3.	Kulhal (Y.St.IV)	30.00	40.00	23.47
4	Chibro (Y.St.II)	240.00	206.00	122.08
5.	Chilla	144.00	182.00	180.15
6.	Khatima	41.40	42.00	34.78
7.	Khodri (Y.St.II)	120.00	101.00	59.14
8.	Maneri Bhali-St-I	90.00	166.00	145.78
9.	Maneri Bhali-St.-II	304.00	392.00	361.31
	Total UJVNL	1054.15	1231.00	978.52
	Total Uttarakhand	1054.15	1231.00	978.52
	Total Northern	9438.25	10682.00	9261.78
	WESTERN REGION			
	Gujarat			
	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)			
1.	Sardar Sarovar CHPH	250.00	60.00	53.71
	Total SSNNL	250.00	60.00	53.71
	GSECL			
1.	Ukai	300.00	186.00	118.21
2.	Kadana PSS	240.00	18.00	11.52
	Total GSECL	540.00	204.00	129.73
	Total Gujarat	790.00	264.00	183.44
	Madhya Pradesh			
	MPPGCL			
1.	Pench	160.00	40.00	35.52
	Total MPPGCL	160.00	40.00	35.52
	Total M.P.	160.00	40.00	35.52

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
MAHAGENCO			
1. Vaitarna	60.00	66.00	53.48
2. Ghatghar PSS	250.00	74.00	28.33
Total MAHAGENCO	310.00	140.00	81.81
Total Maharashtra	310.00	140.00	81.81
Total Western	1260.00	444.00	300.77
SOUTHERN REGION			
Andhra Pradesh			
APGENCO			
1. Machkund	114.75	174.00	130.10
2. T.B. Dam and Hampi	72.00	5.00	3.29
3. Uppar Sileru I and II	240.00	105.00	32.63
4. Lower Sileru	460.00	261.00	148.69
5. N.J. Sagar (PSS)	815.60	150.00	27.42
6. N.J. Sagar RBC (2PHs)	90.00	1.00	0.00
7. N.J. Sagar LBC	60.00	1.00	0.00
8. Pochampad	27.00	2.00	0.00
9. Srisailam LB	900.00	140.00	15.80
10. Priyadarshini Jurala	78.00	6.00	3.35
Total APPGC	2857.35	845.00	361.28
Total A.P.	2857.35	845.00	361.28

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
KPCL			
1. Sharavathy	1006.20	1189.00	1068.46
2. Lingnamakki	55.00	34.00	27.52
3. Varahi	460.00	222.00	208.16
4. Bhadra	39.20	5.00	2.03
5. Kalinadi	855.00	613.00	572.82
6. Supa DPH	100.00	82.00	78.17
7. Ghatprabha	32.00	3.00	0.08
8. Kadra	150.00	66.00	60.25
9. Kodasali	120.00	75.00	64.33
10. Gerusoppa	240.00	126.00	104.10
11. Almatti Dam	290.00	8.00	0.48
Total KPCL	3347.40	2423.00	2186.40
Total Karnataka	3347.40	2423.00	2186.40
Kerala			
KSEB			
1. Kuttiyadi and Extn.	125.00	141.00	109.68
2. Sengulam	48.00	35.00	31.25
3. Panniar	30.00	21.00	0.00
4. Nariamangalam and Extn.	70.00	59.00	40.65
5. Idukki	780.00	704.00	571.14

1	2	3	4
6. Sabarigiri	300.00	357.00	296.25
7. Idamalayar	75.00	88.00	66.98
8. Kakkad	50.00	53.00	46.87
9. Lower Periyar	180.00	85.00	45.85
Total KSEB	1658.00	1543.00	1208.67
Total Kerala	1658.00	1543.00	1208.67
Tamil nadu			
TNEB			
1. Pykara	58.95	31.00	13.15
2. Kundah-VI (Parson's Valley)	30.00	10.00	8.57
3. Mettur Dam	40.00	60.00	18.81
4. Mettur Tunnel	200.00		
5. Lower Mettur I-IV	120.00	34.00	17.20
6. Periyar	140.00	47.00	0.00
7. Suruliyar	35.00	11.00	7.72
8. Papanasam	28.00	26.00	17.44
9. Sarkarpathy	30.00	27.00	12.86
10. Aliyar	60.00	23.00	14.95
11. Sholayar-I	70.00	33.00	8.11
12. Sholayar-II	25.00		
13. Kodayar-I	60.00	74.00	46.47
14. Kodayar-II	40.00		
15. Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-I	30.00	7.00	0.03
Total TNEB	966.95	383.00	165.31
Total Southern	8829.70	5194.00	3921.66
EASTERN REGION			
Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)			
1. Panchet	80.00	14.00	6.20
Total D.V.C.	80.00	14.00	6.20
Orissa			
OHPC			
1. Hirakud-I (Burla)	259.50	113.00	53.99
2. Hirakud-II (Chipilma)	72.00		
3. Rengali	250.00	122.00	65.17
4. Upper Kolab	320.00	163.00	131.40
5. Upper Indravati	600.00	574.00	337.46
Total OHPC	1501.50	972.00	588.02
West Bengal			
WBSEB			
1. Jaldhaka-I	27.00	21.00	0.00
2. Purulia PSS	900.00	175.00	173.40
Total WBSEB	927.00	196.00	173.40

1	2	3	4
NHPC			
1. Rangit (Sikkim)	60.00	93.00	75.92
Total NHPC	60.00	93.00	75.92
Total Eastern	2568.50	1275.00	843.54
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
Assam			
APGCL			
1. Karbi Langpi	100.00	104.00	75.95
Meghalaya			
MeSEB			
1. Umium-Umtru St.IV	60.00	33.00	12.44
Total MeSEB	60.00	33.00	12.44
North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd. (NEEPCO)			
1. Khandong	75.00	59.00	23.60
2. Kopili	200.00	218.00	135.05
3. Doyang	75.00	42.00	13.72
4. Ranganadi	405.00	369.00	260.06
Total NEEPCO	755.00	688.00	432.43
NHPC			
1. Loktak (Manipur)	105.00	91.00	40.51
Total Central	860.00	779.00	472.94
Total N.E. Region	1020.00	916.00	561.33
Total All India	23116.45	18511.00	14889.08

[Translation]

Trafficking of Girls

2846. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of girls from north-eastern States are being sold every year in the name of employing them in multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any stringent measures to check such trafficking of girls from the above said States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, 28 cases were registered in the North-Eastern States in 2007, under the Immoral Traffic Prevention ACT, 1956 for trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

(c) and (d) The Government is already taking a number of measures to combat trafficking in commercial sexual exploitation in the country including in the above States. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings including children for the purpose of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for trafficking. The Ministry of Women and Child Development conducts Advocacy, awareness generation, sensitisation programmes for prevention of trafficking of women and children. A Central Advisory Committee to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation has been set up under the secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also

implementing the scheme of 'Ujjawala' wherein financial assistance is provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The Ministry also runs Swadhar Shelter Homes which provide shelter, food, clothing, emotional support, counselling, rehabilitation and other facilities to women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Promotion of Tourism

2847. DR. K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state .

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited North-Eastern States during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the accommodation and other infrastructure facilities available for the tourists and also the security provided by the local Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) The number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to the North-Eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are given below:—

Year	Domestic Tourist Visits	Foreign Tourist Visits
2005	3518671	36866
2006	4457275	38572
2007	4726218	43058

(b) Providing of accommodation facilities to tourists is mainly a private sector activity. As on 31.12.2007, there were 739 rooms in 17 classified hotels in the North-Eastern States.

Development of tourism infrastructure at different places, including those in the North-East, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects, under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits on the basis of proposals received from them which are complete in all respect as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds. The amount and number of tourism projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to North-Eastern States during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 were as under:—

Year	Number of Projects	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
2006-07	73	Rs. 14570.22
2007-08	86	Rs. 17468.72
2008-09	76	Rs. 19737.55

The safety and security of tourists is also primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT administrations. Some of the States have deployed Tourist Police at important tourist destinations, in one form or the other.

[Translation]

Harassment of Employees at Work Place

2848. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding sexual harassment of women employees working in senior position in corporate sector;

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

(c) whether the National Commission for Women proposes for overhauling of 'The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill', 2008 including the anti-rape laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or likely 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) and (b) The complaints received by the Government are forwarded to the National Commission for Women who take up the matter with the organizations concerned for appropriate action as per the guidelines stipulated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Visakha and other Vs. State of Rajasthan and Others. The NCW does not maintain separate data Seniority-wise/ Position-wise/Sector-wise of women employees submitting complaints.

(c) and (d) No proposal for overhauling of "The Protection of Women Against Sexual harassment at Workplace Bill, 2008" has been made by the National Commission for Women.

NCW proposed amendment of Section 375 of IPC relating to rape.

(e) Since Criminal Law is on Concurrent List, consultations are being held with the State Governments in the matter.

[English]

Captive Power Plants

2849. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the generation capacity of sanctioned captive power plants in the country is more than their requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the power generation capacity of these plants, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to utilize this additional capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) According to Section 9 of the Indian Electricity Act, 2003, sanction/licence for setting up of captive power plant is not required. Mostly the industries representing producers of Aluminum, Cement, Chemicals, Fertilizers, Iron and Steel, Paper and Sugar etc. have their own captive power plants either to supplement the electricity purchased from the Utilities or for emergency use. The installed generating capacity State-wise of captive power plants in industries having demand of 1 MW and above as on 31.03.2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various legislative, policy and administrative measures to facilitate captive generation and utilization of surplus capacity. The details are given below:—

(i) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, captive power plants, including group captive, have been freely permitted. The Act provides that any person may construct, maintain or operate a captive generating plant and dedicated transmission lines. Under the provisions of the Act, every person, who has constructed a captive generating plant and maintains and operates such plant, shall have the right to open access for the purposes of carrying electricity from his captive generating plant to the destination of his use subject to the availability of transmission capacity.

(ii) National Electricity Policy, notified in February, 2005, emphasizes the need for bringing surplus capacity available with captive and standby generating stations in India to the grid continuously or during certain time periods.

(iii) Tariff Policy, notified in January 2006, recognizes that captive generation is an important means to make competitive power available and urges the Electricity Regulatory Commission to create an enabling environment that encourages captive plants to be connected to the grid.

(iv) The Conference of Chief Ministers on Power Sector issues held in May, 2007, has resolved to facilitate captive power plants to provide the spare generating capacity to the grid and strive to do away with restrictive levies, duties and regulations in a time bound manner.

Statement

Details of State-wise installed electrical energy generation capacity of captive power Plants 1 MW and above

31.03.2008

States/UTs	Installed Capacity in KW
1	2
Haryana	526091
Himachal Pradesh	151336
Jammu and Kashmir	19222
Punjab	586826
Rajasthan	1403540
Uttar Pradesh	2106691
Uttarakhand	121409
Chandigarh	8342
Delhi	1216
Sub-Total (NR)	4924673
Gujarat	4268525
Madhya Pradesh	1575317
Maharashtra	1487577
Goa	75988
Daman and Diu	1488
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45543
Chhattisgarh	1521825
Sub-Total (WR)	8976263
Andhra Pradesh	2190145
Karnataka	1450496
Kerala	261351
Tamil Nadu	2657233
Puducherry	64343
Lakshadweep	0
Sub-Total (SR)	6623568
Bihar	137601
Orissa	2133478

1	2
West Bengal	925896
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Sikkim	0
Jharkhand	863665
Sub-Total (ER)	4060640
Assam	359810
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	23440
Nagaland	8000
Tripura	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Mizoram	0
Sub-Total (NER)	391250
Total (All India)	24976394

[Translation]

Mobile Banking Service

2850. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to provide mobile banking service for all nationalised banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the time limit fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. It is not mandatory for Nationalised Banks to provide Mobile Banking Services. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued operative guidelines on 8th October, 2008 for Mobile Banking for Banks.

(b) RBI has not fixed any time limit for banks to provide Mobile Banking Services.

[English]

Forest Villages

2851. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to monitor the proper implementation of programmes for development of forest villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) The Tribal Development/Welfare Department of the State Government is to monitor the progress of the implementation of projects for the development of forest villages carried out by Forest Development Agencies (FDAs). The FDAs through the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of the concerned State have to furnish the progress report to The Tribal Development/Welfare Department of the State Government for onward submission to Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Utilization of funds is monitored through submission of the utilization certificates.

(c) State-wise amount spent during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07 Amount Spent	2007-08 Amount Spent	2008-09 Amount Spent
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1346.92	0.00	*
2.	Chhattisgarh	3661.11	*	*
3.	Gujarat	620.09	593.62	*
4.	Jharkhand	*	0.00	*
5.	Meghalaya	*	0.00	*
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10472.42	1245.93	*
7.	Mizoram	1317.50	190.00	*
8.	Orissa	*	0.00	*
9.	Tripura	328.90	0.00	*
10.	Uttarakhand	*	0.00	*
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	*
12.	West Bengal	621.41	0.00	*
	Total	18368.35	2029.55	*

*Utilization certificates are awaited from the State Governments.

Schemes under Panchayati Raj

2852. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by his Ministry; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to the States and utilised by them during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) The Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj are as under:-

(i) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

(ii) Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)

(iii) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)

(iv) Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA)

(v) Rural Business Hubs (RBHs)

(vi) Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats

(vii) Media and Publicity

(viii) Action Research and Research Studies (AR&RS)

(b) The schemes implemented through States are BRGF, PEAIS, RGSY, PMEYSA and Mission Mode Projects on e-Panchayats (implemented till 2006-07 as a Information Technology component of RGSY). The State wise allocation is made under BRGF only. Under BRGF, the balance amount of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (then implemented by the Planning Commission) is also released to the States for districts which could not claim the full amount from the Planning Commission. Under PEAIS, incentive funds released to the States on the basis of Devolution Index. Under RGSY, PMEYSA and Mission Mode Projects on e-Panchayats, funds are released to the States on the basis of the proposals/demands received from the State/UT Governments. State-wise release of funds under these schemes and their utilization during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

Statement-I

State-wise releases and Utilizations under Development Grant of BRGF during 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

States	No. of BRGF Districts	RSVY				BRGF (Development Grant)*			
		2006-07 Release	2007-08 Release	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2007-08		2008-09	2009-10
						Release	Utilization	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
Andhra Pradesh	13	82.5	105	105	–	303.18	239.62	250.38	–
Arunachal Pradesh	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	–	0.1	#	11.07	–
Assam	11	52.5	52.5	75	–	61.08	46.44	53.23	1.33
Bihar	36	232.5	97.5	300	–	541.78	417.5966	421.55	–
Chhattisgarh	13	127.5	45	–	–	226.22	184.56	192.45	–
Gujarat	6	37.5	7.5	30	–	0.6	#	–	–
Haryana	2	22.5	–	–	–	25.8	22.44	22.45	–
Himachal Pradesh	2	30	15	–	–	25.85	20.48	21.52	–
Jammu and Kashmir	3	22.5	15	22.5	5	0.3	#	40.78	–
Jharkhand	21	315	82.5	22.5	–	2.1	#	290.27	9.31
Karnataka	5	37.5	45	45	–	84.97	12.53	–	–
Kerala	2	15	7.5	7.5	–	21.38	#	–	–
Madhya Pradesh	24	135	–	–	–	380.82	329.57	300.44	–
Maharashtra	12	90	107	58	7.5	1.2	#	–	–
Manipur	3	15	–	–	–	34.96	16.73	10.02	–
Meghalaya	3	15	7.5	15	–	0.3	#	33.61	–
Mizoram	2	15	1.5	–	–	19.17	15.58	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
Nagaland	3	22.5	–	–	–	32.19	28.86	30.31	–
Orissa	19	45	52.5	30	–	264.62	217.98	227.84	25.5
Punjab	1	15	7.5	7.5	–	0.1	#	–	–
Rajasthan	12	15	–	–	–	302.1	183.04	183.5	1.8
Sikkim	1	22.5	7.5	–	–	0.1	#	11.67	–
Tamil Nadu	6	30	22.5	–	–	0.6	#	97.21	–
Tripura	1	15	7.5	–	–	0.1	#	10.98	–
Uttar Pradesh	34	300	135	30	30	3.4	#	541.74	–
Uttarakhand	3	37.5	30	22.5	–	0.3	#	–	–
West Bengal	11	60	82.5	82.5	–	188.35	140.49	142.55	14.64
NABARD	–	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	250	1,818.30	954.5	860.5	52.5	2,521.67		2,893.55	52.58

*A sum of Rs. 20.049 crore was released to Madhya Pradesh in 2006-07 under the development grant component This amount has been utilized.

#Utilization not reported by the State Government.

State-wise status of Releases and Utilisation under BRGF Capacity Building Grant as on 21.07.09

Sl. No.	State	No of Dists.	Entitlement per year	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
				Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	–	–	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0.50	0.26	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Assam	11	11	9.12	1.37	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Bihar	36	36	14.46	#	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	13	9.10	8.77	–	–	13.00	#	–
6.	Gujarat	6	6	–	–	–	–	6.04	#	–
7.	Haryana	2	2	–	–	–	–	3.23	#	–
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	–	–	2.00	#	1.93	#	–
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.00
10.	Jharkhand	21	21	–	–	21.00	#	–	–	–
11.	Karnataka	5	5	–	–	10.00	6.02	–	–	–
12.	Kerala	2	2	–	–	2.00	#	–	–	–
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	24	14.96	14.96	24.00	19.40	24.00	#	–
14.	Maharashtra	12	12	6.19	3.69	–	–	29.80	#	–
15.	Manipur	3	3	–	–	–	–	4.60	#	–
16.	Meghalaya	3	3	–	–	–	–	3.93	#	–
17.	Mizoram	2	2	–	–	–	–	2.00	#	–
18.	Nagaland	3	3	–	–	–	–	3.00	#	–
19.	Orissa	19	19	–	–	19.00	#	–	–	–
20.	Punjab	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21.	Rajasthan	12	12	7.87	4.87	–	–	–	–	–
22.	Sikkim	1	1	0.99	0.99	–	–	1.00	#	–
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	6	–	–	–	–	16.32	#	–
24.	Tripura	1	1	–	–	–	–	0.83	#	–
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	34	–	–	25.30	#	–	–	–
26.	Uttarakhand	3	3	–	–	–	–	9.00	#	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	West Bengal	11	11	10.50	10.50	5.02	3.83	16.97	#	–
	Total			86.69	58.41	121.32	42.25	135.65	0.00	9.00

#Utilization not reported by the State Governments.

Statement-II

Incentive amounts released to States/UT's under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Amount (Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	–	69.24	–	50.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	–	–	75.00	–
3.	Chhattisgarh	64.88	–	–	50.00
4.	Goa	–	–	50.00	–
5.	Haryana	24.40	–	50.00	75.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	–	67.14	75.00	75.00
7.	Karnataka	106.55	84.74	100.00	75.00
8.	Kerala	106.55	114.34	100.00	150.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	–	73.44	75.00	150.00
10.	Manipur	–	–	50.00	–
11.	Orissa	39.88	72.84	75.00	–
12.	Rajasthan	–	70.34	100.00	–
13.	Sikkim	64.88	81.54	50.00	75.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	–	82.64	100.00	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	7.14	–	–	–
16.	West Bengal	85.72	83.74	100.00	150.00
	Total	500.00	800.00	1000.00	1000.00
	Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	36.52	–	–
2.	Chandigarh	–	18.73	–	–
3.	Daman and Diu	–	32.29	–	–
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	46.59	–	–
5.	Lakshadweep	–	42.25	–	–
6.	Puducherry	–	23.62	–	–
	Total	–	200.00	–	–
	Grand-Total	500.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Note:–Utilization not reported by the State Governments.

Statement-III

Details of funds released and utilised under Training and Capacity Building Component of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Grant released	Amount utilised	Grant released	Amount utilised	Grant released	Amount utilised	Grant released	Amount utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.00	400.00	82.16	#	400.00	#	–	–
2.	Assam	77.60	77.60	326.32	326.32	563.32	#	–	–
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.57	31.89	–	–	600.00	#	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	439.00	#	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Gujarat	–	–	395.00	#	–	–	–	–
7.	Goa	–	–	34.40	#	–	–	–	–
8.	Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.16	#
9.	Haryana	189.00	116.00	7.50	#	95.00	#	–	–
10.	Himachal Pradesh	79.50	79.50	252.00	46.00	678.00	#	–	–
11.	Karnataka	181.98	181.98	–	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Kerala	44.00	44.00	58.72	44.00	58.72	#	–	–
13.	Madhya Pradesh	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	1131.00	#	–	–
14.	Maharashtra	–	–	–	–	355.00	#	–	–
15.	Manipur	–	–	40.35	40.35	40.35	#	–	–
16.	Orissa	–	–	314.71	29.14	–	–	–	–
17.	Punjab	–	–	443.59	#	–	–	–	–
18.	Rajasthan	–	–	257.36	#	–	–	–	–
19.	Sikkim	41.33	32.66	–	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Tamil Nadu	–	–	236.04	#	–	–	–	–
21.	Tripura	45.00	15.77	–	–	395.00	#	–	–
22.	Uttar Pradesh	899.80	#	–	–	–	–	–	–
23.	West Bengal	100.00	100.00	321.25	100.00	159.00	#	–	–
24.	Lakshadweep	12.72	9.92	–	–	–	–	–	–
25.	Puducherry	3.00	1.42	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	2623.00	1153.24	2831.90	648.31	4475.39	–	0.16	#

Utilization not reported by the State Governments/UTs.

State-wise release of funds under Infrastructure Component of RGSY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	93.75	93.75	600.00	#	–	–
2.	Assam	237.50	237.50	722.34	722.34	237.00	#	–	–
3.	Bihar	237.50	237.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Gujarat	300.00	300.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	572.00	#	–	–
6.	Manipur	–	–	113.91	113.91	–	–	–	–
7.	Orissa	–	–	492.00	492.00	–	–	–	–
8.	Rajasthan	300.00	300.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Sikkim	157.50	157.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Tripura	60.00	60.00	–	–	395.00	#	–	–
11.	West Bengal	12.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

#Utilization not reported by the States.

Funds released to States/UTs during 2006-07 for Computerization of Panchayats under Information Technology component of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07
1	2	3
1.	Goa	1.00
2.	Sikkim	3.04
3.	Rajasthan	2.00
4.	Puducherry	0.87
5.	West Bengal	2.60
6.	Orissa	1.00
7.	Kerala	2.52

Note:– Utilization not reported by the States for the year 2006-07. No funds released to the States during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Statement-IV

State-wise release of funds under Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA)

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,16,000/-	2,16,000/-	23,62,136/-	23,62,136/-	12,92,023/-	#	–	–
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	8,50,625/-	#	1,83,000/-	#	–	–
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,71,000/-	2,71,000/-	36,63,463/-	#	–	–	–	–
4.	Assam	1,68,750/-	#		–	50,67,000/-	#	–	–
5.	Bihar	–	–	5,37,800/-	5,44,998/-	4,78,064/-	#	17,65,434/-	#
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,92,500/-	1,92,500/-	7,74,500/-	7,74,500/-	19,22,900/-	19,22,900/-	15,53,062/-	#
7.	Goa	1,55,000/-	1,55,000/-	11,13,836/-	11,13,836/-	6,53,850/-	#	–	–
8.	Gujarat	2,22,375/-	#	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Haryana	1,93,300/-	1,93,300/-	26,47,450/-	26,47,450/-	34,52,450/-	#	–	–
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,30,300/-	1,30,300/-	11,61,475/-	11,61,475/-	–	–	–	–
11.	Karnataka	2,00,000/-	2,00,000/-	12,83,500/-	12,83,500/-	28,74,096/-	#	–	–
12.	Kerala	2,75,025/-	2,75,025/-	–	–	16,84,450/-	#	–	–
13.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	5,93,863/-	#	–	–
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,31,875/-	2,31,875/-	3,03,125/-	3,03,125/-	3,12,750/-	3,12,750/-	–	–
15.	Maharashtra	2,30,000/-	2,30,000/-	1,28,580/-	1,28,580/-	11,16,500/-	#	–	–
16.	Manipur	5,22,638/-	5,22,638/-	6,04,075/-	6,04,075/-	3,48,075/-	#	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Punjab	3,60,000/-	3,60,000/-	15,47,250/-	#	–	–	–	–
18.	Rajasthan	6,72,306/-	4,04,040/-	7,18,900/-	#	–	–	–	–
19.	Sikkim	2,04,900/-	2,04,900/-	14,33,974/-	14,33,974/-	5,26,295/-	#	–	–
20.	Tamil Nadu	2,76,470/-	2,76,470/-	–	–	2,76,470/-	2,76,470/-	–	–
21.	Tripura	2,80,170/-	2,80,170/-	–	–	2,62,464/-	#	–	–
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1,92,100/-	#	–	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Uttarakhand	–	–	5,38,500/-	2,97,260/-	–	–	–	–
24.	West Bengal	1,70,625/-	1,70,625/-	5,54,556/-	5,54,556/-	29,55,750/-	#	–	–

#Utilization not reported by the State Governments.

Impact of Recent Policy Measures on Micro Units

2853. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of liquidity expansion made in banks from March, 2007 to November, 2008;

(b) whether the Government has made assessment of the impact of the recent policy measures taken to tackle the global meltdown on various sectors including micro units;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government therefrom; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) From March, 2007 to August, 2008, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) increased, in phases, the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) for the banks from 6.0% to 9.0%. However, during this period, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was kept unchanged at 25%. In response to the knock-on effects of the evolving global financial crisis on the domestic financial markets, RBI took a number of measures since mid-September 2008 to ensure uninterrupted and adequate credit to the productive sectors of the economy, including incremental reduction in CRR and SLR requirements for the banks, thereby augmenting domestic liquidity in the system, as under:–

Measure/Facility		(Rs. in crore)
1		2
1.	CRR Reduction	1,60,000
2	Unwinding/buy Back/De-sequestering of MSS securities	97,781
3.	Term Repo Facility	60,000
4.	Increase in Export Credit Refinance	25,512
5.	Special Refinance Facility for SCBs (Non-RRBs)	38,500
6.	Refinance Facility for SIDBI/NHB/ EXIM Bank	16,000

1	2
7. Liquidity Facility for NBFCs through SPV	25,000*
Total	4,22,793
Memo: Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Reduction	40,000

*Including the option of additional Rs. 5,000 crore

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Qualified/Trained Guides

2854. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dearth of good guides for tourists particularly foreign tourists visiting various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the number of qualified/trained guides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of qualified/trained guides presently available region-wise are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Region	Number of qualified/ trained guides presently available
1	2	3
1.	Northern Region	1173
2.	Western Region	365
3.	North Eastern Region	03
4.	Eastern Region	144
5.	Southern Region	229
	Total	1914

(c) The Regional level guides are issued license under Section 29 (a) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 on the basis of market assessment.

Time Limit for Disposal of Cases

2855. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) has fixed time limit for the disposal of cases;

(b) if so the number of test checks carried out in departments/offices under it in each of the last three years;

(c) the details of delay caused in the disposal of cased during each of the last three years;

(d) the reasons for such delays; and

(e) action taken on the delayed disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Para 121 of CSMOP issued by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances provides for fixing of time limits for disposal of cases through departmental instructions.

(b) to (e) These details are not centrally maintained.

Centrally Sponsored Tourism Schemes

2856. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated/released to the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for Centrally Sponsored Tourism Schemes during the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received requests from the State Governments particularly, from Uttar Pradesh to release additional assistance for implementation of such schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. Details of projects sanctioned for all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Uttar Pradesh in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223:37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
	Total	278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

Buying insurance policies

2857. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether IT authorities have noticed cases of investors buying insurance policies worth crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Instances of purchase of insurance policies involving large amounts have come to the notice of Income Tax Department.

(b) Information in this regard is received from various sources including Central Information Branches (CIB) in the Income-tax Department and Financial Intelligence Unit of India (FIU-IND). The data regarding such cases are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. Necessary investigations are conducted in these cases and if any undisclosed investment is detected, the same is brought to tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Cleaning up of PSB Balances

2858. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether taxpayers money have been used to clean up Public Sector Banks' (PSBs) balance sheets;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) To enable Indian Bank and United Bank of India clean their Balance Sheets, improve financials and to be able to access the capital market for raising funds to achieve their growth targets, Government approved the proposals of these banks to net-off their outstanding accumulated losses against the paid-up equity capital of these banks. These proposals were cash-neutral and did not involve infusion of funds by the Government.

(c) To improve the health of the banking sector in India in general, and that of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in particular, and also to bring it at par with international standards, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has prescribed measures for strengthening of risk based prudential supervision for capital adequacy standards on the lines of the Basel Committee norms, etc. coupled with wide ranging steps undertaken by the Government. Further, to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide sufficient managerial autonomy to the Boards of public sector banks to be able to compete internationally, Government announced an Autonomy Package in February, 2005 for these banks. 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. Balance sheet and profitability indicators viz. ROA, Net Interest Margin, Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Ratios, Provisioning and Classification norms for NPAs, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. suggest that the Indian banking sector now compares well with global bench-marks.

Coal Mines Acquisition by NTPC

2859. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to acquire coal mines abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) NTPC Ltd. is exploring the possibility to acquire stake in the coal mines in countries like Indonesia, Mozambique, South Africa for sourcing coal supply for its power plants. Further, a joint venture company under the name of International Coal Ventures Private Limited (ICVL) has been formed amongst Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Coal India Limited (CIL), NTPC Ltd., Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) for securing metallurgical coal and thermal coal assets from overseas. This company is also exploring opportunities mainly in Australia, Mozambique, Canada, Indonesia and United States of America.

Nutritious Food

2860. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide nutritious food to the girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers and old women free of cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a comprehensive scheme for adolescent girls (11-18 years). This scheme will replace the two existing schemes presently under implementation by the Ministry viz. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for adolescent Girls (NPAG). Supplementary nutrition is one of the services proposed under the scheme. The details of the scheme are being finalized.

Children below the age of 6 years and pregnant and lactating women are targeted under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. There is no proposal for old women in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Tourism Institutes

2861. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Tourism and Travel Management Institutes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There is already an Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management with its headquarters at Gwalior and Centres at Bhubaneswar, New Delhi and Goa.

[English]

Acid Attacks on Women and Girls

2862. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has finalized the "Prevention of Offences (by Acid) Act, 2008" regarding acid attacks on women and girls as proposed by the National Commission for Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to provide financial assistance to the acid attacks victims; and

(d) if so, the number of victims to whom financial assistance has been provided by the Government including victims of SC/ ST/OBC/Minority Community during each of the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) With the insertion of Section 357 A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, all victims who have suffered loss or injury as a result of a crime are required to be compensated. For this purpose every State Government in coordination with the Central Government is required to formulate a Scheme. Such a Scheme has not been formulated so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Fake Currency

2863. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to impose penalty on Government Banks for depositing fake currency in its chest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the First Information Reports (FIRs) have been registered against such banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has, from October 2008, introduced a Scheme of Penalties for banks wherein penalties for detection of substantial quantity of counterfeits are to be charged at the following rate with a tolerance limit of two pieces in each group:—

(i) Upto Rs. 100 denomination - Rs. 1000 per piece

(ii) Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 - Rs. 5000 per piece denomination

The above penalty will be in addition to actual loss incurred. In case of 3 instances of fine for any currency chest branch, a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh will be imposed and the name of the bank/chest put in public domain.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that instructions are in place as per which the banks including Regional Offices of RBI impound the counterfeits detected and file FIR in respect of each case of detection of counterfeit note/s with the Police Authorities.

National Institute of Rural Development

2864. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the existing regional centres of the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Gujarat for setting up of such centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : (a) The existing regional centres of National Institute of Rural

Development (NIRD) in the country are located in Guwahati and Patna.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourism Villages

2865. SHRI MILIND DEORA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any exclusive Tourism Villages are being developed by various State Tourism Development Corporations in the country;

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

(c) whether these State Governments have sought any financial assistance from the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when such Tourism Villages are likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (e) Development and Promotion of Tourism including Rural Tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for infrastructure development in rural sites having core-competency in art, craft, culture, handlooms/textiles etc. Community participation and capacity building including skill upgradation in such rural sites are supported through Government of India-United Nations Development Programme Endogenous Tourism Project and Capacity Building for Service Providers Scheme of the Ministry. The number of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is given in the enclosed Statement.

The implementation of the projects sanctioned is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. However, Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of the projects through site visits and review meetings.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	No. of Rural Tourism Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Infrastructure + Capacity Building (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	349.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	182.12
3.	Assam	4	230.08
4.	Bihar	1	70.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	488.80
6.	Delhi	2	46.08
7.	Gujarat	5	365.03
8.	Haryana	1	70.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	170.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	1103.13
11.	Jharkhand	2	134.77
12.	Karnataka	5	300.00
13.	Kerala	6	376.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	495.65
15.	Maharashtra	2	140.00

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	3	149.75
17.	Meghalaya	2	123.29
18.	Nagaland	10	665.15
19.	Orissa	8	489.25
20.	Punjab	5	261.46
21.	Rajasthan	3	209.32
22.	Sikkim	6	387.74
23.	Tamil Nadu	8	478.23
24.	Tripura	5	295.83
25.	Uttarakhand	11	668.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	165.41
27.	West Bengal	5	327.30
	Total	142	8742.70

Upgradation of NABARD Offices

2866. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for upgrading its offices/establishments to General Manager (GM) level;

(b) whether the NABARD has upgraded all its offices in North East Region to GM level;

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

(d) State-wise details of designation of officers incharge and the year of upgradation to the existing levels of NABARD offices in the North East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The criteria followed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for upgrading its offices in North Eastern States is based on it taking a greater proactive role in the development of these States, keeping in view their developmental potential.

(b) and (c) Assam Regional Office of NABARD, is headed by a Chief General Manager (CGM). Further, NABARD is upgrading all its other offices in North Eastern Region to General Manager (GM) level, in a phased manner, based on the business level and potential for development.

(d) State-wise details of designation of Officers-in-Charge and the year of upgradation of the existing levels of NABARD in the North East Region are as under:—

State	Regional Office	Grade	Year of Posting
Tripura	Agartala	GM	2007
Mizoram	Aizawl	GM	2008
Nagaland	Dimapur	GM	2009
Sikkim	Gangtok	GM	2009
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	GM	2009
Meghalaya	Shillong	GM	2008
Manipur	Imphal	DGM	2008

[Translation]

NIF

2867. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount credited to the National Investment Fund (NIF) as on date;

(b) the details of utilisation of funds from NIF during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 till date;

(c) the details of laws/guidelines governing the NIF;

(d) whether the same are proposed to be amended; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A total amount of Rs. 1814.45 crores has been credited to the NIF as on date.

(b) The entire corpus of the NIF i.e. Rs. 1814.45 crores has been allocated to the three Public Sector Mutual Funds namely UTI Asset Management Company Private Limited, SBI Funds Management Private Limited and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Limited, for investment as under:-

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. crores)
2007-08	1651.00
2008-09	163.45
2009-10	—

For the first year of investment, an income payout of Rs. 84.81 crores has been received and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) Government has decided that with effect from 1st April 2005 the realizations from disinvestment of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), which are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, will be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of India for the creation of the National Investment Fund. The NIF would be professionally managed by selected Public Sector Financial Entities, with the requisite experience, to provide sustainable returns to the Government without affecting the corpus. The corpus of NIF will be of a permanent nature. The income from the NIF would be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and would thereafter be appropriated in proportion of 75% to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment and the residual 25% will be used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Biometric Cards for NREGS Beneficiaries

2868. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue biometric cards to the beneficiaries of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in various States;

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

(c) the time by which these cards are likely to be issued to all the beneficiaries; and

(d) the manner in which such cards will plug the existing loopholes in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development has initiated the use of biometric cards in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa for disbursement of wages to the NREGA workers as piiot project. Use of

biometric card establishes the authenticity of the worker thereby bringing transparency in the implementation of the Act.

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Bhakra and Kol Dams

2869. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oustees of the Bhakra and Kol Dams are still fighting for rehabilitation;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for rehabilitation of all the oustees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) As per Information provided by BBMB, as regard to the Bhakra Dam Project, the land was acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the compensation was paid for land, houses, trees, gharats and other submerged property by the Bhakra Dam Administration. The Management of the Dam constituted Bhakra Rehabilitation Committee (BRC) to advice on matters of resettlement of oustees. All the oustees were settled in accordance with the guidelines framed by the said Committee.

NTPC is implementing Kol Dam Hydro Power Project in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh. As informed by NTPC, rehabilitation issues related to the above project are being addressed as per the tripartite agreement signed on 26.02.2000 between Government of Himachal Pradesh (HP), HP State Electricity Board and NTPC. Further, a detailed Rehabilitation Action Plan was formulated in line with the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) scheme of the agreement to address R&R issues. The plan is being Implemented in close coordination with the State Government and is in an advanced stage of implementation.

[Translation]

Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes

2870. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) the number of Poverty Alleviation Schemes formulated/being implemented by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed for poverty alleviation have not been achieved by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not achieving the target;

(d) the number of beneficiaries under these schemes as on date, State-wise, scheme-wise;

(e) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred during the said period, State-wise, scheme-wise; and

(f) the steps taken for expeditious implementation of programmes for poverty alleviation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The programme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures

and secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) Under the scheme of swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) the physical targets prescribed at the national level have been more than achieved during the last three years.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Cumulative number of beneficiaries under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since inception of the scheme and upto 2008-09, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Central funds tentatively allocated, released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) during last three years and tentative allocation for 2009-10, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) On the basis of feedback received from State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and other Stakeholders, the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

The revised SJSRY has now five major components namely:-

(i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

(ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)

(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)

(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Statement-I

Cumulative number of beneficiaries under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/ group micro-enterprises	No. of Urban poor imparted skill Training	No. of mandays of work generated Urban Wage Employment Programme (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176491	118395	94.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	540	314	4.85
3.	Assam	9069	9386	21.68
4.	Bihar	43630	7696	54.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	18658	20598	6.47
6.	Goa	655	1570	1.96
7.	Gujarat	54083	75201	24.08
8.	Haryana	31180	41949	5.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2678	5164	6.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13711	30297	0.88
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	86015	81762	37.94
13.	Kerala	45723	51113	4.11

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	143422	227176	38.67
15.	Maharashtra	217311	356621	40.19
16.	Manipur	7	6902	6.71
17.	Meghalaya	1855	1692	2.59
18.	Mizoram	160	7518	17.39
19.	Nagaland	1301	78	38
20.	Orissa	72676	43941	26.44
21.	Punjab	8922	16441	5.54
22.	Rajasthan	66775	42460	25.25
23.	Sikkim	479	1478	3.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	82420	57019	85.66
25.	Tripura	7038	16756	5.85
26.	Uttaranchal	736	1414	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	211261	257438	93.31
28.	West Bengal	43692	71666	42.29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	135	0	4.53
30.	Chandigarh	431	5881	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	219	0.94
32.	Daman and Diu	68	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	1663	3725	0
34.	Puducherry	8169	9539	6.27
	Total	1351021	1571409	710.11

Statement-II

State-wise central share allocated/released and expenditure during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10
		Tentative Allocation*	Funds released	Expenditure Reported	Tentative Allocation*	Funds released	Expenditure Reported	Tentative Allocation*	Funds released	Expenditure Reported	Tentative Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1938.99	2295.94	2295.94	2058.41	2058.41	2058.42	3115.78	4327.22	1773.79	3390.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.36	46.68	73.14	148.64	148.64	0.00	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Assam	1234.44	368.27	94.78	1974.81	1974.81	1957.81	2956.48	2947.90	385.27	2956.05
4.	Bihar	1173.65	586.83	23.5	1225.54	1225.54	586.83	1855.09	1980.98	0.00	1790.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	698.46	698.46	305.34	741.48	741.48	492.38	1122.37	637.36	413.84	1075.14
6.	Goa	18.79	0.00	4	73.29	0.00	1.12	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56
7.	Gujarat	894.65	894.65	908.74	958.18	958.18	975.69	1450.38	1548.80	156.53	1501.44
8.	Haryana	171.67	571.67	683.8	361.47	553.03	800.20	547.14	1334.27	321.98	585.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.24	9.24	32.74	7.70	7.69	20.09	11.64	12.43	12.62	12.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.61	849.38	9.06	105.86	105.86	88.69	160.24	0.00	17.17	120.93
11.	Jharkhand	391.11	0.00	0.00	480.90	480.90	0.00	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91
12.	Karnataka	1416.98	1416.96	945.41	2410.37	2410.37	2102.72	3648.54	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71
13.	Kerala	639.22	639.22	639.22	629.74	629.74	263.17	953.22	1017.91	0.00	948.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1888.35	2388.35	1848.27	3120.18	3120.18	3050.94	4722.97	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96
15.	Maharashtra	3276.34	3776.34	2851.33	5944.50	5944.50	6885.97	8998.10	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96
16.	Manipur	342.32	0.00	106.095	297.28	297.28	116.97	445.06	445.71	65.11	461.88
17.	Meghalaya	176.35	97.65	71.18	254.81	254.81	4.72	381.48	190.74	0.00	369.51
18.	Mizoram	233.40	533.40	233.4	233.58	233.58	116.79	349.70	350.20	174.85	369.51
19.	Nagaland	145.23	145.23	145.23	191.11	191.11	191.11	286.11	286.53	143.08	277.13
20.	Orissa	808.97	808.97	460.97	1099.33	1099.33	730.39	1664.03	1776.95	931.06	1476.59
21.	Punjab	136.63	135.71	54.9	159.24	159.24	23.25	241.04	120.52	39.53	358.93
22.	Rajasthan	852.93	852.93	568.21	1832.21	1832.21	563.62	2773.39	1574.91	455.94	2623.52
23.	Sikkim	20.75	10.38	23.03	42.47	115.77	52.85	63.58	63.67	0.00	46.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	1591.51	1891.51	1891.51	2650.59	2650.59	1938.27	4012.17	4284.44	0.00	3817.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tripura	254.15	127.08	131.8	297.28	297.28	264.38	445.06	248.84	0.00	461.88
26.	Uttaranchal	187.91	93.96	232.38	350.61	350.61	51.01	530.71	566.72	0.00	488.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3566.49	4566.49	5045.32	4545.23	4545.23	3649.91	6880.05	8846.94	3881.97	6462.43
28.	West Bengal	1063.13	1063.13	807.59	1205.19	1205.19	894.10	1824.27	1948.07	1477.64	1940.44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.79	0.00	19.75	43.55	0.00	20.03	43.55	0.00	5.25	37.50
30.	Chandigarh	104.61	0.00	98.31	58.06	0.00	64.47	56.06	0.00	6.82	78.52
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.97	0.00	15.2	25.81	0.00	9.47	25.61	0.00	0.00	17.58
32.	Daman and Diu	11.62	0.00	0	22.58	0.00	0.00	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41
33.	Delhi	165.37	0.00	30.98	92.20	0.00	56.81	92.20	0.00	1.25	93.34
34.	Puducherry	25.63	0.00	126.41	7.80	100.00	89.14	7.80	7.80	0.00	6.66
	Total	23610.62	24868.45	20777.535	33650.00	33691.56	28121.32	50750.00	54067.25	22869.91	48500.00

*Tentative allocation made in proportion to urban poverty incidence in the States/UTs.

Women Beneficiaries under Rural Development Schemes

2871. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of special provisions made for women under various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes;

(b) the number of women benefited under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme -wise and state-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a new programme for upliftment of women the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three major programmes i.e. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) having special provisions for coverage of rural women in the country. The wage employment programme of NREGA is a demand driven programme but it has been provided that 1/3rd of the employment opportunities under the programme should flow to the women. The SGSY is a self employment programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs), given training for their capacity building and are provided assistance in the form of subsidy

and bank credit to set up economic activities. It has been provided in the guidelines that 40% of the swarozgaris assisted under the programme have to be women. Under rural housing programme of IAY, the house is allotted in the name of women member of the rural BPL household or jointly in the name of husband and wife.

(b) The number of women benefitted under the above three programmes during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry at the moment.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

Sl. No.	States	Persondays of employment availed by Women (in lakhs)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	371.93	1160.86	1590.78	364.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.36	0.83	6.87	0.12
3.	Assam	181.43	150.43	204.02	44.08
4.	Bihar	103.72	233.3	297.75	42.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	275.29	553.42	589.69	83.16
6.	Gujarat	50.44	41.92	91.24	22.92
7.	Haryana	7.38	12.31	21.18	2.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	29.36	80.09	8.93
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.44	0.3	4.54	0.24
10.	Jharkhand	205.46	203.12	213.81	29.39
11.	Karnataka	112.24	99.42	145.03	27.59
12.	Kerala	13.44	43.37	130.7	12.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	852.53	1147.24	1275.39	244.47
14.	Maharashtra	59.05	73.93	194.06	44.81
15.	Manipur	9.45	15.85	131.16	2.75
16.	Meghalaya	7.59	12.76	35.69	2.61
17.	Mizoram	2.62	10.6	46.03	4.85
18.	Nagaland	3.92	7.08	74.4	6.6
19.	Orissa	284.58	147.48	149.45	19.41
20.	Punjab	5.88	3.12	9.82	0.71
21.	Rajasthan	670.68	1158.01	3241.04	694.86
22.	Sikkim	0.6	3.16	9.92	0.93
23.	Tamil Nadu	148.27	529.14	958.87	259.33
24.	Tripura	37.6	80.59	179.11	13.08
25.	Uttar Pradesh	136.21	198.03	410.91	46.82
26.	Uttaranchal	12.37	34.36	38.46	3.05
27.	West Bengal	80.46	164.63	208.66	52.67
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0.39	0.15
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.38	0.18
30.	Daman and Diu			0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Goa			0	0
32.	Lakshadweep			0.74	0.09
33.	Pondicherry			1.1	0
34.	Chandigarh			0	0
	Total	3639.6	6114.62	10341.32	2036.14

*until–May, 2009

Statement-II

No. of Women Swarozgaris Assisted under the SGSY during 2006-07 to 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (May'09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	621600	207466	188626	11704
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	897	816	435	0
3.	Assam	49549	66078	84393	6423
4.	Bihar	43988	47228	71833	6606
5.	Chhattisgarh	16091	22268	25403	735
6.	Goa	453	569	618	60
7.	Gujarat	10912	13593	19549	3017
8.	Haryana	10376	14104	15419	648
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3917	4926	7661	174
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3477	2761	3727	81
11.	Jharkhand	45452	35711	57230	3075
12.	Karnataka	40094	80883	84663	4906
13.	Kerala	17357	29375	31985	2143
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28818	35876	50664	1432
15.	Maharashtra	70356	100712	122611	6399
16.	Manipur	2783	2663	2438	132
17.	Meghalaya	1738	1888	957	567
18.	Mizoram	6558	3808	6810	6080
19.	Nagaland	2143	978	1848	0
20.	Orissa	63126	77972	95643	9745
21.	Punjab	6319	10214	7943	1436
22.	Rajasthan	22582	24187	37970	798
23.	Sikkim	907	1111	1123	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	50838	146206	102128	13251
25.	Tripura	5728	8299	14034	707
26.	Uttar Pradesh	88959	107056	117137	6787
27.	Uttaranchal	6981	7035	9385	153
28.	West Bengal	23741	28864	42880	3105
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85	106	141	41
30.	Daman and Diu				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8		2	0
32.	Lakshadweep	6	65		
33.	Puducherry	1293	1087	1257	0
	Total	1247132	1083905	1206513	90205

Statement-III

State-wise Nos. of Women beneficiaries benefitted under Indira Awaas Yojana during last three years and current year i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09**	2009-10** Upto June'09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113919	161191	201308	366051
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	981	1515	1618	287
3.	Assam	45605	102337	93898	60096
4.	Bihar	116258	330941	422343	215664
5.	Chhattisgarh	5586	9054	9223	3920
6.	Goa	454	364	858	630
7.	Gujarat	27327	21259	36894	42673
8.	Haryana	6369	9325	8812	2989
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1120	1623	2540	2082
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4719	7938	4303	422
11.	Jharkhand	43191	46191	50261	10550
12.	Karnataka	56973	39764	122685	85515
13.	Kerala	20198	22813	56776	4323
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23746	21929	31842	9615
15.	Maharashtra	14948	19771	29878	11182
16.	Manipur	2206	2023	1003	0
17.	Meghalaya	4078	2269	5601	616
18.	Mizoram	1471	867	3105	118
19.	Nagaland	286	89	334	44
20.	Orissa	74181	115764	21063	1049
21.	Punjab	5809	11332	10308	3058
22.	Rajasthan	26923	38665	55632	36071
23.	Sikkim	751	329	1391	506
24.	Tamil Nadu	11999	53836	117434	119152
25.	Tripura	1909	136	4982	2262
26.	Uttar Pradesh	128727	206855	224225	67583
27.	Uttaranchal	6903	10750	9290	1159
28.	West Bengal	80592	62132	188638	37896
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	62	142	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	8	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	95	9
33.	Puducherry	152	38	60	0
	Total	827399	1301170	1716542	1085522

*The information for 2006-07 and 2007-08 contains the houses allotted in the name of women out of the total houses completed.

**The information for 2008-09 and 2009-10 contains the houses sanctioned for women out of the total houses sanctioned under IAY.

[English]

Loss making Government Hotels

2872. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hotels run by the Government are running in losses in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to turn around those loss making hotels;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to disinvest those loss making hotels; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, Hotel-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Out of the eight hotels owned by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Tourism the following are running in losses as per provisional financial results for the year 2008-09:—

Sl. No.	Name of Hotels	Name of State/ Union Territory
1.	Janpath Hotel	New Delhi
2.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	Rajasthan
3.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
5.	Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna	Bihar
6.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Karnataka

In addition, ITDC also manages Hotel Bharatpur Ashok in Rajasthan which is owned by Ministry of Tourism. This hotel is also running in losses.

Global slowdown, general recession in the hotel industry and reduction in tourist traffic are the major reasons for the losses.

(c) to (f) Pursuant to the decision taken by the Government to retain the ownership of ITDC hotels, earlier earmarked for disinvestment, essential renovation/refurbishment in ITDC hotels has been undertaken.

Assistance for Energy Conservation

2873. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provides assistance for conservation and energy efficiency in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated to various States for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds utilized by various States during the above period;

(d) the criteria fixed by the Union Government for allocation of funds for the said purpose; and

(e) the action taken against the States which could not utilize the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Under the Energy Conservation Act 2001, the State Governments are required to notify State Designated Agencies (SDAs). The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is strengthening the capacity of SDAs to facilitate them to implement energy conservation and efficiency measures in the respective States. The Scheme was Initiated in the beginning of the XIth Plan. Hence the funds released by the BEE during 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the funds utilized by the SDAs may be seen in the Statement enclosed. No fund has been released in 2009-10.

(d) On the basis off the Comprehensive Five Year Action Plan prepared by the SDAs, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) with technical support from National Productivity Council (NPC) prepared the action plan for 29 SDAs out of the 31 SDAs Identified. The SDA of Sikkim was notified on May 2009. Apart from these the Comprehensive Action Plan was prepared for the State of Jammu and Kashmir also.

(e) The SDA programme is closely monitored and follow up measures including regular meetings in

States are taken to facilitate the SDAs in speeding up activities and in utilising funds. Unless the utilisation certificate is received for the funds released the next instatement is not released to the States.

Statement

The funds released by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to the State Designated Agencies and Funds Utilized

(All figures in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State Designated Agency	2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency	49.00	34.70	92.75	32.05
2.	Punjab Energy Development Agency	33.60	33.60	131.125	34.00
3.	O/o Electrical Inspector, Government of U.T. Chandigarh	–	–	67.02	0.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	30.26	0.00	61.25	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	18.20	7.24	85.45	0.00
6.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	26.43	21.15	81.60	17.59
7.	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre, Delhi	–	–	5.25	0.00
8.	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency	32.76	29.50	125.20	33.20
9.	Energy Management Centre, Kerala	49.60	49.60	129.90	42.00
10.	Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation Andhra Pradesh Ltd.	34.55	34.55	76.24	44.74
11.	Government of Tamil Nadu, Electrical Inspectorate	47.50	41.78	103.23	7.00
12.	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited	28.35	21.15	138.43	13.00
13.	Renewable Energy Agency of Puducherry	14.00	1.83	6.30	3.00
14.	Electricity Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	88.62	0.00
15.	Gujarat Energy Development Agency	32.52	0.71	229.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency	48.50	18.00	46.55	0.00
17.	Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Agency	33.64	25.04	73.34	24.90
18.	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.	32.20	18.03	98.30	1.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited	46.50	30.80	101.85	16.00
20.	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency	32.55	0.83	10.50	0.00
21.	O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Orissa	–	–	74.80	0.00
22.	O/o Electrical Inspector, Government of Jharkhand	4.10	0.39	247.10	0.00
23.	O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Nagaland	18.06	18.06	70.00	51.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency	14.05	14.05	189.80	52.05
25.	O/o Electrical Inspector-cum-Advisor, Government of Assam	26.40	22.63	33.25	18.00
26.	Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram	5.80	5.80	58.92	40.00
27.	Electricity Department, Government of Manipur	4.20	4.20	–	–
28.	O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Meghalaya	18.73	15.25	22.17	2.00

[Translation]

Power from National Grid

2874. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of setting up of the National Power Grid in the country;

(b) whether power from the Northern Grid is being supplied to the States having large scale power generation resources and not to the power deficit States in the country including Bihar;

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

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for power deficit States in the country including Bihar in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The National Grid in the country would facilitate exploitation of unevenly distributed power generation resources in the country to their optimum potential by providing adequate inter-state/ inter-regional transmission system.

(b) and (c) 85% of the installed capacity of Central Generating Stations in a region is allocated to the States of the region on firm basis at the time of commissioning of the project in the region as per central formula for allocation of power which takes into consideration Central Plan Assistance (CPA) and consumption of electricity in the State during the previous five years.

The balance 15% of the installed capacity is kept as unallocated quota. The allocation from this unallocated quota is done by the Central Governments keeping in view the relative power shortages as well as emergent/seasonal power requirement of the individual States in a region from time to time. At present, the unallocated power of the Central Generating Stations of the Northern Region is allocated to the States of Northern Region only. At present, Bihar has been allocated 1523 Mega Watt (MW) from the Central Generating Stations including firm allocation of 1360 MW and unallocated power of 163 MW.

(d) and (e) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country including Bihar:

(i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set for the 11th Plan. Out of this, a capacity of approximately 15,325 MW has been commis-

sioned as on 13.07.2009 and 65,285 MW are in various stages of construction;

(ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each;

(iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan;

(iv) A target of 14,000 MW of grid interactive renewable power capacity has been set for the 11th Plan against which around 4230 MW has been added during the first two yeas of the Plan;

(v) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country;

(vi) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units;

(vii) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of equipment for electric power in the country;

(viii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures; and

(ix) Import of coal to bridge the gap between anticipated demand and domestic production of coal.

Identification of BPL Families

2875. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is apparent contradiction in figures of families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in some State including Bihar vis-a-vis those of the Union Government owing to incredible criterion for identification of BPL families;

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

(c) the remedial measures adopted of proposed to be adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The BPL (Below Poverty Line) Census is conducted by the concerned state Governments in association with the Ministry of Rural Development, to identify the BPL families in the rural areas for providing assistance under various programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at the national and state level on the basis of large sample survey of consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) using the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee).

The identification of BPL rural households through BPL Census by the State Governments and the estimation of poverty by the Planning Commission on the basis of sample survey data are two separate exercises arrived for different purposes. Since these are based on different methodologies, they are not comparable.

Self Help Groups under SGSY

2876. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

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

(b) The total financial assistance provided by the Government to these Groups during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the achievements made by these Self-Help Groups (SHGs) so far under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) A Statement showing state-wise total number of Self-Help Groups formed, total number of Swarozgaris assisted, total Credit Disbursed, total Subsidy Disbursed, and total Financial Assistance to the SHGs under the Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 and the current year is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise physical and financial progress under the SGSY during 2006-07 and 2009-10 (May'09)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	2006-07					2007-08				
		No. of SHGs Formed	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted	Total Credit Disbur-sed	Total Subsidy Disbur-sed	Total Financial assis-tance to SHGs (5+6)	No. of SHGs Formed	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted	Total Credit Disbur-sed	Total Subsidy Disbur-sed	Total Financial assis-tance to SHGs (10+11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19921	638843	47173.34	7133.47	54306.81	71926	263615	27763.26	5337.21	33100.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110	1878	173.92	141.27	315.19	65	1599	127.55	412.87	540.42
3.	Assam	15511	67587	8852.49	5115.20	13967.69	14333	100261	13207.21	8074.07	21281.28
4.	Bihar	17977	109350	17823.58	10746.14	28569.72	14005	100159	15084.45	9681.32	24765.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2819	33669	7149.58	3726.05	10875.62	3934	44914	10028.49	4883.66	14912.15
6.	Goa	145	711	103.33	41.99	145.32	103	735	121.98	38.09	160.07
7.	Gujarat	4051	27237	4863.48	2117.93	6981.41	4901	45189	6326.54	3061.59	9388.13
8.	Haryana	2120	14158	3829.74	1350.22	5179.96	2261	19891	5399.06	2042.62	7441.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	497	5905	1625.66	427.91	2053.57	965	7764	2166.05	503.73	2669.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	518	8219	2247.03	582.86	2829.89	918	6818	2435.36	616.40	3051.76
11.	Jharkhand	8881	69077	6613.37	4425.87	11039.24	14668	77168	8858.61	5442.61	14301.22
12.	Karnataka	7271	46407	8499.59	3921.08	12420.67	7226	95409	15447.10	6704.19	22151.29
13.	Kerala	6549	22401	3929.92	1985.79	5915.71	1789	39683	6536.41	2851.32	9387.73

2008-09					2009-10 (May'09)				
No. of SHGs Formed	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted	Total Credit Disbur-sed	Total Subsidy Disbur-sed	Total Financial assis-tance to SHGs (15+16)	No. of SHGs Formed	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted	Total Credit Disbur-sed	Total Subsidy Disbur-sed	Total Financial assis-tance to SHGs (25+26)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
142356	188837	29836.79	7274.42	37111.21	4071.00	11886	1656.23	232.92	1889.15
56	774	93.01	85.03	178.04	8.00	106	10.35	10.35	20.70
20481	142728	23609.78	16289.13	39898.90	595.00	13058	732.02	587.41	1319.43
20344	127226	25592.21	19549.50	45141.71	3524.00	7102	1722.10	1232.43	2954.52
4945	46542	11278.10	5065.82	16343.93	132.00	2120	528.90	272.52	801.42
81	592	149.41	43.39	192.80	4.00	34	15.66	4.12	19.78
4824	41728	7338.78	3584.86	10923.64	512.00	3779	224.69	140.84	365.53
4506	20639	5908.58	1986.57	7895.16	349.00	836	200.17	97.68	297.85
1399	11863	3601.08	904.23	4505.31	205.00	318	100.16	23.83	123.99
433	6990	2296.00	564.88	2860.88	44.00	119	19.35	4.88	24.23
6894	83103	10275.30	6558.00	16833.30	1131.00	2076	60.68	248.37	309.05
7301	99950	23319.88	12018.48	35338.36	819.00	5951	272.83	87.88	360.71
1808	43784	8259.44	3310.63	11570.07	115.00	2792	44.28	19.21	63.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21600	59781	14973.87	6408.53	21382.40	23141	73091	26557.71	15322.03	41879.74
15.	Maharashtra	20765	84707	14442.78	8109.20	22551.98	29678	119344	21599.63	11285.02	32884.65
16.	Manipur	767	3560	289.25	293.98	583.23	627	3144	155.70	141.90	297.60
17.	Meghalaya	1660	3328	165.39	173.30	338.69	1428	3419	186.96	237.90	424.86
18.	Mizoram	146	11856	66.85	73.51	140.36	229	5830	87.93	122.07	210.00
19.	Nagaland	334	3273	74.40	153.53	227.93	383	2259	32.97	76.13	109.10
20.	Orissa	16032	68687	14006.77	6219.98	20226.75	16403	87171	17738.54	7856.81	25595.35
21.	Punjab	509	10532	2485.71	986.13	3471.84	757	15402	3156.56	1175.91	4332.47
22.	Rajasthan	5076	38445	12560.49	3489.12	16049.61	7952	50351	13605.95	3881.65	17487.60
23.	Sikkim	444	1397	165.15	131.63	296.78	379	1718	203.35	163.51	366.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	37475	53509	8911.07	3442.24	12353.31	19061	152907	14510.03	5827.21	20337.24
25.	Tripura	1396	9551	1555.54	729.45	2284.99	2410	13672	1473.83	1341.69	2815.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16884	257577	41121.15	21743.27	62864.42	29351	292105	55552.52	27642.31	83194.83
27.	Uttaranchal	66	10564	2005.84	1042.99	3048.83	27	13482	3140.45	1362.58	4503.03
28.	West Bengal	36590	28251	3161.11	2254.15	5415.26	37423	60736	4310.56	2736.04	7046.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	108	0.00	6.10	6.10	68	195	0.00	5.38	5.38
30.	Daman and Diu		0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		23	4.34	1.99	6.33		0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	4	42	8.90	4.45	13.35	8	177	41.47	15.80	57.27
33.	Puducherry	163	1293	237.791	125.77	363.56	269	1087	174.57	66.73	241.30
	Total	246309	1691926	229121.43	97105.10	326226.52	306688	1699295	276030.80	128910.34	404941.14

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
46234	99200	27136.30	14250.74	41387.04	1095.00	11413	1173.24	631.93	1805.16
30975	154647	26368.24	13260.20	39628.44	3297.00	9188	1302.47	660.76	1963.23
476	3640	209.50	240.50	450.00	0.00	148	0.00	0.00	0.00
527	2195	146.52	144.36	290.88	118.00	1125	23.21	175.58	198.79
236	8748	179.85	176.55	356.40	15.00	7381	10.20	12.60	22.80
282	3205	88.74	153.63	242.37	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11875	126206	20992.06	9539.59	30531.65	404.00	10059	4.43	1.07	5.50
754	13109	2695.71	1049.98	3745.69	33.00	2305	316.24	144.27	460.50
165641	58495	13937.77	4033.19	17970.96	11336.00	3800	271.41	70.65	342.06
287	1689	243.75	159.46	403.21	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15373	113097	13534.36	5081.84	18616.19	600.00	16521	46.45	15.70	62.15
4942	23847	3518.25	1478.82	4997.07	51.00	945	154.32	39.10	193.42
36219	319568	81559.66	41637.38	123197.04	2120.00	18257	4003.37	8397.30	12400.67
1320	18044	4428.09	1728.45	6156.54	231.00	282	89.99	58.59	148.58
32746	99905	6192.86	3959.82	10152.68	2257.00	3617	540.85	333.20	874.05
39	243	8.25	7.73	15.98	12.00	72	0.00	1.80	1.80
	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	24	4.20	2.04	6.24	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	0.00	0.00
176	1257	204.52	88.12	292.64	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
563530	1861875	353006.96	174227.32	527234.28	33078	135290	13523.58	13504.96	27028.54

Power Generation by DVC

2877. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review has been carried out about power generation and supply from thermal power stations of the Damodar Valley Corporation and each of its ancillaries;

(b) if so, the details of power generation and supply by Damodar Valley Corporation and each of its thermal power stations during the last three years and the current year up to June, 2009;

(c) the details of the funds spent by each thermal power station for transportation and procurement of coal and disposal of ash during the said period; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Damodar Valley corporation for increasing the power generation and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The generation performance of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) thermal power stations are regularly reviewed through monthly ORT meetings at plant level, periodically O&M review meetings at headquarter and through quarterly review meetings by Ministry of Power . Details of power generation and supply by DVC during last three years and current year upto June, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(c) The detail of funds spent by each of DVC's thermal power station on transportation and procurement of coal and disposal of ash during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) DVC has undertaken 'Partnership-in-Excellence' (PIE) programme in association with NTPC Ltd., to improve reliability of generation and improved PLF on a sustainable basis along with improvement in efficiency and other operating parameters in respect of units at Chandrapura, Bokaro 'B' in August, 2005. A comprehensive improvement plan envisaging the requirement of major refurbishment/component replacement was chalked out jointly with NTPC Ltd. Accordingly, short term, medium term and long term action plan was drawn. The short and medium term action plans have already been implemented during 2006-07 to 2008-09. Long term action plan is currently underway.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Generation Station	Generation (MU)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	April' 09 to June '09
1.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	3304.38	3930.57	3451.68	741.00
2.	Chandrapura TPS	2144.86	2387.89	2502.735	625
3.	Durgapur TPS	2063.073	1662.254	1921.631	560
4.	Mejia TPS	6266.13	6829.27	7444.488	1699

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Consumers (Category-wise)	Supply to firm consumers (MU)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	April'09 to June'09
1.	Traction (Indian Rail)	533	545	574	145
2.	Steel				
	(a) SAIL	1279	1466	1468	309
	(b) TISCO	346	238	401	112
	(c) Other Steel	2619	3694	4030	1114
	Total Steel	4244	5398	5899	1535
3.	Coal				
	(a) Coal India	1346	1408	1416	334
	(b) Other Coal	143	155	157	40
	Total Coal	1489	1563	1573	374
4.	Pvt. Licensee (DPSC)	670	710	727	172
5.	JSEB	2688	2970	3040	750
6.	WBSEDCL	684	714	634	160
7.	Misc. and Others	465	484	453	89
	Total Firm Sale	10773	12384	12901	3225

Statement-III

Station	Period	Cost of Coal (Rs. Cr.)	Transportation Cost of Coal by Road (Rs. Cr.)	Transportation Cost of Coal by Rail (Rs. Cr.)	Transportation Cost of ASH (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bokaro	2006-07	365.19	9.06	16.96	18.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2007-08	439.84	11.36	23.78	21.20
	2008-09	436.88	8.16	20.38	21.64
	April '09- June '09	134.32	2.67	4.45	5.25
Chandrapura	2006-07	142.19	11.39	3.66	4.32
	2007-08	168.82	10.45	4.11	9.30
	2008-09	218.32	15.73	2.68	6.11
	April '09- June '09	77.86	5.26	0.36	3.05
Mejia	2006-07	532.99	38.25	50.66	0.00
	2007-08	535.91	26.75	53.12	0.00
	2008-09	743.03	44.82	67.93	2.61
	April '09- June '09	199.62	6.57	8.53	5.10
Durgapur	2006-07	223.41	—	17.17	7.57
	2007-08	177.82	—	13.39	0.29
	2008-09	219.28	—	26.69	7.94
	April '09- June '09	75.34	—	6.25	4.70

Power from solid waste

2878. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to generate power from solid waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such power plants set up/ proposed to be set up in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify locations for setting up of such plants;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds earmarked by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources in implementing a

Programme on setting up of five Projects on Energy from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The Programme provides for financial assistance in the form of capital subsidy @Rs. 2.00 crore per MW with an upper limit of Rs. 10.00 crore per project.

(c) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far, only one MSW to Power project of 8 MW capacity has been sanctioned by the Ministry for the city of Banguluru, Karnataka.

(d) and (e) According to estimates of MSW generation in 423 Class I cities of the country, a potential of generation of 2600 MW power from MSW for the year 2007 was indicated in the National Master Plan for Waste-to-Energy prepared by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

(f) Financial allocation of Rs. 5.00 crore has been made for the Programme on Energy Recovery from Municipal Solid Waste for the year 2009-10.

Funds from Cess on Diesel under PMGSY

2879. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for allocation of funds to the States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether there is uniformity in allocation of funds to the States under the Scheme;

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

(d) whether funds have been allocated to the States under the Central Road Fund from the cess on diesel under PMGSY;

(e) if so, the details of the amount allocated to the States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which remaining amount is likely to be allocated to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The share of cess received from the Central Road Fund is allocated among States with a weightage of 75% for Need (share of unconnected Habitations in the total unconnected Habilitations of the country) and 25% on Coverage (share of connected Habitations in the total connected Habitations of the country).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) As mentioned in para (a) above, the fund is allocated to states giving 75% weightage to need and 25% weightage to coverage.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Amount allocated to States during each of last three years has been given in the enclosed Statement. The allocation for the current year will be made after the budget is approved by the Parliament.

(f) No amount received from the Central Road Fund for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) remains unallocated.

Statement

Fund allocation under PMGSY during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	105.00	105.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	57.00	57.00
3.	Assam	176.00	181.00	181.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	332.00	337.00	337.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.00	240.00	240.00
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	60.00	65.00	65.00
8.	Haryana	25.00	30.00	30.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.00	87.00	87.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	65.00	65.00
11.	Jharkhand	170.00	175.00	175.00
12.	Karnataka	105.00	110.00	110.00
13.	Kerala	25.00	30.00	30.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	435.00	440.00	440.00
15.	Maharashtra	140.00	145.00	145.00
16.	Manipur	28.00	33.00	33.00
17.	Meghalaya	40.00	45.00	45.00
18.	Mizoram	27.00	32.00	32.00
19.	Nagaland	25.00	30.00	30.00
20.	Orissa	268.00	273.00	273.00
21.	Punjab	30.00	35.00	35.00
22.	Rajasthan	229.00	234.00	234.00
23.	Sikkim	25.00	30.00	30.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.00	90.00	90.00
25.	Tripura	35.00	40.00	40.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	370.00	375.00	375.00
27.	Uttaranchal	95.00	100.00	100.00
28.	West Bengal	221.00	226.00	226.00
	Total	3480.00	3615.00	3615.00

[English]

IT Refund Cases

2880. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount held up due to delay in refund of Income Tax (IT) during the Financial Year 2008-09 and 2009-10 till date;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which refund will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) As refund arises from processing/ assessment of the returns filed by the assessees, the amount of refund held up due to delay in refund of income tax cannot be determined at preprocessing stage.

(b) Apart from the manpower constraints, technical reasons like software problems, and deficiencies in bank account/address/PAN details furnished by the assessees also delay the process. The delay is caused in 2008 mainly due to switching over from two tier system of architecture to three tier system of architecture. It caused slow down in processing of returns, which is now being improved through stabilization of the system and gradually adopting the centralized processing of returns.

(c) The statutory time limit for processing of returns filed during the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is 31st March 2010 and 31st March 2011 respectively.

[Translation]

RGGVY

2881. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a small percentage of rural households in the country have access to electricity;

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

(c) whether the Government has included in its 100 days charter to revamp rural electrification programme under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide free electricity to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL); and

(f) if so, the central assistance proposed to be provided to each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, out of a Total of 138,271,559 rural households in the country 60,180,685 rural households had access to electricity. The state-wise details of rural household electrification is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam

(d) Targets for village electrification and connections to BPL households upto 30.09.2009 are 7000 and 20 Lakh respectively.

(e) and (f) Under RGGVY, BPL households will be provided free electricity connections. The rate of reimbursement for providing free connections to BPL households would be Rs.2200 per households.

Statement

Rural Household Electrification

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Rural Households	Households having Electricity	% Electrified Households	Electricity connections released under RGGVY upto 16-7-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,676,218	7,561,733	59.65	2293015
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164,501	73,250	44.53	49
3.	Assam	4,220,173	697,842	16.54	56483
4.	Bihar	12,660,007	649,503	5.13	623107

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jharkhand	3,802,412	379,987	9.99	364078
6.	Goa	140,755	130,105	92.43	0
7.	Gujarat	5,885,961	4,244,758	72.12	219217
8.	Haryana	2,454,463	1,926,814	78.50	37571
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,097,520	1,036,969	94.48	456
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,161,357	868,341	74.77	10309
11.	Karnataka	6,675,173	4,816,913	72.16	747829
12.	Kerala	4,942,550	3,238,899	65.53	11625
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8,124,795	5,063,424	62.32	123161
14.	Chhattisgarh	3,359,078	1,548,926	46.11	183454
15.	Maharashtra	10,993,623	7,164,057	65.17	345036
16.	Manipur	296,354	155679	52.53	3356
17.	Meghalaya	329,678	99762	30.26	3403
18.	Mizoram	79,362	35028	44.14	0
19.	Nagaland	265,334	150929	56.88	0
20.	Orissa	6,782,879	1312744	19.35	237566
21.	Punjab	2,775,462	2482925	89.46	7008
22.	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	933814
23.	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	49209
25.	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	769212
27.	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,255	50.35	186438
28.	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	177994

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	0
30.	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	0
32.	Delhi	169,528	144,948	85.50	0
33.	Daman and Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	0
34.	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0
35.	Puducherry	72,199	58,486	81.01	0
	Grand Total	138,271,559	60,180,685	43.52	7383390

Provisions of Panchayati Raj System

2882. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of elected Panchayats get allowances like Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(d) whether there is any proposal to include district level officers under Panchayats;

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

(f) whether the Panchayats are formulating and implementing various schemes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) being local body, is a State subject. States are mandated to frame legislations and rules thereunder which may provide for powers, authority and responsibilities. Allowances for elected representatives to Panchayats, are decided by the State Governments. Union Government has no say in the matter. Information on details on allowances of elected representatives of Panchayats is maintained by respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) Panchayati Raj is a State subject and proposals regarding including or assigning district level officers are dealt by State Governments. Union Government does not have a direct role in the matter.

(f) and (g) The role played by PRIs in various schemes is mainly decided by the State Governments concerned. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has engaged intensively with Central Ministries for assignment of roles to Panchayats in their schemes. The Backward Regions Grand Fund (BRGF) programme is implemented on the basis of participative plans prepared from the grass roots level upwards by the Panchayats and the Municipalities, which are then consolidated by the District Planning Committee into the draft development plan of the district.

The Ministry has also conceived of a Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme, which aims to provide incentives to States to empower Panchayats through the devolution of functions, funds and functionaries. Provisions have been made in schemes such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Mid-day Meals etc. to provide a role for Panchayats in planning and implementation of schemes.

[English]

Hospitality Industry

2883. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hospitality industry is looking for growth in view of increasing demand from the tourist; and

(b) the details of ability and capacity of the existing hospitality industry to meet the demand of tourist about pricing, locations, services and other needs of customers?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Foreign tourist arrivals to India had grown by 13.5%, 14.3% and 5.6% in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. Growth in domestic tourist visits for the same years had been 18%, 13.9% and 6.9%. The Government of India on its part recognizes the need of skilled manpower to provide for various services and has initiated a programme for skill development for youth in the age group of 18-25 years who are at least eighth class pass. The programme will impart, training in food and beverage service and food production so that the trainees become employable. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism's Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers enables training of cooks, waiters, drivers and other service providers.

Tax Holiday Benefits

2884. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of business houses in North Eastern States that have benefited from tax holiday for setting up industries in that region during the last three years;

(b) whether the benefit accruing from tax holiday is supposed to be reinvested for development of industries in North Eastern Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No data base is maintained in the CBDT manner in which the information has been sought. However, some of the top cases claiming deduction u/s 80IB/IC of the Income Tax Act are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

So far as Central Excise is concerned, the details of business houses in North Eastern States that have benefited from tax holiday for setting up industries in that region during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) There is no requirement under sections 80IB/IC of the Income-tax Act for compulsory reinvestment of the benefits accruing from the tax holiday.

Even under the Central Excise Rules, there is no requirement in general for the units to reinvest the amount of the benefit accrued towards development of industries in the North Eastern region. However, in terms of erstwhile notification No. 8/2004-CE dated 21.01.04, there was a provision that the Gutka/Zarda units availing exemption were required to invest the amount of exemption in the infrastructure and social projects within a period of two years from the date of deposit in escrow account in the North-Eastern region. The said notification has been withdrawn from 1.03.07.

(c) The details of the amount of tax exemption availed and deposited in escrow account for the purpose of investment in the year 2006-07 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the assessees
1	M/s Barak Valley Cements Ltd.
2	M/s Barak Industries
3	M/s Meghalaya Steels Ltd.
4.	M/s G.L. Coke Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Shri Basant Kumar Mittal
6.	M/s Quality Coke Industries
7.	M/s Pride Coke Pvt. Ltd.
8.	M/s Premier Coke Products
9.	M/s Prime Coke Industries
10.	M/s Polycon Industries Pvt. Ltd.
11.	M/s Poddar Tyre and Trade
12.	M/s Sanheeji Ispat Pvt Ltd.
13.	M/s Savitri Salt Products
14.	M/s Nano Tech Pvt. Ltd.
15.	M/s Kishalay Food Products Pvt. Ltd.
16.	M/s North East Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Shri Harish Chandak
18.	Torsha Machine Ltd.
19.	I. Tech Global
20.	I. Tech Electronics
21.	M/s L.G. Coke Pvt. Ltd.
22.	M/s Jumbo Packaging Industries
23.	M/s J.D.B. Coke

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Sl. No.	Business House	Amount refunded
1	2	3	4
2006-07	1.	Kothari Products Ltd. Jothat	34.16
	2.	Greenply Industries Ltd. Tizit Nagaland	7.94
	3.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Unit-I Doomdooma	70.50
	4.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Unit-II Doomdooma	26.76
	5.	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd. Jorhat	1.06
	6.	Star Cement Group Meghalaya	23.82
	7.	Greystone Group Meghalaya	5.59
	8.	Meghalaya Cement Ltd.	5.59
	9.	Manas Metals Pvt Ltd.	8.86
	10.	Forbes Aquamall Ltd.	4.02
	11.	Godrej Group (All Units)	38.82
	12.	Byrnihat Ispat (P) Ltd. (Unit-I, II, and III)	4.29
	13.	Colortek (Meghalaya Pvt Ltd.	2.66
	14.	Maithan Smelters Ltd.	1.91
	15.	Dharampal Satyapal Group	141.82
	16.	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd. Byrnihat.	2.10
		Total	379.92

Besides 220 individual units got refund of excise duty amounting to Rs. 270.97 crore under the North East exemption scheme. Excluding 4 oil refineries

1	2	3	4
2007-08	17.	Kothari Products Ltd. Jothat	1.38
	18.	Greenply Industries Ltd. Tizit Nagaland	4.80
	19.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Unit-I Doomdooma	51.56
	20.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Unit-II Doomdooma	24.70
	21.	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd.	0.40
	22.	Star Cement Group Meghalaya	37.96
	23.	Ozone Ayurvedics	11.21
	24.	Meghalaya Cement Ltd.	25.60
	25.	Manas Metals Pvt Ltd.	13.43
	26.	Shree Shiv Sai Steels	4.80
	27.	Godrej Group (All Units)	32.60
	28.	S.C. Johnson (Bamudimaidan)	12.20
	29.	Shyam Century Ferrous Ltd.	8.87
	30.	Maithan Smelters Ltd.	6.35
	31.	Dharampal Satyapal Group	6.98
	Total		242.84
	Besides 243 individual units got refund of excise duty amounting to Rs. 305.90 crore under the North East exemption scheme, excluding 4 oil refineries		
2008-09	32.	Kothari Products Ltd. Jothat	34.18
	33.	Greenply Industries Ltd. Tizit Nagaland	2.04
	34	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Unit-I Doomdooma	43.88
	35.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Unit-II Doomdooma	18.08
	36.	Icon House hold Products, Rani	0.74
	37.	Icon House hold Products, Boragaon	1.37
	38.	Ozone Ayurvedics	5.07
	39.	Meghalaya Cement Ltd.	21.93
	40.	Jyothi Laboratories Ltd. (Maxo)	1.99
	41.	Jyothi Laboratories Ltd. Unit-II Moulding	0.01
	42.	Kamakhya Cosmetics	6.29
	43.	S.C. Johnson (All Units)	8.93
	44.	Brahma Putra Carbon Ltd.	9.20
	45.	Maithan Smelters Ltd.	4.39
	46.	Shyam Century Ferrous Ltd.	7.73
	47.	GAIL India Ltd. Shivsagar	29.31
	48.	Godrej Sara Lee Ltd. (Godrej Health Care)	1.15
	49.	Vinay Cement Group	5.14
	50.	Barak Valley Cements Ltd.	5.27
	51.	Greystone Group Meghalaya	2.71
	52.	H.M. Cements Ltd.	1.98
	53.	Surya Vinayak Industries	0.68
	54.	Satyam Ispat	2.54
	55.	Star Paper and Board Mill	0.36
	56.	Satyam Ispat (NE) Ltd.	5.69
	57.	Emami Ltd. (EPIP)	11.97

2	3	4
	58. Godrej Group (All Units)	19.26
	59. Guwahati Carbon Ltd.	5.40
	60. Herbo Foundation Pvt Ltd.	3.02
	Total	260.31
	Besides 250 individual units got refund of excise duty amounting to Rs. 214.12 crore under the North East exemption scheme, excluding 4 oil refineries	

Statement-III

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Amount of tax exemption availed and deposited in escrow account for the purpose of investment in the year 2006-2007
1.	Kothari Products Ltd. Jorhat	3.30 (including for 2007-08)
2.	Dharampal Satyapal Group, Guwahati	80.89
3.	Dharampal Satyapal Group, Agartala	52.60
4.	Dharampal Satyapal Group, Agartala	49.64
5.	Dharampal Satyapal Group, Agartala	1.36

Residential Schools

2885. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV :
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential schools opened so far in the tribal/rural areas of the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Central schemes under operation for promotion of residential schools for education of tribals in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government to State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise, NGOs-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more residential schools in the tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY) : (a) The data on the number of residential schools opened so far in the tribal/rural areas of the country is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) to (c) The Ministry provides funds for the promotion of residential schools for Scheduled Tribes students under the following schemes:—

(i) Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

(ii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal sub-plan areas, and

(iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) as part of the grants under Article 275(1) of the Indian Constitution.

This Ministry has sanctioned 100 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) under Article 275(1) in

different parts of the country till the end of the X Plan period. During the XI Plan, no additional EMRS has been sanctioned. The details of grants released to the State Governments/NGOs during the XI Five Year Plan in respect of residential schools mentioned at (i), (ii) and (iii) are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(d) and (e) Establishment of Residential Schools in the tribal areas of the country, under any of the different schemes of the Ministry are sanctioned based on complete proposals submitted by State Governments and NGOs, including Maharashtra, and subject to the utilization of previous grants.

Statement-I

List of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) funded for residential school during the last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09 under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation

(Amount in Rs.)

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), Andhra Pradesh (At Districts – Warangal, Adilabad, Nellore, Kadapa, Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda)	18-Residential School	0	0	26840363
2.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1451295	1455030	1320000
3.	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Development 6th Ward, Kota Street, Urvakonda, Dist. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	0	3073835	0
4.	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500027	Residential School	852301	1009080	1311200
5.	Rural Organisation for Social Activity, At/PO: Manthenavanipalem Dist. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1987776	519660	0
6.	Sarada Educational Society, At: Vinukonda, Dist. Guntoor, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1932228	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Society for Assistance and Vocational Education, Machilipatnam, Dist. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	0	416294	0
8.	Sunitha Mahila Mandali, Yeleswaran, East Godavari Dist., Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	2808108	1077620	0
9.	Swan Educational Society, Near Doccalamma Temple, R.P. Road, Secundrabad, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	519660	0	0
10.	Society for Integared Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163-A, Prakash Road, Dist. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	976851	0	788006
11.	Narayana Educational and Rural Development Society (Sri Mandalappu Narayana Educational Society), At-Pargi, Rangareddy Distt., Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	975771	0	2277302
	Total		11503990	7551519	32536871
Arunachal Pradesh					
1.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	2173590	2173590	3643050
2.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1408680	1644210	0
3.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Dist. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1443939	1127142	0
4.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	3457206	3457206	6349927
5.	Ramakrishna Saida Mission, PO: Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	2752569	2782494	0
6.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residenital School (P+S)	2092656	2408670	3438990
	Total		13328640	13593312	13431967

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh					
1.	Sewa Bharati (Madhya Bharat), 'Matruchhaya', Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Opp. Maida Mill, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, PIN-462011.	Residenital School	485677	519660	0
	Total		485677	519660	0
Gujarat					
1.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal. At-Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Dist. Jhalod Gujarat	Residential School	3298500	1246860	1769310
2.	Shree Adivasi Yuvak Seva Sangh, Jhalod, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat	Residential School	1039320	0	Stopped
3.	Shree Swaminarayan Education Trust, At-Molhapandha, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat	Residential School	989325	1039320	1028142
	Total		5327145	2286180	2797452
Himachal Pradesh					
1.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Manali, Dist. Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	1569096	2272050	2035080
2.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, Tabo, Dist. Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh	Residential School	1039320	2438280	0
3.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Complex, Rakkar Road, Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (project at Spiti)	Residential School	1914000	3871920	3795900
	Total		4522416	8582250	5830980
Jammu and Kashmir					
1.	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Gurjur Colony, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	2684260	2320112	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society, Vill: Gulabgarh, PO: Athouli, Dist. Doda, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	2638260	0	3352051
3.	Lamdon Social Welfare Society, Leh, Ladhak, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	0	1108364	1112934
4.	Mahabodhi International Meditation, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	0	1066705	0
	Total		5322520	4495181	4464985
Jharkhand					
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist. Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School	0	2360750	1779000
2.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(W), Rivers Meet Road, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	2-Residential School	3117960	3117960	5010960
3.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At/PO – Raniswar, Dist. Dumka, Jharkhand	2-Residential School	0	2598300	0
4.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, AT-Bariatu, Indraprastha Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Residential School	0	0	885000
	Total		3117960	8077010	7674960
Karnataka					
1.	Bharati Educational Trust, AT-Pathapally Taluk, Bagepalli, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1025460	1028720	1605187
2.	Dr. Ambedkar Education Society(R), At-Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure, Pin-577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere, Dist. Karnataka	Residential Dist.,	2077830 School	1039200	1609404
3.	Nayak Student Federation, Gokak, Belgaum, Karnataka	Residential Primary School	1011137	0	1016604
4.	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Dist. Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	970137	0	1604470

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe(R), VU1./PO: Nilgiri, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	2397832	0	0
6.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha, 4206/9, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1844593	2039669	0
7.	Sri Sant Kabir Das Education Society, Chincholi Camp, Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	0	1001320	0
8.	Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, At-Kaiwara, Chintasawami-Taluk, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Residential School	1039320	1036261	1609470
9.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist. Mysore, Karnataka	2-Residential School	2851932	2851932	4832347
10.	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills, Yalandur Taluk, Dist. Chamrajnagar, Pin-571441, Karnataka	Residential School	1039320	1039320	1661936
	Total		14257561	10036422	13939418
Kerala					
1.	Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Dist. Wayanad, Kerala	Residential School	3681099	1982475	0
	Total		3681099	1982475	0
Madhya Pradesh					
1.	Ashadeep Kalyan Samiti, 86, Vinoba Ward, Sihora, Dist. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Residenital School	1039320	519660	0
2.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (Projects at Dhar, Madhya Pradesh)	Residential School	0	1039320	0
3.	Jan Kalyan Ashram Samiti, Vill. Siddhpur, Dist. Hosangabad, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	157500	0	865123
4.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School	940950	1201496	1642778

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, Madhya Pradesh	2-Residential School	1039320	519660	519681
6.	Yuvak Kalyan Sewa Prakshihan Sansthan, Vill. Rangri (Thoka), At Angangaon. District Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Residential School (S)	192500	0	977418
	Total		3369590	3280136	4005000
Maharashtra					
1.	Deonil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	508221	0
2.	Khanderao Education Society, At-Basar, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	519660	0	1616617
3.	Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Doithan, Tal-Ashti, Distt. Beed, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	956592	0
4.	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Takli, Dist. Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	0	2439754
5.	Shri Kanaiyalal Maharaj Trust AT-Samode, Tul-Sakri, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1035448	0	2564685
6.	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Dist. Dhule. Maharashtra	Residential School	1028493	0	2606526
7.	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal. Nandgaon, Dist. Nasik, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	993888	1027458	1777770
8.	Sushma Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bhandara, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	0	0
9.	Tapi Parisar Educational and Cultural Trust, At-Newade, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	0	Stopped
10.	Sai Prasad Adivasi Seva Manda, At/PO-Washind (West), Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	Residential School	0	1431270	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	0	983745	1609470
12.	Late Yashwant Bali Ram Patil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Talai, Tal-Erandol, Dist. Jalgaon, M.S.	Residential School	0	157500	0
	Total		4364989	5064786	12614822
Manipur					
1.	Christian Grammar School (Child Development Centre), Thingkham, Tamenglong, Manipur-795141	Residential School	2299860	0	0
2.	Dr. Ambedkar School Planning and Development Society, New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	0	1676709	0
3.	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation, Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	2-Residential School	2284335	2332356	3551262
4.	Siamsinpawlpi, Churachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	6814147	4544658	0
5.	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1926000	0	2610450
6.	United Rural Development Service(URDS), HO: Heirok Heituppokpi, Dist. Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1965060	1039320	1545120
	Total		15289402	9593043	7706832
Meghalaya					
1.	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya (At - Belbari, West Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills	Residential School	0	1039320	0
	Total		0	1039320	0
Mizoram					
1.	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School	0	0	3304159

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Thuthak Nuntak Nunpuitu Team, Zungtui, Aizwal-796017, Mizoram	Residential School	0	764400	0
	Total		0	764400	3304159
Nagaland					
1.	Hekiye and Sons Society, Satakha Town, Distt. Zunheboto, Nagaland	Residential School	157500	0	0
2.	Hill View Welfare Society, Diphupar, Distt. Dimapur, Nagaland	Residential School	157500	1007820	0
	Total		315000	1007820	0
Delhi					
1.	Sewa Bharati, Jhandewalan, Delhi	Residential	467680	0	0
	Total		467680	0	0
Orissa					
1.	Adivasi Social and cultural society At/Po - Kuchinda, Dist. Sabalpur, Orissa	Residential School	792925	3102470	0
2.	Aran Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	Residential School	1176705	1039320	1620270
3.	Association for Voluntary Action, At-Dimapur, Distt. Puri, Orissa	Residential School	3394027	1152252	1825470
4.	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumurpada, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	0	2017755	0
5.	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, At-Haladibasata, Bansta, Dist. Kanduoara, Orissa	Residential School	0	2958944	1607700
6.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Orissa	2-Residential School (Primay and Secondary	2275920	12874500	11509740

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Residential School	2266883	1141920	2352822
8.	Organisation for the Rural Women and Youth Development (ORWYD), At:Harekrushnapur, Via-Nalaganja, Dist. Mayurbhanj, Orissa	Residential School	748740	0	0
9.	Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangha, Bhanjpur, PO: Baripada, Dist. Mayurbhanj, Orissa	Residential School	2216432	1282920	0
10.	Orissa Social Rural Technical Institute, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa	Residential School	2099138	1120788	0
11.	Social Weakers Awareness Development and Economic Service (SWADESHI), At: Gopalbandhu Nagar, Phulbani, Dist.Kandhamal, Orissa	Residential School	441541	1615307	1579230
12.	Vishwajeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	2032083	1039320	2020820
13.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari(W), Rivers Meet Road, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand (at Dist. – Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj)	Residential School	1039320	0	2087900
14.	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistaha, At-Mansapole, Dist. – Jajpur, Orissa	Residential School	0	2078640	2587311
	Total		18483714	31424136	27191263
Rajasthan					
1.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, The Balabnagari, Bhinder, Dist.Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	2038471	1028605	0
2.	Sharadhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpol, Kota, Rajasthan	Residential School	0	2036646	2564280
	Total		2038471	3065251	2564280
Sikkim					
1.	Human Development Foundation of Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	1078514	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	2156108	2959851	2074320
	Total		3234622	2959851	2074320
Tamil Nadu					
1.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Saidapet, Tamil Nadu	Residential School	0	2050787	0
	Total		0	2050787	0
Tripura					
1.	Bahujan Hitaya Education Trust, Bishnupur, Tripura	Residential School	157500	0	0
2.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	0	202500	0
	Total		157500	202500	0
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	Servants of Indian Society, 846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Pin -411001, Maharashtra (At-Balrampur, Lakhimpur Khiri)	Residential School	0	1039320	1039320
2.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi-55 (at Lakhimpur Kheri Dist.)	Residential School	0	3335004	0
	Total		0	4374324	1039320
Uttarakhand					
1.	Ashok Ashram, PO. Ashok Ashram, Via Dak Pathar, Dehradun, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	3007571	1734097
2.	Mahila Grameen Utthan Samiti, Diwan Niwas, Zila Parishad Bhawan, Tildukri, Dist. Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	1039320	1039320

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	599220	2192328
4.	Servants of Indian Society, Pune, Maharashtra (At: Bajpur, Dist. – Udham Singh Nagar)	Residential School	0	714430	714430
	Total		0	5360541	5680175
West Bengal					
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga), Beldanga, Dist. Murshidabadd, West Bengal	2-Residential School	0	2702232	4008768
2.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk), Via. – Bolpur, Dist. Birbhum, West Bengal	Residential School	1299150	1299150	2004384
3.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra), Vill+PO: Dokra, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	1039320	0	3900646
4.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Nadia), Vill. Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, Dist. Nadia, West Bengal	Residential School	1039320	1039320	1670320
5.	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill.Kranti, PO: Krantihat, Dist. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Residential School	4897917	1973340	3282930
6.	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	1039320	2921616	2459520
7.	Khalisageria Society for Human Resource Development, At-Khalisgari, Dist. Midnapore, West Bengal	Residential School	1039320	1024110	4196494
8.	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Dist. North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	Hostel-cum-Residential	0	2100240	1600470
	Total		10354347	13060008	23123532
	Grand Total		119622323	140370912	169980336

Statement-II

List of Organizations funded during last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09 under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribal Girls in low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh **(23 – 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, Andhra Pradesh	0	2672000	0
4.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H.No.11-10-635, Burahanpuram, Khammam, 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				
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (at Pakke Kaseng, Distt. West Kameng)	0	0	375000
	Total	0	0	375000

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh				
1.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Service, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	1585800	1606000	3913218
	Total	1585800	1606000	3913218
Gujarat				
1.	Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institute Society (GSITDREIS), Birsa Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar **[36 – Educational Complexes (at District – Vadodara, Villages– Khadakwada (PherKuwa), Kidighoghadev, Malaja (Ekalbara), Chhodwani, Mogra, Saidiwasan, Bhikhapur, Muwada, Saloz, Dharsimel, Ghutiyaamba, Pisayata), (District – Dahod, Villages – Mandor, Neemach, Ninamani-vav, Garadiya, Nani Khajuri, Fatehpura, Usarvan], [District – Valsad, Villages – Suthrapada, Korchand], [District – Panchmahal, Villages – Saliya Muvadi, Narukot, Ghoghmba, Kherwa], [District – Banskantha, Village - Sarotra], (District – Narmada, Village – Dediyapada], [Disrict – Banaskantah, Villages – Virampur, Jethy, Mahudi (Gadh), Ranpur (Amba)], [District – Sabarkantha, Village – Khedbrahma], [District – Tapi, Village – Babarghat], (District – Dang, Village – Pipalpadia], [District Headquarter – Junagadh, Village – Juna Nagawada], [District – Ahmedabad, Village – Shahpur]**	0	0	38708400
2.	Lok Niketan, At-Kakanpur, Banaskanta, Gujarat	2005733	0	1352200
3.	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist. Banaskantha, Gujarat	1124685	0	508000
	Total	3130418	0	40568600
Jharkhand				
1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (at Lumbai, Dist. W. Singhbhum)	300000	450000	0
2.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0	0	375000
	Total	300000	450000	375000

1	2	3	4	5
	Karnataka			
1.	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			
1.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, Madhya Pradesh **(2-Educational Complexes)** (at Karki, Giruaibadi, Dist. Shahdol)	2820000	0	8184086
2.	Amay Gramin Utthan Samiti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Dist. Jhabua,	0	0	212500
3.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	4193000	0	4536700
4.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Dist. Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	750000
5.	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpma Bhavan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh **(13 – Educational Complexes At Dist. Badwani, Sidhi, Dist. – Ratlam, Jhabua, Khargaon (West Nimar), Betul, Harda, Umaria, Shahdol, Dhar, Khandwa (erstwhile East Nimar), Dindori, Mandla)**	0	0	14889200
6.	M.P.Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (at Mohan Nagar, Ratlam)	527957	0	2892100
7.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (at Ghodadongri, Dist. Baitul)	0	2793000	3472830
8.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Dist. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	1090000	1080000	2548400
9.	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, Dist. Satna, Madhya Pradesh	459000	450000	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban and Rural Development, At-Arjun Nagar, Dist. Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	1814000	2520200	0
11.	Seva Bharati, At-Salaiya, Distt-Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	263872	0	0
12.	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mai Ki Bagia, Amarkantak, District Anupur PIN 484886, Madhya Pradesh	1181607	569867	2039693
13.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (at- Chitrakut, Dist. Satna)	1095000	0	0
14.	Gramin Seva Kendra, Mandlinathu, Block – Ranapur, District Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	549000	689000	0
	Total	13993436	8102067	39525509
Maharashtra				
1.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Shahapur, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	1238000	0	0
2.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	1537200	1392200	0
	Total	2775200	1392200	0
Orissa				
1.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Batagaon, PO-Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2825466	1428000	3428718
2.	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, PO-Jeypore, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	1413000	1440000	2853444
3.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT-Brahamanpad, Dist. Kandhamal, Orissa	0	0	3063000
4.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, At-Utkal Branch, PO- Satyabhamapur, Dist. Gopalbadi (Ketiguda), Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	379886	0	459963
5.	Koraput Development Foundation, At-Udalguda, PO-Jeypore, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2014470	1440000	3136700

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO- Jeypore, Vill. Sundergarh, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2814200	1423000	3076700
7.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	1456300	975000	2446200
8.	NYSADRI, At-Santhasara, PO-Santhapur, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2570743	1179000	2706110
9.	Orissa Model Tribal Education Society, Bhubneswar, Orissa **[19 – Educational Complexes at District – Rayagada, Villages – Arishakani, Parsali, Kereba], [District – Mayurbhaj, Villages – Angarpada, Chiktamatia], (District – Angul, Village – Sibida], (District – Gajapati, Villages – Tipising, Baghamari], [District – Malkangiri, Villages – Badbel, Nandiniguda, Badapada], [District – Nuapada, Village – Salepada], [District – Sundergarh, Village – Khuntagaon], [District – Deogarh, Village – Jharabahal], [District – Kalahandi, Village – Banipanga], [District – Kandhamal, Village – Dhumamaska], [District – Ganjam, Village – Lokasahi], [District – Keonjhar, Villages – Gonasika, Upper Kusimita]**	0	0	82527800
10.	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotipur, Distt. Keonjhar, Orissa	0	0	4876400
11.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	882452	430706	1336320
12.	Seva Samaj, At-Jabarguda, Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	1350000	678000	0
13.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa (at-Sarada Tondapally, Block-Koru Konda, Distt-Malkangiri)	1752536	950800	2279990
14.	Social Welfare and Rural Development (SWARD), PO-Bainsia, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	3137000	1401000	0
15.	Society for Nature Education and Health (SNEH), At-Bariguda, Block-Bissam Cuttack, Dist. Rayadda, Orissa	2472000	1484000	0
16.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Orissa	2837826	1428000	3094700
17.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, At-Markelgudam, Block-Korukanda, Dist. Malkangiri, Orissa	1204000	1243000	3064904
18.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT-Gandhi Nagar, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	1989000	424963	1015037

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (at Mayurbhanj Dist.)	900000	0	0
	Total	29998879	15925469	119365986
Rajasthan				
1.	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Swai Madhopur	2595800	0	1247257
2.	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkai, PO-Dungla, Pin-312402, Dist. Chittor, Rajasthan	0	740269	0
3.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, At-Adhinda, Dist. Udaipur,	966000	0	0
4.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, At-Hinta Bhindar, Dist. Udaipur,	2293000	2544000	0
5.	Rajasthan Balkalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalaria), Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	2813400	1634000	3645320
	Total	8668200	4918269	4892577
West Bengal				
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, At-Chanak, Dist. Murshidabad, West Bengal	5862100	3668800	0
	Total	5862100	3668800	0
	Grand Total	79130133	197500000	400000000

Statement-III

Grants-in-aid released and number of schools sanctioned during the last three years under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amt.	Schools	Amt.	Schools	Amt.	Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	112.76	11	558.00	40	886.80	25
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	156.52	Arrears	117.39	Arrears	0.00	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9..	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	250.00	2	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	400.00	Arrears	100.00	4	153.13	Arrears
12.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	624.01	Arrears	673.81	20	0.00	0
14.	Maharashtra	256.71	Arrears	300.80	31	940.07	Arrear
15.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19.	Orissa	0.00	0	0.00	0	1020.00	52
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Total	1550.00	11	2000.00	97	3000.00	77

Recovery of NPAs

2886. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the defaulting companies/ individuals against whom Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of more than Rs. 10 crores and above are pending recovery; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government to streamline loan recovery policy and to evolve innovative methods for recovery of NPAs/bad loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The existing Management Information System of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not capture data of the defaulting companies/ individuals against whom non-performing assets (NPAs) of more than Rs. 10 crore is outstanding. However, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on its website *www.cibil.com* on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above. As per information available on CIBIL website, as on 31st March, 2008, the total number of defaulters of Rs. 1 crore and above (suit-filed accounts) was 5422.

(b) Government and RBI have put in place an effective asset management and recovery mechanism for the banks 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 banks adopt various methods for recovery of their dues within the overall legal and regulatory framework.

Credit Information Company Act, 2005

2887. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some banks and Private Financial Institutions are openly flouting the provisions of Credit Information Company Act, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by the Government against these guilty banks/ financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c)

Provisions contained in Section 21 of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 require the credit institutions to provide, on request, a copy of the credit information obtained by them from the credit information companies to the applicant of a credit facility, on payment of specified charges. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) received a number of complaints, including under the Right to Information Act, 2005, that customers are unable to get their own credit report from banks.

(d) RBI has, vide its Circular dated 24.06.2009, advised all banks and Financial Institutions to ensure strict compliance with the provisions of the Act, ibid, and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. RBI has also placed this circular on its website *www.rbi.org.in.*

[Translation]

Facilities to Tribals Living in Forests

2888. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided facilities to the tribals living in forests for carrying out forest related works;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any review has been made by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Government is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining lands through two-tier set up namely Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at division level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMCs) at village level. The people including tribals participate in implementation of the programme. This is centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central funding which covers the models like Aided Natural Regeneration, Artificial Regeneration, Pasture Development Bamboo Plantation, Planting of Canes, Mixed Plantation of trees having medicinal values and regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs of medicinal values. These models/ interventions cover the activities like plantation, their maintenance, soil and moisture conservation, monitoring and evaluation, micro planning, fencing, awareness raising and entry point activities.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for afforestation and related activities has also been taken up with National Afforestation Programme of Ministry of Environment and Forests to share resources and technology to achieve the synergy in Government programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There has been concurrent and independent evaluation of the projects implemented. In addition, mid-term evaluation of the programme has been carried out by the India Council of Forest Research and Education (ICFRE) and area coverage and survival percentage by the Forest survey of India.

(e) The evaluators have indicated satisfactory progress of implementation.

[English]

Unique Transaction Number

2889. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has recently decided to make it compulsory to quote Unique Transaction Number (UTN) in the IT return form by all the tax assessees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether UTN has been issued to all Income Tax assessees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which UTN is likely to be issued to all IT assessees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to make it compulsory to quote Unique Transaction Number (UTN) in the Income-tax return forms to be filed by all the assessees to whom such number has been allocated by the Income-tax Department. However, vide Press Release dated 30th June, 2009, it has been decided to keep this requirement of quoting Unique Transaction Number in abeyance for the time being.

(b) Unique Transaction Number would be allotted against each transaction in which tax has been deducted or collected at source. It is proposed to make it compulsory to quote this Number in the Income-tax return forms so as to ensure prompt verification and granting of tax credits to the tax payers.

(c) No Sir. Since the UTN has not been communicated to the taxpayers, therefore, the requirement of quoting UTN in Income-tax return form for assessment year 2009-10 has been kept in abeyance.

(d) This system of allotting Unique Transaction Number is expected to become operational by 1st January, 2010.

Bio-Gas Plants

2890. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR :

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

(a) the target fixed and achieved so far for setting up bio-gas plants in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there has been a drastic decrease in the number of such plants in the country;

(c) if so, the reason therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to modify the present programme to increase the number of such plants; and

(e) if so, the assistance/grant/subsidy being provided or proposed to be provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) During the 11 Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to take up installation of an aggregated capacity of 20 lakh m^3 biogas plants in the country. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), 1.97 lakh numbers (about four lakh m^3) of family type biogas plants have been installed during the first two years of the 11th Plan.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Installation of biogas plants during the 11th plan is likely to be higher than that of the 10th Plan.

(d) In order to increase the installation of such plants as envisaged in the 11 Plan, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken a number of steps, such as following cluster area approach, convergence with other rural based programmes, using biogas for diverse applications in addition to cooking and focus on utilization of bio-fertilizer/organic manure.

(e) Under the National Programme central financial assistance/subsidy is being provided for installation of biogas plants, turn-key job fee, monitoring, technical and training support, publicity etc. The details of the central subsidy being provided to different category of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

Details of the Central Subsidy for Installation of Biogas Plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

Sl. No.	Category	Central Financial Assistance for different capacity of Family Size Biogas Plants (Rs.)	
		1 cubic meter	2-6 cubic meter
1.	North Eastern Region States and Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam).	11,700/-	11,700/-
2.	Plain areas of Assam.	9,000/-	9,000/-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal (excluding terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu; Sadar Kursoong and Kalimkpong sub-divisions of the Darjeeling district (WB), Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	3,500/-	4,500/-
4.	Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, desert districts, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, terai region of Uttaranchal, Western Ghats and other notified hilly areas.	2,800/-	3,500/-
5.	All Others	2,100/-	2,700/-

Potential of Renewable Energy Sources

2891. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of renewable energy potentials (Geo-thermal, Solar energy and Wind energy) in the country including Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) A potential of around 86,000 MW has been estimated for power generation through various renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country including Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

The estimated potential of Geothermal Energy is about 150 MW mainly at Puga valley in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and Tattapani in Chhattisgarh.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise details of estimated potential under grid interactive renewable power

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Bagasse Cogeneration (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8968	552	200	187
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1333	0	0
3.	Assam	0	213	5	11
4.	Bihar	0	213	200	117
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	706	0	39
6.	Goa	0	9	5	0
7.	Gujarat	10645	196	200	172
8.	Haryana	0	110	0	32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2268	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1411	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	207	0	14
12.	Karnataka	11531	643	300	219
13.	Kerala	1171	708	10	56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	400	25	119
15.	Maharashtra	4584	762	1000	438
16.	Manipur	0	109	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	0	229	0	3
18.	Mizoram	0	166	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	196	0	0
26.	Orissa	255	295	25	33
21.	Punjab	0	390	150	68
22.	Rajasthan	4858	63	10	93
23.	Sikkim	0	265	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5530	499	350	240
25.	Tripura	0	46	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	292	1000	270
27.	Uttaranchal	0	1609	0	7
28.	West Bengal	0	393	10	221
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	8	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	194
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	10	4
	Others			16000	1281*
	Total	48561	14294	19500	3831

*Industrial Waste

[Translation]

Industry Status to Tourism

2892. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to give Tourism the status of an industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) have announced packages for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal for certain identified thrust industries, including Eco-Tourism industries set up in these States. Thereafter, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has announced the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 under which capital investment subsidy is available for various Industrial and Service Sector activities including hotels, adventure, leisure sports and ropeways in the North Eastern States including Sikkim.

Outstanding Loans

2893. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans of Multi National Companies (MNCs) and Industrial Houses are pending with Banks;

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

(c) whether the process of recovery of aforesaid loans is similar to that of adopted for others;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government for recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The existing Management Information System of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not provide the information in the desired manner. However, as on last reporting Friday of the year 2008-09, total outstanding loans to the industrial sector (including small, medium and large industries) stood at Rs. 10,54,390 crore. Most of these outstanding loans are standard assets wherein the repayments are received by the banks in time, in usual course of business.

(c) and (d) The procedure for recovery of banks' dues depend upon the classification of the assets amount of the outstanding loan, security available and its realizable value, applicability of the relevant provisions of law, RBI guidelines and recovery policy of the Bank, etc.

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

[English]

Water Management System

2894. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to give top priority to water management system in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the fund allocated for this purpose during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (c) Improvement of water management systems in urban areas in the country has been accorded high priority and reforms aimed at improving service delivery systems like recovery of user charges, adoption of modern accrual based double entry system of accounting, e-governance, reuse of recycled water are being actively promoted under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission towards this end. The Ministry of Urban Development is also promoting adoption of Service Level Benchmarks for water supply, which provides for norms relating to continuity, quality, coverage, adequacy, financial sustainability, grievance redressal and inclusiveness.

Even though funds are not separately allocated for water supply, it has received highest priority under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as well as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) which provides Central Assistance for urban infrastructure projects including water supply. Under JNNURM, 141 water supply projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 18540.17 crore and under UIDSSMT, 521 water supply projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 10473 crore have been sanctioned so far.

It is expected that the implementation of relevant urban reforms and service level benchmarks in urban water supply will lead to proper management of water supply systems in the urban areas.

[Translation]

Minimum Wages to Anganwadi Workers

2895. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether the honorarium being paid to Anganwadi Workers and helpers is less than the minimum wages fixed by the Union Government and the State Governments;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regards;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to increase the additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers handling the extra charge of another Anganwadi Centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has appointed any commission/committee to look into the welfare measures of Anganwadi workers and helpers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services envisages the Anganwadi workers (A W Ws) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "Honorary Workers" selected from the Local Community. However, in order to give recognition to their voluntary efforts, they are paid a monthly honorarium, as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, the honorarium being paid to Anganwadi Workers of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), out of grant-in-aid released by the Government of India ranges from Rs. 1438/- to Rs. 1563/- per month, depending upon their qualification and experience, whereas Anganwadi Helpers of Anganwadi Centres and Anganwadi Workers engaged in Mini Anganwadi Centres are paid an honorarium of Rs. 750/- per month. Besides this, additional Honorarium is also being paid by many State Governments, for the work other than ICDS, out of their own resources.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) A Review Committee was constituted by the Government in 2006, under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development to examine the current levels of Honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers and other related issues. The Report submitted by the Committee was accepted by the Government and honorarium of Anganwadi workers, Anganwadi Helpers and Anganwadi Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres was enhanced w.e.f. 1.4.2008.

[English]

Change in IT Act

2896. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether preparation of a revised and simplified Income Tax Law has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the new Income Tax Law;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and present status therefor;

(d) whether an attempt has been made in the exercise to encourage inflow of more investment into the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The preparation of a simplified new Income tax Law is in progress. The new Direct Tax Code will be released along with a discussion paper by 20th August, 2009.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) The specific details in this regard would be made available once the Direct Tax Code is released for public discussion.

Proposal for Rural Drinking Water

2897. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any proposal entitled Sustainable Community-managed Drinking Water Infrastructure for Rural Areas of Backward Tribal Districts of PATAN, BANSKANTHA and Dahod in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance have received a proposal namely 'Gujarat Municipal Water Supply Project' from Government of Gujarat for World Bank assistance. The project proposes to provide a complete and efficient water supply system for 54 municipalities of Gujarat. The list of 54 municipalities of the proposal contains 2 municipalities namely Palanpur and Deesa from the BANSKANTHA districts and one municipality namely Sidhpur from PATAN District.

The State Government was asked to send the proposal with the approvals of Ministry of Urban Development, Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure (from debt sustainability angle). Approvals of Ministry of Urban Development and Planning Commission have been received. The approval from Department of Expenditure (from debt sustainability angle) for the proposal is yet to be received from the State Government of Gujarat.

Drinking Water Projects

2898. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether private companies are being engaged or proposed to be engaged in executing drinking water projects in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a proposal is also being considered by the Government to get drinking water from the sources of the rivers instead of getting it from the banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the rivers identified in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) : (a) and (b) As the Center does not implement any project directly, the question of engaging or proposing to engage private companies does not arise. However, while implementing projects for drinking water supply, the States may engage private companies for executing various components such as drilling of bores, installation of handpumps, laying of pipelines, treatment plants, pumping stations, etc.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Rural Development Schemes

2899. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have sought additional assistance under various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes while they have failed to draw their share of funds allocated to them under these schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of additional assistance provided to various States, during the last one year and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Power Generation from Sugarcane Waste

2900. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) the details of power generated from sugarcane waste in the country at present;

(b) whether the power generated from sugarcane waste is cheaper than hydro and thermal power;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to direct the State Governments to set up projects in every sugar mill for power generation from the sugarcane waste; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) A total surplus power generation capacity of 1134 MW based on sugarcane bagasse co-generation has been set up in the country as on 30.6.2009 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The cost of power generation from sugarcane bagasse is in the range of Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 3.00/unit depending upon technical, financial and operating parameters and is generally comparable with costs for new conventional power projects depending upon the location, size and choice of fuel.

(c) and (d) Section 86 (1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 has brought legal and regulatory framework applicable to renewable sector in the country. It provides for the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to promote Cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy within their area of jurisdiction. The Ministry is implementing a programme for promotion of optimum surplus power from sugarcane bagasse cogeneration in the sugar mills. The programme provides for Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy for different sizes and types of cogeneration projects and for different categories of end users. 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, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) 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 development of cogeneration projects, capacity building, awareness creation, training of sugar mill engineers etc. The Government of India is constantly encouraging the States to have cogeneration in sugar mills.

Legislation for Real Estate

2901. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce a legislation for regulating the real estate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main features of the proposed legislation; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced and come into force?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter and enact enabling regulatory measures to facilitate the same. However, the National Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Municipal Administration on 'Affordable Housing' for All held on 20.01.2009, inter alia resolved that the Central Government may prepare a model 'Real Estate Regulation Bill', which includes the issue of land valuation systems and mechanisms for use by State Governments to bring in adequate controls on urban development.

The proposed legislation is presently at the stage of consultations with various stakeholders.

Rent Control Act

2902. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the various State Governments including the Government of Uttar Pradesh to amend the existing Rent Control Act and to adopt the Model Rent Control Act under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and its present status;

(c) whether the Union Government would continue to release the funds to these State Governments including the Government of Uttar Pradesh under JNNURM in the absence of Model Rent Control Act;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of States enacted the new Model

Rent Control Act and the steps taken by the Government for enactment of new Model Rent Control Act in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (e) The Union Government had prepared Model Rent Control Legislation and the same was forwarded to the State Governments including State of Uttar Pradesh in 1992 for amending their existing Rent Control Laws or enacting new Rent Acts on the lines of the Model Legislation, rent control being a State subject.

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to avail the Additional Central Assistance (ACA), the States and Union Territories are required to implement certain urban sector reforms, including the reforms in Rent Control within the committed timeline as per the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed with the Union Government. State-wise details is given the enclosed Statement-I.

The second and subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for projects are released only upon receipt of proper utilization certificate from State Governments. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) before releasing the second and subsequent installments of ACA satisfies itself as regards the physical and financial progress of the projects under implementation and steps taken for achievement of reform milestones as agreed upon by the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Ministry of Urban Development has been emphasizing to all States to implement all reforms as per committed timelines under JNNURM. So far 7 States have implemented the reforms on Rent Control. 24 States, including Uttar Pradesh are to implement this reform as per their commitments. Uttar Pradesh has committed to implement the Rent Control reforms by 2009-10. A statement showing the State-wise status of implementation of reforms in Rent Control is given the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State Name	Commitment as per Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for Reform in Rent Control Act	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2007-08	Not achieved.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	–
3.	Assam	2009-10	–
4.	Bihar	2007-08	Not achieved.
5.	Chandigarh	Not Committed.	–
6.	Chhattisgarh	2007-08	Not achieved.
7.	Delhi	Not committed.	–
8.	Goa	2009-10	–
9.	Gujarat	2009-10	–
10.	Haryana	2009-10	–
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	–
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2008-09	Not achieved.
13.	Jharkhand	2009-10	–
14.	Karnataka	–	Achieved
15.	Kerala	2011-12	–
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2007-08	Not achieved.
17.	Maharashtra	Not Committed.	–

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	2009-10	–
19.	Manipur	–	Achieved
20.	Mizoram	–	Achieved
21.	Nagaland	–	Achieved
22.	Orissa	–	Achieved
23.	Puducherry	2008-09	Not achieved.
24.	Punjab	2007-08	Not achieved.
25.	Rajasthan	–	Achieved
26.	Sikkim	2010-11	–
27.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Not achieved.
28.	Tripura	2008-09	Not achieved.
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	–
30.	Uttarakhand	2009-10	–
31.	West Bengal	–	Achieved

Urban Sanitation Programme

2903. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored urban sanitation programme for construction of latrine/toilets is being undertaken in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Delhi and West Bengal;

(c) the details of per-unit cost prescribed in the scheme alongwith the Central share to be made available to the States; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to raise the prescribed per-unit cost limit and also to raise the Central share?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Yes Madam, the revised guidelines of Centrally sponsored "Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme" (ILCS) are being implemented by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The upper ceiling cost of Rs. 10,000/- is provided for the complete unit of a twin pit pour flush individual latrine with superstructure (excluding States falling in difficult/hilly areas). For the States falling in the category of difficult and hilly areas, 25% extra cost is provided for each twin pit pour flush latrine. The Central Subsidy made available to the States is 75%. The detail of number of units sanctioned State/UT-wise under the revised guidelines of ILCS during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 31.05.2009) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The guidelines have been recently revised. There is no proposal to further raise the prescribed per unit cost limit or to raise the Central share.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of units approved for conversion	No. of units approved for New Construction	Total units approved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1222	8586	9808
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	843	273	1116

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	0	7117	7117
4.	Maharashtra	0	4452	4452
5.	Nagaland	0	3404	3404
6.	Uttar Pradesh	238253	0	238253
7.	Uttarakhand	1613	0	1613
8.	West Bengal	0	6798	6798
9.	Kerala	0	1675	1675
	Total	241931	32305	274236

[Translation]

Payment of Sixth CPC Arrear

2904. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of payment made by the Central Government to its employees as arrears following the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission Report;

(b) the time by which the balance amount will be paid to the employees;

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment of the balance arrear;

(d) whether the Government proposes to pay interest on the balance arrear; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Forty per cent of the arrears have been paid by the Government during the year 2008-09 to its employees following the implementation of Sixth Pay Commission Report. Government has decided to pay the remaining 60% of the arrears during 2009-10.

(c) There is no delay in the payment of balance sixty per cent arrears.

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

[English]

State Adoption Resource Agencies

2905. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set-up State Adoption Resource Agencies for promoting and regulating the adoption of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to install tracking system to monitor parents with the aim of minimising chances of child abuse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides for setting up State Adoption Resource Agencies in every State/UT as a unit under the State Child Protection Society to coordinate, monitor and develop the work of adoption and render secretarial assistance to the State Adoption Advisory Committee.

(c) There is no such proposal.

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

[Translation]

Administrative Expenses under NREGS

2906. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: ,

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests/suggestions from various quarters to increase the administrative expenses under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry received requests from some States for enhancement of administrative expenses under NREGS. Accordingly, the administrative expenses under NREGA were enhanced from 2% to 4% of the cost of the scheme from 1.4.2007 and have further been enhanced to 6% with effect from 1.4.2009.

[English]

Criteria for CGHS

2907. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE :
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :
SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed by the Registrar of Cooperative Group Housing Society, Delhi for setting up and run a cooperative group housing society;

(b) whether the above criteria are being followed by the Registrar of Cooperative Group Housing Society, Delhi;

(c) whether any complaint have been received by the Government against the Registrar of Cooperative Group Housing Society, Delhi for unilaterally amending and rejecting the bye-laws of any Cooperative Group Housing Society;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Delhi has intimated that a Cooperative Group Housing Society may be registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies (DCS) Act, 2003 as per procedure laid down under Rule 5 of the Delhi Cooperative Rules, 2007. As per Schedule VI of DCS Rules, 2007, a Cooperative Group Housing Society should fulfil the viability norms i.e. (i) there should be minimum sixty members (ii) NOC shall also be required from land allotting agency before registration. Further, a Cooperative Group Housing Society functions under the provisions of DCS Act, 2003 and the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 2007, and their bye-laws.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected.

Profit of NTPC

2908. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the profit or loss earned/incurred by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) during the last three years;

(b) whether the profit of the NTPC has been reduced over the last three years and is now incurring losses;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the profits of the NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The profit

earned by the NTPC Ltd. For the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Profit after Tax (Rs. Crore)
2006-07	6865
2007-08	7415
2008-09	8201

(b) to (d) As can be seen from the above, the profit after tax of the NTPC Ltd. has been Increasing over the years.

Installation of Air-conditioners

2909. SHRI PURNMASI RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering to formulate any policy for installation of air-conditioners in Government quarters in the country on nominal charge basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which final decision is to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to look into the matter regarding present sanctioned electricity load/increase the electricity load;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith its main recommendations; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Simhadri Power Project

2910. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Simhadri Stage-II power project;

(b) the amount spent on it so far; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The present status of Simhadri Stage-II (2 x 500 MW) power project Is as under:—

Unit 3 (500 MW) : Construction and erection of various packages are going on. Boiler drum lifting achieved in November, 2008 (Schedule : December, 2008) and pressure parts erection is going on. The works of balance of plant packages are progressing as per schedule.

Unit 4 (500 MW) : Construction and erection of major packages are going on. Boiler drum lifting achieved in March, 2009 (Schedule June, 2009) and pressure parts erection is going on. The works of balance of plant packages are going on as per schedule.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1716.63 crore has been spent upto 30.06.2009 for Simhadri Stage-II power project.

(c) Both the Unit-3 and Unit-4 are likely to be commissioned before their scheduled commissioning dates, i.e., November, 2010 and May, 2011 respectively.

Rehabilitation of Tribal Groups

2911. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether members of primitive tribal groups are displaced/being displaced temporarily or permanently due

to various power projects currently being implemented by the Government in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such tribes displaced, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any action plan for rehabilitation and resettlement of such tribes;

(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) No Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) has been displaced/being displaced in the country due to various power projects, currently being implemented by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has formulated a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007(NRRP-2007). The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at a liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007.

(e) Does not arise.

SS Tarapore Committee

2912. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of SS Tarapore Committee on fuller capital account convertibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Committee on Fuller Capital Account Convertibility was set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in March, 2006. It submitted its report to RBI on July 31, 2006. The Committee recommended certain specific set of measures relating to Foreign exchange management policy. These measures were grouped into following items and were to be implemented in 3 phases: Phase-1 (2006-07), Phase-2 (2007-09) and Phase-3 (2009-11).

I. CORPORATES/BUSINESSES

A. Corporates/Businesses – Residents

1. Financial capital transfers abroad including for opening current/cheque-able accounts.
2. External Commercial Borrowings (ECB).
3. Trade credit.
4. Joint ventures/wholly owned subsidiaries abroad.
5. Establishment of offices abroad.
6. Direct investment abroad by partnership firms.
7. Investment in agriculture overseas by resident corporates and registered partnership firms other than through JV/WOS abroad.
8. Direct investment overseas by proprietorship/ unregistered partnership concerns.
9. Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) accounts for exporters and exchange earners.
10. Project Exports.

B. Corporates – Non-Residents

1. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
2. Portfolio Investment in India through stock exchanges in shares/debentures.
3. Disinvestment.
4. Multilateral institutions permitted to raise resources in India.

II. BANKS

A. Banks – Residents

1. Loans and borrowings from overseas banks and correspondents including overdrafts in Nostro account.
2. Investments in overseas markets.

III. NON BANKS – FINANCIAL

A. Residents

1. SEBI registered Indian investors (including Mutual Funds) investments overseas.

B. Non Residents

1. FIIs

(a) Portfolio Investment.

(b) Primary market investment/private placement.

(c) Disinvestment.

(d) Investments in debt instruments

IV. INDIVIDUALS

A Individuals – Residents

1. Financial capital transfers including for opening Current/chequeable accounts.
2. RFC Account
3. RFC (D) Account

B. Individuals: Non Residents

1. Capital transfers from non repatriable assets held in India (including NRO and NRNR RD accounts)
2. Remittance of assets
3. Deposit Schemes for Non-Resident Indians (NRI)
4. Portfolio Investment in India through stock exchange

The RBI has informed that the implementation of Phase-1 and Phase-2 measures is almost over and Phase-3 measures are in the process of implementation.

[Translation]

Juvenile Homes

2913. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of juvenile homes in the country including Delhi alongwith the number of children therein, State-wise;

(b) whether the children in these homes have been provided security as per the Juvenile Justice Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The number of juvenile homes in the country, State-wise, as per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is given in the enclosed statement. The juvenile homes are set up and maintained by the State Government/UT Administra-

tions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, for juveniles in conflict with law. The Ministry Provides grants to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up and running of some of their homes, including children's homes, shelter homes, observation homes and special homes. State-wise details of beneficiaries assisted under the scheme are available at Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in. The Ministry does not maintain data regarding children in specific types of homes.

(b) and (c) The State Government/UT Administrations are required to run these homes as per provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act. State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of juvenile homes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	11
6.	Chhattisgarh	2
7.	Chandigarh	1
8.	Daman and Diu	Nil
9.	Delhi	4
10.	Dadra, Nagar and Haveli	Nil
11.	Goa	4
12.	Gujarat	36
13.	Haryana	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1
15.	Jharkhand	9
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not available
17.	Karnataka	10
18.	Kerala	13
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21
21.	Maharashtra	60
22.	Manipur	2
23.	Mizoram	4
24.	Meghalaya	2
25.	Nagaland	2
26.	Orissa	15
27.	Pondicherry	2
28.	Punjab	4
29.	Rajasthan	6
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	10
32.	Tripura	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22
34.	Uttarakhand	7
35.	West Bengal	11

[English]

Funding from Foreign Agencies

2914. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received funds from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to support various welfare schemes for women and children during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the funds utilized so far by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Social Security for Women and Children

2915. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has initiated schemes to provide social security to women and children across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not initiated any scheme to provide social security to women and children across the country. However, there are schemes for rescue, relief, rehabilitation and economic empowerment, etc. for women and children, the details of which are available at our website-*www.wcd.nic.in.*

Clean Coal Technology

2916. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring clean coal technology in thermal power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Clean Coal Technologies such as Supercritical technology (aimed at enhancing the efficiency of coal fired thermal power generation), Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion (CFBC) technology and Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology (having the potential of achieving higher efficiency) have been considered by the Government of India for adoption In thermal power stations.

Home Loan

2917. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to give home loan for 5 lakhs and above at lower interest rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of home loans for 5 lakhs and above sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether private sector banks are also providing home loan at lower interest rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) As

part of an incentive package announced by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for the housing sector, the public sector banks (PSBs) are providing new housing loans between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs at a rate of interest which is not to exceed 9.25% per annum for the first five years. As a further incentive, no processing charges, no pre-payment charges/penalty is to be charged and a free insurance cover is to be provided to the borrower for the entire amount of the outstanding loan.

(c) Data on home loans in the manner desired is not being maintained.

(d) and (e) Several private sector banks have reduced their Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) in recent months and correspondingly the interest rates on existing loans including Home Loans on floating rates linked to BPLR have come down.

Incentives for Food Processing Sector

2918. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to extend tax holiday for setting up of food processing units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fresh incentives proposed to be given by the Government to encourage setting up of food processing units; and

(d) the other measures contemplated by the Government to promote food processing industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Under sub-section (11A) of section 80-IB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 a deduction from profits upto specified amounts is allowed in the case of an undertaking deriving profit from the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables or from the integrated business of handling, storage and transportation of foodgrains subject to specified conditions, if such undertaking begins to operate such business on or after the 1st day of April, 2001.

Further, full exemption from Central Excise duty is available to many types of processed foods such as processed fruit and vegetables, sauces, ketchups soups and broths etc. In addition to this, the following steps have also been taken in relation to food processing sector in budget 2008-09:—

i. Excise duty was fully exempted on:

   (a) Packages tender coconut water

   (b) Paws, mudi (puffed rice) and the like

   (c) Milk containing edible nuts

   (d) Tea/coffee pre-mixes

ii. Excise duty was reduced from 16 percent to 8 percent on:

   (a) Muesli, corn flakes and similar breakfast cereals

   (b) Sharbats

   (c) Packaging material, viz, open top sanitary (OTS) cans, aseptic packaging paper, aseptic bags

The Excise duty on above items was further reduced from 8 percent to 4 percent by notification no. 58/2008 dated 07.12.2008.

(c) The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2009 proposes to also extend investment-linked tax incentive by way of insertion of a new section 35 AD in the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the business of setting up and operating cold chain facilities for specified products and to the business of

setting up and operating warehousing facilities for storage of agricultural produce. As per the proposed new section hundred per cent deduction would be allowed in respect of the whole of any expenditure of capital nature (other than expenditure on land or goodwill or financial instruments) incurred, wholly and exclusively, for the purposes of the specified business during the previous year in which such expenditure is incurred subject to specified conditions. This will also give an indirect boost to the setting up of food processing units.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has taken various initiatives to strengthen the food processing infrastructure. MFPI has approved a scheme for Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Added Centres and Modernization of Abattoirs. The Infrastructure scheme envisages a well-defined Agri/horticultural-processing zone containing State of the art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well established supply chain.

Other strategic initiatives during 11th Plan include a scheme for Cold Chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure with an objective to provide integrated and complete cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from the farm gate to the consumer.

The Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries is aimed at creation of new processing capacity and upgradation of existing processing capabilities, modernization of Food Processing Sector to include Milk, Fruit and Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, cereal, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse etc.

Similarly Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities, is aimed at motivating the food processing industries for adoption of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP, GHP, and preparing them to face global competition in post WTO Regime.

The Scheme for Human Resource Development focuses on developing technologists, managers, Entrepreneurs and manpower for quality management in Food Processing.

The Scheme for Strengthening of Institutions is aimed at strengthening of existing institutes like Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology and establishing National Institute of Food Technology and Entrepreneurship Management (NIFTEM). Besides above-mentioned institutions, two Boards have been set up under the Ministry i.e. Indian Grape Processing Board and National Meat and Poultry Processing Board under the scheme.

Release of Central Share to States

2919. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether central share is not released to some of the districts in various States including Orissa and Rajasthan in respect of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

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

(c) whether requests from the State Governments have been received for release of Central share; and

(d) the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based scheme and the funds provided for Rural Houses are allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with the predetermined criteria in the beginning of the year. Under

Indira Awaas Yojana, financial assistance is released in two instalments. The first instalment amounting to 50% of the total allocation for a particular district is released in the beginning of the financial year to all those districts which had lifted the second instalment during the previous year without any condition. Where 2nd instalment is not availed or is released with certain conditions, 1st instalment of funds in the following year is subject to submitting the proposal or fulfilling the conditions, as the case may be. Five districts of Rajasthan and two districts of Orissa are yet to avail first instalment of funds during the current year 2009-10. A Statement-I showing the State-wise names of districts whom first instalment has not been released so far during the current year, including Rajasthan and Orissa, together with reasons therefor, is enclosed.

NREGA is demand based and the Central Government releases funds to the districts based on labour demand. The States are required to submit district-wise Labour Budget proposed by District Programme Coordinator based on actual assessment at the field level in accordance with Chapter IV, Para-14, Sub para of the NREGA Act and Para 8.4 of the Operational Guidelines of NREGA. The requirement of the first six months of the Financial Year on acceptance of Labour Budget is released in the month of April of the Financial year. The release of second tranche is based on actual performance in the field based on certain prescribed parameters, including submission of Utilisation Certificate and audit report for the funds released during the previous year. State-wise list of districts, including the districts of Rajasthan and Orissa, which have not been released funds under NREGA during 2009-10, together with reasons therefor, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Central Government is in constant touch with the concerned State Government authorities to expedite the documents/clarifications pending at their end.

Statement-I

Districts whom funds have not been released during the current year 2009-10 and the reasons therefor

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts	Reasons
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) Dibang Valley	2nd instalment was also not availed last year. Revised proposal for IAY Normal and 5% IAY separately was called for which is still awaited.
		(ii) Upper Siang	Block-wise Expenditure Statement (BES) not furnished and funds released during 2007-08 from out of Savings were not included in the Utilization Certificate (UC) and Audit Report (AR). Documents since received and the release of funds is now under consideration.
2.	Assam	Karimganj	Conditions imposed while releasing 2nd installment for removing the discrepancies in figures in the UC and AR. For 2007-08 not fulfilled.

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	(i) Gaya	UC for the funds released under 5% IAY to be submitted
		(ii) Gopalganj	The difference of Opening Balance (OB) in the UC to be reconciled.
		(iii) East Champaran	Conditions imposed while releasing 2nd installment for removing the discrepancies in figures in the UC and AR. For 2007-08 not fulfilled.
4.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Utilization is less than 60% of the total available funds.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	(i) Kinnaur	Funds are released in one lump sum instalment. There are certain discrepancies in the proposal submitted
		(ii) Lahaqul Spiti	-do-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Kisthwar	2nd instalment was also not availed last year. UC and AR for 2007-08 was called for which is still awaited.
		(ii) Ramban	-do-
		(iii) Kupwara	Discrepancies indicated while releasing 2nd instalment have since been removed. Release of funds is now under consideration.
		(iv) Leh	Funds are released in one lump sum instalment. There are certain discrepancies in the proposal submitted.
		(v) Kargil	Funds are released in one lump sum instalment. There are certain discrepancies in the proposal submitted
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Khargaon	Conditions imposed while releasing 2nd installment for removing the discrepancies in figures in the UC and AR For 2007-08 not fulfilled.
8.	Manipur	(i) Bishnupur	2nd instalment was also not availed. Discrepancies pointed out in the proposal are yet to be removed.
		(ii) Thoubal	-do-
		(iii) Ukhrul	-do-
		(iv) Imphal West	-do-

1	2	3	4
9.	Meghalaya	(i) Re bhoi	Conditions imposed while releasing 2nd installment for removing the discrepancies in figures in the UC and AR. For 2007-08 not fulfilled.
		(ii) South Garo Hills	2nd instalment was also not availed. Discrepancies pointed out in the proposal are yet to be removed.
		(iii) West Khasi Hills	-do-
10.	Orissa	(i) Jagatsinghpur	2nd instalment was also not received last year. Proposal has not yet been received
		(ii) Balasore	Funds not availed last year also. Audit Report for the year 2007-08 is required.
11.	Punjab	Jalandhar	2nd instalment was also not received last year. Proposal has not yet been received.
12.	Rajasthan	(i) Pali	Conditions imposed while releasing 2nd installment for removing the discrepancies in figures in the UC and AR. For 2007-08 not fulfilled.
		(ii) Jhalawar	Discrepancies indicated while releasing 2nd instalment have since been removed. Release of funds is now under consideration.
		(iii) Dungerpur	Conditions imposed while releasing 2nd installment for removing the discrepancies in figures in the UC and AR. For 2007-08 not fulfilled.
		(iv) Sirohi	Discrepancies indicated while releasing 2nd instalment have since been removed. Release of funds is now under consideration.
		(v) Jhunjhunu	IAY Waitlist exhausted Funds not required.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Discrepancies indicated while releasing 2nd instalment have since been removed Release of funds is now under consideration.
14.	West Bengal	(i) Medinipur East	2nd instalment also not availed last year. UC&AR for 2007-08 has been called for.

1	2	3	4
		(ii) South 24 Pargana	2nd instalment also not availed last year. Discrepancies in UC&AR for 2007-08 are to be rectified.
		(iii) Darjeeling	Not availing funds for the last couple of years Proposal not received this year also.
15.	Uttaranchal	Nainital	2nd instalment also not availed last year. Expenditure less than 60% of total available funds.
16.	Andaman and Nicobar	(i) Andaman	Funds are released in one lump sum instalment Proposals not yet received.
		(ii) Nicobar	
		(iii) North and Middle Andaman	
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Funds during 2008-09 not released	2nd instalment also not availed last year. Expenditure less than 60% of total available funds.
18.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	Not availing funds since 2002-03. Expenditure less than 60% of the total available funds.
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Funds are released in one lump sum instalment Proposals not yet received.
20.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Funds were not availed last year also. The proposal has now been received and the release is under consideration.

Statement-II

State-wise list of Districts which have not been released funds during the year 2009-10

Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Dang	***Excess OB**
2.	Valsad	***Excess OB** UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
3.	Anand	**Accounts not settled.
4.	Gandhinagar	***Excess OB** **Accounts not settled.
5.	Jamnagar	***Excess OB**

1	2	3
		**Accounts not settled.
6.	Surendernagar	***Excess OB**

* Excess OB

The district has excess funds due to excess Opening Balance (OB) as on 1.4.2009

**Accounts not settled

The accounts upto the year 2007 not settled.

Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Jalandhar	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
2.	Patiala	UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
3.	Sangrur	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
4.	SAS Nagar	"**Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
5.	Ludhiana	***Excess OB**
		UC and audit report for 2007-08 required.
6.	Barnala	UC and AR for 2007-08
7.	Kapurthala	*Excess OB
		UC for 2007-08 for SGRY and NREGA.
8.	Ferozepur	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
9.	Muktsar	UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
10.	Roopnagar	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
11.	Taran Taran	***Excess OB**

***Excess OB**

The district has excess funds due to excess Opening Balance as on 1.4.2009

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Rangareaddy	***Excess OB**
2.	Krishna	UC and AR for 2007-08 required,
3.	Visakhapatnam	
4.	W. Godavari	

*Excess OB

The district has excess funds due to excess Opening Balance as on 1.4.2009

Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Davanagere	***Excess OB**

1	2	3
2.	Raichur	***Excess OB**
3.	Hasan	***Excess OB**
4.	Mandya	***Excess OB**
5.	Chamrajnagar	***Excess OB**
6.	Tumkur	***Excess OB**
7.	Haveri	***Excess OB**
8.	Bangalore (Urban)	***Excess OB**
9.	Dakshin Kannada	***Excess OB**
10.	Kolar	**Accounts not settled.
11.	Uttar Kannada	***Excess OB**
12.	Dharwad	***Excess OB**
13.	Udupi	***Excess OB**
14.	Bangalore (Rural)	***Excess OB**
15.	Chikabalapura	**Accounts not settled.
16.	Ramanagara	***Excess OB**

*Excess OB

The district has excess funds due to excess Opening Balance as on 1.4.2009.

** Accounts not settled.

The accounts upto the year 2007 not settled.

Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
2.	Amravati	UC and Audit Report for SGRY 2006-07 required.
3.	Bhandara	***Excess OB**
4.	Chandarpur	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
5.	Yavatmal	**Accounts not settled.
6.	Akola	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
7.	Buldhana	**Accounts not settled.
8.	Osmanabad	UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
9.	Wardha	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
10.	Washim	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
11.	Beed	**Accounts not settled.
12.	Jalgaon	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
13.	Jalna	**Accounts not settled.
14	Kolhapur	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
15	Nagpur	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
16	Nasik	***Excess OB**
		UC and AR for 2007-08 required.

1	2	3
17	Parbhani	*Excess OB **Accounts not settled.
18	Pune	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
19	Raigad	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
20	Ratnagiri	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
21	Sangli	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
22	Satara	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
23	Sindhudurg	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.
24	Sholapur	*Excess OB UC and AR for 2007-08 required.

*Excess OB

The district has excess funds due to excess Opening Balance as on 1.4.2009.

**Accounts not settled.

The accounts upto the year 2007 not settled.

Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Farrukhabad	Comments on Auditor observations on para 5-10 of AR of 2007-08.
2.	Shrawasti	Audit Report of 2007-08 of SGRY.
3.	Bulandsahar	The UC and AR for the amount Rs. 68.50 lakhs released under NREGA during, 2007-08. CB in UC and AR is Rs. 149.02 lakhs while in UC 2008-09, the OB shown Rs. 88.69 lakhs
4.	Goutam B. Nagar	Proposal with UC and AR for 2007 08 and UC 2008-09. UC and AR for the year 2007-08 for NREGA.
5.	Meerut	UC and AR for 2007-08 of SGRY.
6.	Kanshiram Nagar	Amount received from Etah district during 2008-09 and expenditure during the year has not been reported.

C.B. implies Closing Balance.

Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Nilgiri	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
2.	Kanya Kumari	UC and AR for the year 2007-08 of NREGA do not tally. Details of Block-wise expenditure for the year 2007-08 of SGRY. UC of NREGA for the year 2008-09.
3.	Dindigul	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.

1	2	3
4.	Sivagangai	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
5.	Thanjavur	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
6.	Karur	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
7.	Vellore	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
8.	Salam	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
9.	Nammakkal	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
10,	Dharmapuri	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
11.	Erode	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
12.	Coimbatore	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.

West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Malda	Details of Block-wise expenditure for the year 2006-07 authenticated by the auditor and UC and AR for the year 2007-08 and UC 2008-09 with proposal.
2.	North Dinajpur	OB and CB of UC and AR for the year 2006-07 do not tally. UC and AR for the year 2007-08 and UC 2008-09 with proposal.
3.	South Dinajpur	Proposal with UC and AR for 2007-08 and UC 2008-09.
4.	24 South Parganas	Revised UC for the year 2006-07 as per audit report and Proposal with UC and AR for 2007-08 and UC 2008-09.
5.	Nadia	An amount Rs. 337.60 lakhs released to Nadia district in the month of March 2007 has not been reflected in UC/AR. The CB of UC and AR for the year 2006-07 do not tally. There is a difference of Rs. 0.68 lakhs in CB of UC and AR. In the AR for the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 297.98 lakhs has been reflected as CB as on 31.3.2007, while in the UC of NREGA for the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 516.13 lakhs has been reflected as OB of the previous year.
6.	Silliguri	Details of Block-wise expenditure for the year 2006-07 authenticated by the auditor and AR of SGRY for the year 2007-08.
7.	Howarh	The AR for the amount Rs 68.50 lakhs released under NREGA

1	2	3
		during 2007-08. Fresh AR for 2007-08 after segregated Rs. 10 crore from SGRY account.

Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Gurgaon	Proposal with UC and AR for 2007-08 and UC 2008-09. UC and AR for the year 2007-08 for NREGA.
2.	Faridabad	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
3.	Mohinder Garh	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
4.	Rewari	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.
5.	Sonipat	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.

Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1	Rewa	(1) An amount Rs. 414.99 lakhs received from Centre and State during 2007-08 as intimated vide letter dated 20.03.2009 while in UC and AR this amount shown Rs. 302.09 lakhs.
		(2) Difference in funds transferred to NREGA as shown in AR of SGRY (Rs. 350.06 lakhs) for the year 2007-08 and fund received in NREGA (Rs. 424.37 lakhs) as shown in UC and AR of 2007-08. In addition to Rs. 350.06 lakhs transferred to NREGA, Rs. 43.66 lakhs shown balance as on 31.03.2008 in AR of SGRY, as the total balance of SGRY as on 31.03.2008 was Rs. 393.73 lakhs as per UC of 2007-08.
2.	Bhind	UC for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 of NREGA. Block-wise details of expenditure for the year 2007-08 of SGRY.
3.	Ujjain	Fair copy of Audit Report of SGRY for the year 2007-08 and UC of 2008-09 of NREGA.
4.	Datia	Fair copy of AR of SGRY for the year 2006-07 and UC of NREGA of 2008-09. The Block-wise details of expenditure for the year 2007-08 of SGRY and NREGA.
5.	Hoshangabad	1. CB of UC and AR do not tally. Clarification in respect of high cost of person day is not satisfactory.
6.	Betul	The amount received by the implementing agencies do not tally with the amount disbursed by the DRDA to the Implementing agencies.
7.	Shadol	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.

1	2	3
8.	Burahanpur	The district has sufficient funds due to excess opening balance as on 1.4.2009.

Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Upper Subansiri	State has submitted the Labour Budget of the districts recently which is under Consideration.
2.	Changlang	
3.	Lohit	
4.	Tawang	
5.	W. Kameng	
6.	E. Kameng	
7.	Papum-Pare	
8.	L. Subansiri	
9.	W. Siang	
10.	E. Siang	
11.	U. Siang	
12.	Tirap	State has submitted the Labour Budget of the districts recently which is under Consideration.
13.	U.D. Valley	
14.	L.D. Valley	
15.	Kurung-Kumey	
16.	Anjaw	

Assam

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	North Cachar Hills	The required clarification has not received till date.
2.	Marigaon	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
3.	Darrang	(i) District not furnished UC/AR of 06-07 of SGRY (ii) UC & AR does not tally for the year 07-08 under NREGA.
4.	Barpeta	Under consideration.
5.	Golaghat	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
6.	Nagaon	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
7.	Sonitpur	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Madhubani	Under Consideration.

1	2	3
2.	Nawadah	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
3.	Samastipur	Under Consideration.
4.	Sheohar	Under Consideration.
5.	Munger	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
6.	Purnea	District has not furnished the due UC for the year 07-08 under NREGA and District has also not furnished the complete AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
7.	Darbhanga	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
8.	Rohtas	Under Consideration.
9.	Kishanganj	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
10.	Sheikhpura	District has not furnished the complete AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
11.	Sitamarhi	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
12.	West Champaran	(i) District has not furnished the UC/ AR of SGRY of 06-07 (ii) and action taken report on audit observation for the year 07-08 under NREGA .
13.	Begusarai	Under Consideration
14.	Saran (Chhapra)	District has not carried forward full unspent balance of 2006-07 in the next year i.e. 2007-08. Audit report not settled for the year 2007-08
15.	Arwal	UC/AR not settled for the year 2007-08.

Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Dantewada	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
2.	Kanker	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
3.	Raigarh	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
4.	Janjgir – Champa	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Mandi	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
2.	Kullu	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10
3.	Lahaul and Spin	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Anantnag	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
2.	Jammu	District has not furnished the UC and AR of 06-07 of SGRY
3.	Srinagar	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
4.	Budgam	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
5.	Pulwama	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
6.	Baramulla	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
7.	Ladakh	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
8.	Kargil	The district s not furnished UC and AR of 2007-08 under SGRY
9.	Kathua	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
10.	Udhampur	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
11.	Ganderbal	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10
12.	Kulgam	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
13.	Shopian	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
14.	Bandipora	State/District has not furnished Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.

Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Godda	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

1	2	3
2.	Gumla	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet die requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
3.	Lohardagga	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
4.	Singhbhum West	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
5.	Bokaro	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
6.	Dhanbad	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
7.	Hazaribagh	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
8.	Ranchi	Clarification letter issued (district has continued the work under SGRY despite Ministry's clear cut instructions on the subject).
9.	Giridih	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
10.	Deoghar	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
11.	Khunti	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Pathanamthitta	UC/AR for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 does not tally.
2.	Eranakulam	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Bishnupur	District has not submitted the MPR for the month of March, 09.

Meghalaya

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	West Khasi Hills	Under consideration.

Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Boudh	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

1	2	3
2.	Deogarh	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
3.	Dhenikanal	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
4.	Jharsuguda	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
5.	Kalahandi	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
6.	Keonjhar	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
7.	Koraput	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
8.	Nabarangpur	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
9.	Sambalpur	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
10.	Sonepur	District has not submitted the revised Utilization Certificate 2007-08 with agency-wise details.
11.	Sundergarh	UC/AR not tally for the year 2007-08 under NREGA.
12.	Bargarh	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
13.	Anugul	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
14.	Balasore	The Dist. Has not fur. The due UC and AR of 07-08.
15.	Jajpur	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
16.	Cuttack	District has not furnished the due UC&AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
17.	Jagatsinghpur	District has not furnished the due UC&AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
18.	Kendrapada	District has not furnished the due UC&AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
19.	Khurda	District has not furnished the due UC&AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
20.	Nayagarh	District has not furnished the due UC&AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.
21.	Puri	District has not furnished the due UC&AR for the year 2007-08 under SGRY.

Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
22.	Pratapgarh	State/District has not submitted the Labour Budget 2009-10.

Andaman and Nicobar Island

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Andamans (South)	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
2.	Nicobars	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.
3.	North and Middle Andaman	District has sufficient funds in Opening Balance to meet the requirement of initial 6 months during 2009-10.

Lakshadweep

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	Lakshadweep	State/District not submitted Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.

Pondicherry

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Pondicherry	State/District not submitted Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
2.	Karaikal	State/District not submitted Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.

Goa

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reasons for not releasing funds in 2009-10
1.	North Goa	State/District not submitted Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.
2.	South Goa	State/District not submitted Labour Budget for the year 2009-10.

[Translation]

Women Population

2920. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any survey to increase the women population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or 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) The Government has not conducted nor proposes to conduct any survey to increase the women population in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Insurance Cover for NREGA Beneficiaries

2921. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will

the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of NERGA workers/beneficiaries covered under Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) so far, State-wise and the benefits being provided to them thereunder;

(b) whether proposals have also been received by the Government to provide health insurance to these workers/beneficiaries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) has been made operational in Andhra Pradesh and around 8 lakh workers have been covered under the scheme in the State. The benefits available under the scheme are as under:

(i) An insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death;

(ii) A maximum of Rs. 75,000/- in case of death or permanent total disability due to accident; and maximum of Rs. 37,500/- for partial disability due to accident.

(iii) A scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter per child to the children of parents covered under the scheme from 9th to 12th Standard under the Shiksha Sahyog Yojana. The benefit is restricted to two children.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. No such proposals have been received in the Ministry from the State Governments. However, unorganized sector workers of BPL category and their family members are eligible to be covered under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a health insurance scheme run by MOLE. At present, RSBY is in operation in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Nagaland, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

[English]

Assessment of Nutrition

2922. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has ever assessed the loss to nation due to calories/ energy nutrition deficit in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps 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) In a report captioned "National Strategy to Reduce Childhood Malnutrition" (December, 1997), prepared by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, the annual productivity loss due to major malnutrition disorders in India had been estimated as 3-9% of GDP in 1956

(d) To improve the nutritional status of people including intake of calories/energy, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) wherein children below 6 years of age are provided a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

The ICDS programme has since been revamped wherein the nutritional feeding and financial norms have been enhanced. The revised norms are us under:—

Category	Revised Rates (Per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
		Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
(i) Children (6-72 mths)	Rs. 4.00	500	12-15
(ii) Severely Malnourisehed Children (6-72 mths)	Rs. 6.00	800	20-25
(iii) Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	600	18-20

Besides the ICDS programme, Government is implementing a number of programmes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women and children. A list of the Schemes being implemented by various Ministries is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes/Programmes to improve the Calories/Energy Nutrition Deficiency in Women and Children

1. Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has interventions for proper growth, development and survival of children which include:—

   - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of Antenatal care, skilled care to pregnant women, etc.
   - Immunization.
   - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Child Hood Illness.
   - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic acid Supplementation for infants, preschool children, adolescent girls ,pregnant and lactating women. Iodised salt is being provided for combating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

   Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.

2. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

3. National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Education and Literacy.

4. Nutrition and Health Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification. 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.

5. Increased emphasis on Promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices Practices which are as follows:—

- Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
- Complementary feeding and continued breast feeding from six months onwards.
- The National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country.
- Implementation of The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992, also known as the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.

6. Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.

7. Other measures include:—

- Improving agricultural and horticulture produce.
- Improving the purchasing power of the people though various income generating scheme.

Loans to Sugar Mills

2923. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to implement sugar package by providing interest free loans to sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of interest free loan distributed to the sugar mills during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(c) the names of the banks which have not implemented the said package; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India had notified, on 07.12.2007, a 'Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar undertaking, 2007' with a view to improve their liquidity position for enabling them to clear cane price arrears of 2006-07 sugar season and cane price of 2007-08 sugar season relatable to Statutory Minimum Price for respective sugar season to the sugarcane farmers. The Scheme covered all sugar mills, which have been functional during 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons. The extent of loan granted is equivalent to the notional Central Excise duty payable on total production of sugar during 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons.

The scheme stipulates a provision of 12% per annum interest subvention to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for the total duration of loan i.e. 4 years including 2 years moratorium.

The Data Reporting System of either Reserve Bank of India or National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development do not generate data in respect of amount of interest free loan disbursed to the sugar mills during the last three years in the country, State-wise.

(c) and (d) The scheme is to be implemented by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. There is no specific report of non-implementation of this package by any bank.

[Translation]

Rates of Interest in Small Savings Schemes

2924. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Small Savings Schemes operated in the Post Offices and Public Sector Banks alongwith the rates of interest applicable to each such scheme;

(b) whether the rise in prices of essential commodities have upset the rates of interest offered by Post Offices and Banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Small Savings Schemes being operated in the Post Offices and Public Sector Banks and the rates of interest applicable to these schemes are as under:

Name of the Scheme	Rate Of Interest (per annum) / Maturity Value
1. Post Office Savings Deposit	3.50 Percent
2. Post Office Time Deposit	
1 Year	6.25 Percent
2 Year	6.50 Percent
3 Year	7.25 Percent
5 Year	7.50 Percent
3. Post office Recurring Deposit (5 years) (Maturity Value of a Rs. 10 denomination account)	Rs. 728.90 (around 7.50 Percent)
4. Monthly Income Account (6 Years)	8.00 Percent plus Bonus @ 5 Percent payable on maturity (on new accounts opened on or after 8-12-2007). Bonus @ 10 Percent was payable on the accounts opened prior to 13-2-2006, which was withdrawn on new accounts opened w.e.f. 13-2-2006.
5. National Savings Certificate (VIII Issue) (Maturity value of a certificate of Rs. 100 denomination)	Rs. 100 become Rs. 160.10 in 6 Years (8.20 Percent)
6. Kisan Vikas Patra	Amount Doubles in 8 Yrs. and 7 Months (around 8.40 percent)
7. *Public Provident Fund (15 Years)	8.00 Percent
8. *Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (5 Years)	9.00 Percent

*Only these schemes are also operated through Banks.

(b) and (c) The rates of interest on Small Savings Schemes are not fixed with reference to prices of essential commodities.

[English]

Revolving Fund

2925. SHRI A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has plans to set up a new revolving fund to help State Governments to develop infrastructure projects; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, However a scheme titled 'India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)' was notified in December, 2007 as a mechanism through which Sponsoring Authority will be able to source funding to cover a portion of the PPP transaction costs, thereby reducing the impact of costs related to procurement on their budgets.

IT Return Processing Centres

2926. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up income tax return processing centres in various parts of the country during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the manner in which such centres will provide assistance to tax payers particularly in rural and tribal areas of the country; and

(d) the time by which such centres are likely to be started across the country including Gujarat, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, At present, the Government proposes to set up a Centralised Processing Centre (CPC) during 2009-10 only at Bengaluru, for processing of all Income-tax reruns received in the State of Karnataka and for processing of all e-returns received in the country.

(c) It will provide speedy processing of returns and issue of refunds to all taxpayers irrespective of whether they are based in urban, rural or tribal areas, if they file their returns electronically.

(d) The CPC in Bengaluru is expected to begin its operation by the end of August, 2009.

National Renewable Energy Policy

2927. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH :
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive National Renewable Energy Policy for harnessing and promotion of Non- Conventional energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new methods adopted/proposed to be adopted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the above policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (d) The Government has formulated an Integrated Energy Policy covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources, in December, 2008. The policy document has highlighted the need to maximally develop domestic energy supply options and diversify energy sources, including increased

exploitation of renewable energy, especially solar. It has further projected that with a concerted push, renewables may account for 5 to 6 per cent of India's energy mix by 2031-32.

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

2928. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has finalised the new National Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new R&R Policy has special provisions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and displaced farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by this Department has been approved by the Cabinet on 11th October, 2007 and the same has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. The revised policy has been placed in the public domain at the websites of the Ministry of Rural Development (*http://rural.nic.in*) and Department of Land Resources (*http://dolr.nic.in*). Key features of the revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Policy incorporates special provision at para 7.21 to protect the interest of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families in the event of displacement. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 comes into effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary), *i.e.*, 31st October, 2007.

Statement-I

Key features of the revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 are

- Policy covers all cases of Involuntary displacement;
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for displacement of 400/200 or more families in plain/tribal, hilly, Scheduled Areas, etc.;
- Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200+ ST families;
- Consultations with Gram Sabhas or public hearings made compulsory;
- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc.;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price

Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;

- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;
- R&R Committee for each Project, to be headed by Administrator for R&R;
- Ombudsman for grievance redressal;
- National Rehabilitation Commission for external oversight.

Statement-II

7.21 Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for project affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes:—

7.21.1 In cases of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribals on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTEP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.

7.21.2 The concerned gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution or as the case may be, Councils in the Schedule VI Areas shall be consulted in all cases of land acquisition in such areas including land acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is undertaken, and the consultation shall be In accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and other relevant laws.

Further, in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) may also be consulted.

7.21.3 Each affected family of Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste categories shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, if Government land is available in the resettlement area.

7.21.4 In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.

7.21.5 In case of project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.

7.21.6 The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body in case of a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement, is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

7.21.7 The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings, to the extent decided by the appropriate Government.

7.21.8 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes affected families resettled out of the district will get twenty-five per cent higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in paragraphs 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, and 7.12.

7.21.9 Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.

7.21.10 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

7.21.11 The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes affected families enjoying reservation benefits in the affected area shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement area (s).

7.21.12 The affected Scheduled Tribes families, who were in possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13th day of December, 2005, Shall also be eligible for the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits under this policy.

NTPC Officers Joining Private Companies

2929. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of senior officers of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) who have left the company to join the Private Sector during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) During last two years (April, 2007 to March, 2009), no Board level officer has resigned and left NTPC. Details/data with respect to NTPC officers, below Board level, joining private companies Is not available, as no Information is received of their joining any other organization. However, list of senior officers at the level of General Managers and Executive Directors who resigned from NTPC and were released by NTPC during last two years is given in the enclosed as Statement.

(b) Necessary presidential directive, as mandated under DPE guidelines, has already been Issued to NTPC for revision of compensation package In respect of employees in executive cadre w.e.f. 1.1.2007 in order to retain talent in the organization. Further, post-retirement medical benefits to employee and spouse are also extended in NTPC. The attrition rate has declined

from 3.1% in the year 2007-08 to 1.8% in the year 2008-09.

Statement

List of Employees Separated from NTPC in last two years

Sl. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Date of Release
1.	Satish Kumar Dhar, GM	02.04.2007
2.	P. Sreenivasa Rao, GM	31.05.2007
3.	R.P. Gupta, GM	15.06.2007
4.	D.P. Joshi, GM	13.08.2007
5.	K.K. Panda, GM	31.08.2007
6.	S. Trivedi, E.D.	10.08.2007
7.	S.L. Bose, GM	30.11.2007
8.	S.R. Yadav, E.D.	29.02.2008
9.	H.L. Saini, GM	31.01.2008
10.	K.K. Seth, GM	31.01.2008
11.	B.N. Yadav, GM	07.03.2008
12.	R.R. Sonde, E.D.	31.03.2008
13.	A. Radhakrishna, GM	02.04.2008
14.	M.K. Parameswaran, GM	14.06.2008
15.	Shyam Wadhera, E.D.	17.11.2008
16.	C. Subramaniam, GM	10.11.2008
17.	B.S. Bisht, GM	13.04.2009

GM – General Manager.

E.D. – Executive Director.

[Translation]

Use of CFLs

2930. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of incandescent electric bulbs used ordinarily and promote the use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power do not propose to ban the use of incandescent electric bulbs used ordinarily in the country.

However, the Ministry of Power has launched the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) to promote energy efficient and high quality Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) as replacement for incandescent bulbs in households. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), is coordinating voluntary efforts under this scheme to provide high-quality CFLs to domestic consumers for about Rs.15 per lamp, i.e., at a rate comparable to that of incandescent bulbs. This would remove the barrier of high CFL price (which is currently Rs.80 to 100 per lamp) which is constraining its penetration into households. It targets replacement of about 40 crores incandescent bulbs in use in the country, leading to a possible reduction of 6,000 MW-10,000 MW of electricity demand, and a reduction of about 24 million tones of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions every year. The price reduction would be made up by leveraging the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol through which the CFL suppliers would earn Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) on the basis of the CO_2 emissions reductions that would occur because of the low electricity consumption of CFLs compared to incandescent bulbs. The scheme was formally launched on 25th February, 2009. To facilitate the project, BEE has prepared an "umbrella" CDM project under the Programme-of-Activities (PoA) of the CDM Executive Board. Two Pilot

Projects at Vizag and Yamunanagar have been registered with United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) and distribution of CFLs has commenced.

[English]

Protection to Small Investors

2931. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing laws provide adequate protection to small depositors and investors in financial institutions and stock market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The existing law, i.e. the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is providing adequate protection to small depositors in financial institutions. The interest of depositors in financial establishments can be broadly divided into two segments (a) companies registered as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) which are under the regulatory purview of RBI, (b) Unincorporated Bodies (UIBs) accepting public deposits unauthorisedly. The NBFC's are regulated under chapters III and V of the RBI Act, UIB's have been precluded from accepting deposits from any person other than relatives specified in the RBI Act. Similarly, 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. These include the SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000 which specify the eligibility requirements for issuance of securities and the disclosures to be made in the offer documents soliciting subscription from the investors in securities. The Guidelines also require that a due diligence certificate in this regard be issued by a SEBI registered merchant banker stating, inter alia, that the disclosures made in the offer document are true, fair and adequate.

(c) On pursuance by the RBI, 14 States and 1 Union Territory have enacted legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 which contains stiff penal provisions for promoters of financial establishments defaulting in repayment of deposits and interest. The close co-ordination through institutionalised framework of State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) with the State Government and other regulatory bodies has resulted in greater/improved monitoring and restriction of unauthorised acceptance of deposits by NBFCs and Unincorporated Bodies. Recently, SEBI has also set up the Investor Protection and Education Fund for the purpose of investor education and protection.

Framework for ITS

2932. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the framework for implementation of the Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in the country is delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the ITS is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Doee not arise.

(c) Implementation of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) is a multi-disciplinary activity and an ongoing process.

Implementation of VAMBAY and SJSRY

2933. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR :
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana for providing houses to people living Below Poverty Line as well as economically weaker sections of the society in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the State-wise allocation of funds and its utilisation by each of them for implementation of said schemes during the last three years including Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether assessment has been made to ascertain the success of implementation of the schemes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The scheme of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) which addressed the housing needs of the urban poor living in slums has since been subsumed in December, 2005 in the Sub-Mission of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for identified Mission Cities and in the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), for cities/towns other than the Mission cities.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997, with a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures and secondly, by providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(c) State-wise cumulative details of Government of India subsidy released to the States/UTs under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), which has subsumed Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana from 3-12-2005, in last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Central funds tentatively allocated, released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) during last three years and tentative allocation for 2009-10, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) On the basis of assessment and feedback received from State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and other stakeholders, the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010. The revised SJSRY has now five major components namely:—

(i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP).

(ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP).

(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP).

(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).

Statement-I

JWNURM

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	572.61	284.34	30320	5	511.27	250.63	14675	17	1302.40	650.50	40699
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0		1	4.10	3.36	100	1	45.15	40.59	752
3.	Assam	0		0		1	53.95	48.56	1232	1	54.49	49.04	1028
4.	Bihar	0		0		9	367.72	179.54	14596	9	342.27	133.22	7776
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	391.45	312.18	27976	0	0	0		1	28.79	23.03	888
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	544.94	396.13	25728	0	0	0		0	0	0	
7.	Delhi	0	0	0		11	1506.89	630.9	57504	4	307.59	137.83	8000
8.	Goa	0	0	0		1	10.22	4.6	155				
9.	Gujarat	10	1028.32	497.36	72368	3	240.55	115.63	15136	3	168.02	78.75	7580
10.	Haryana	2	64.23	31.18	3248	0				0	0	0	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	9.99	7.05	252	1	14.01	11.21	384	0	0	0	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0		2	105.17	84.88	5208	3	57.22	49.56	1469

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	0		5	195.29	132.91	7218	6	175.38	118.69	5008
14.	Karnataka	3	238.84	125.40	14511	4	271.43	147.57	7335	11	236.91	134.99	6272
15.	Kerala	3	69.20	47.17	4748	3	234.92	155.22	17460	1	39.55	31.18	1369
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14	428.22	206.02	26205	1	17.41	13.26	1320	3	183.98	87.59	8157
17.	Maharashtra	31	2934.82	1299.50	105978	5	1200.65	632.62	30034	19	1739.27	834.00	32506
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0		2	30.44	23.77	600	1	21.30	16.58	168
19.	Manipur	0	0	0		0	0	0		1	51.23	43.91	1250
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0		2	34.33	28.91	408	2	56.99	51.20	688
21.	Orissa	0	0	0		5	67.17	48.77	2316	1	7.45	5.41	192
22.	Punjab	0	0	0		2	72.43	36.15	5152	0	0	0	
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0		2	43.97	32.31	1304	0	0	0	
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0		1	3.25	2.79	52	2	30.33	26.26	202
25.	Nagaland	1	134.50	105.60	3504	0	0	0		0	0	0	
26.	Rajasthan	2	277.14	169.20	17337	0	0	0		0	0	0	
27.	Tamil Nadu	19	830.26	359.67	44021	5	1303.85	587.69	41586	27	193.21	94.44	5711
28.	Tripura	0	0	0		1	16.73	13.96	256	0	0	0	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5	82.13	38.58	4680	7	355.58	162.50	17072	55	1893.13	937.76	46240
30.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0		4	22.88	18.08	524	4	13.24	9.93	249
31.	West Bengal	45	1169.51	556.54	60312	31	1241.80	610.01	54932	15	881.74	440.87	24808
	Total	151	8796.15	4435.94	441188	114	7926.01	3975.83	296559	187	7829.6	3995.33	201012

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2006-07				2007-08				2008-09			
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+up-gradation	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+up-gradation	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new+up-gradation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	301.92	210.57	25170	32	385.30	300.55	4087	20	451.87	253.45	18639
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.95	8.66	176
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0.50	0.45	0				
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	5.27	4.74	40	1	9.88	8.9	0
5.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	0.69	0.58	16				
6.	Assam	3	12.24	10.79	613	9	26.07	22.32	4780	3	28.76	23.38	1984
7.	Bihar	7	48.81	36.55	4167	3	31.92	23.21	2333	6	113.39	64.21	3264
8.	Chhattisgarh	14	176.50	122.01	14846					4	49.10	36.82	3076
9.	Gujarat	8	72.07	51.54	6200	15	155.43	101.59	12205	9	114.58	73.22	6108
10.	Haryana	15	238.84	182.96	14641					3	33.42	26.74	1785
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	23.44	16.19	816	3	31.90	20.88	800
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	10	42.40	32.23	2654	15	42.60	27.6	3408

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1	19.67	15.58	1292	6	123.67	66.65	6576
14. Karnataka	5	68.46	41.90	4070	20	171.81	103.86	8983	9	139.38	76.93	4184
15. Kerala	15	65.25	50.10	6480	11	71.45	53.85	6411	11	55.50	41.94	5800
16. Madhya Pradesh	23	197.17	138.00	14644	10	44.72	33.07	2518	4	28.48	21.88	1708
17. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	8.27	6.21	500	7	31.00	23.57	1450
18. Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	16.50	12.37	1103	1	10.83	8.33	663
19. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	21.82	8.97	456	2	19.66	13.46	456
20. Maharashtra	15	152.67	120.71	13036	20	245.77	181.94	18091	68	1390.85	827.96	58812
21. Nagaland	1	87.74	44.14	2496	0	0	0		0	0	0	
22. Orissa	0	0	0	0	15	83.63	59.13	4884	16	184.06	117.20	7709
23. Punjab	0	0	0	0	2	42.40	25.55	3938	1	21.01	7.07	720
24. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	17.03	5.48	432	0	0	0	
25. Rajasthan	17	140.06	110.08	10981	10	186.37	122.24	11526	4	83.37	48.36	3214
26. Tamil Nadu	22	146.05	112.56	12931	8	79.61	56.64	6832	52	249.24	162.77	15500
27. Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	7.19	6.33	400	2	20.01	17.60	1150
28. Uttar Pradesh	8	29.01	22.11	2032	1	4.29	2.78	204	124	771.75	485.32	29733
29. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	5.85	2.91	231	0	0	0	
30. West Bengal	16	201.20	150.57	12824	44	365.43	260.70	20061	34	377.09	269.77	19726
Total	194	1938.00	1404.57	145131	225	2062.83	1459.47	114293	406	4391.35	2732.67	196641

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise Central Share Allocated/Released and Expenditure during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10
		Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Tentative Allocation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1938.99	2295.94	2295.94	2058.41	2058.41	2058.42	3115.78	4327.22	1773.79	3390.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.36	46.68	73.14	148.64	148.64	0.00	222.53	0.00	0.00	207.85
3.	Assam	1234.44	368.27	94.78	1974.81	1974.81	1957.81	2956.48	2947.90	385.27	2956.05
4.	Bihar	1173.65	586.83	23.5	1225.54	1225.54	586.83	1855.09	1980.98	0.00	1790.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	698.46	698.46	305.34	741.48	741.48	492.38	1122.37	637.36	413.84	1075.14
6.	Goa	18.79	0.00	4	73.29	0.00	1.12	110.94	0.00	0.00	90.56
7.	Gujarat	894.65	894.65	908.74	958.18	958.18	975.69	1450.38	1548.80	156.53	1501.44
8.	Haryana	171.67	571.67	683.8	361.47	553.03	800.20	547.14	1334.27	321.98	585.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.24	9.24	32.74	7.70	7.69	20.09	11.64	12.43	12.62	12.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.61	849.38	9.06	105.86	105.86	88.69	160.24	0.00	17.17	120.93
11.	Jharkhand	391.11	0.00	0.00	480.90	480.90	0.00	727.93	0.00	0.00	728.91
12.	Karnataka	1416.98	1416.98	945.41	2410.37	2410.37	2102.72	3648.54	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71
13.	Kerala	639.22	639.22	639.22	629.74	629.74	263.17	953.22	1017.91	0.00	948.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1888.35	2388.35	1848.27	3120.18	3120.18	3050.94	4722.97	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96
15.	Maharashtra	3276.34	3776.34	2851.33	5944.50	5944.50	6885.97	8998.10	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96
16.	Manipur	342.32	0.00	106.095	297.28	297.28	116.97	445.06	445.71	65.11	461.88
17.	Meghalaya	176.35	97.65	71.18	254.81	254.81	4.72	381.48	190.74	0.00	369.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Mizoram	233.40	533.40	233.4	233.58	233.58	116.79	349.70	350.20	174.85	369.51
19.	Nagaland	145.23	145.23	145.23	191.11	191.11	191.11	286.11	286.53	143.06	277.13
20.	Orissa	808.97	808.97	460.97	1099.33	1099.33	730.39	1664.03	1776.95	931.06	1476.59
21.	Punjab	136.63	135.71	54.9	159.24	159.24	23.25	241.04	120.52	39.53	358.93
22.	Rajasthan	852.93	852.93	568.21	1832.21	1832.21	563.62	2773.39	1574.91	455.94	2623.52
23.	Sikkim	20.75	10.38	23.03	42.47	115.77	52.85	63.58	63.67	0.00	46.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	1591.51	1891.51	1891.51	2650.59	2650.59	1938.27	4012.17	4284.44	0.00	3817.38
25.	Tripura	254.15	127.08	131.8	297.28	297.28	264.38	445.06	248.84	0.00	461.88
26.	Uttaranchal	187.91	93.96	232.38	350.61	350.61	51.01	530.71	566.72	0.00	488.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3566.49	4566.49	5045.32	4545.23	4545.23	3649.91	6880.05	8846.94	3881.97	6462.43
28.	West Bengal	1063.13	1063.13	807.59	1205.19	1205.19	894.10	1824.27	1948.07	1477.54	1940.44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.79	0.00	19.75	43.55	0.00	20.03	43.55	0.00	5.25	37.50
30.	Chandigarh	104.61	0.00	98.31	58.06	0.00	64.47	58.06	0.00	6.82	78.52
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.97	0.00	15.2	25.81	0.00	9.47	25.81	0.00	0.00	17.58
32.	Daman and Diu	11.62	0.00	0	22.58	0.00	0.00	22.58	0.00	0.00	16.41
33.	Delhi	165.37	0.00	30.98	92.20	0.00	56.81	92.20	0.00	1.25	93.34
34.	Puducherry	25.63	0.00	126.41	7.80	100.00	89.14	7.80	7.80	0.00	6.66
	Total	23610.62	24868.45	20777.535	33650.00	33691.56	28121.32	50750.00	54067.25	22869.91	48500.00

*Tentative allocation made in proportion to urban poverty incidence in the States/Uts.

[Translation]

Hydro Power Generation

2934. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to construct dams for hydro power generation on big rivers in collaboration and with the assistance of the State Governments;

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

(c) whether any assessment of the hydro power generation capacity has been made in this regard;

(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) to (d) The following hydro projects are under consideration for implementation by the Government as Joint Venture schemes with participation of the State Government/State Government Utilities:-

(i) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been entered into between the NHPC Limited, a CPSU and the Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation (JKSPDC) for the development of a total installed capacity of 2120 MW on the river Chenab.

(ii) A joint venture has been proposed between NHPC Limited, Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), both CPSUs and the Government of Manipur for the development of 1500 MW (i.e. Tipaimukh Hydro Electric Project) on the river Barak in the State of Manipur.

(iii) A joint venture has been proposed between NHPC Limited and the Government of Manipur for the development of 66 MW (i.e. Loktak downstream Hydro Electric Project) on the river Leimatak in the State of Manipur.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Fake Financial Companies

2935. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :
SHRI C. SIVASAMI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fake financial companies are active in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to prevent the increasing number of such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The details on Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) who have defaulted in (a) to (d) The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate information in respect of fake financial companies in various States in the country. However, some unincorporated bodies (UIBs) have been accepting public deposits unauthorisedly as they are precluded from accepting deposits from any person other than the relatives specified in the RBI Act. Instances of such unauthorised acceptance of deposits by UIBs are referred to Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the Police Department of the State concerned.

At the instance of RBI, legislation on the pattern of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 has been enacted by various State Governments/Union Territories. This legislation contains stiff penal provisions for promoters of financial establishments defaulting in repayment of deposits and interest. So far, 14 States and 1 Union Territory, have enacted such legislation. The close co-ordination through institutionalised framework of State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) with the State Government and other regulatory bodies has resulted in greater/improved monitoring and restriction of unauthorised acceptance of deposits by NBFCs and Unincorporated Bodies.

[Translation]

Assistance for Water Conservation

2936. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for executing projects relating to water conservation and rain water harvesting in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued or proposed to issue any guidelines under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Government of India is providing technical and financial assistance to the States for executing projects relating to water conservation and roof-top rain water harvesting. Financial assistance is provided for rural drinking water supply through the erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), restructured from 01.04.2009 and renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under this scheme, the States can use upto 20% of the funds allocated for measures promoting sustainability, including water conservation and roof-top rain water harvesting. This component is fully funded by the Center. Besides this scheme, water conservation measures can be converged with works under other programmes of the Center, such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Hariyali Scheme, National Afforestation Programme, etc.

The Guidelines of NRDWP includes guidelines for sustainability measures also. The experts in this field are often consulted and their inputs are disseminated, inter-alia, through Technical Notes, booklets, workshops and seminars, etc. The last such workshop was held with all States in Hyderabad on June 24-26, 2009.

Implementation of Panchayati Raj System

2937. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Panchayati Raj system has not been implemented in many States so far;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of Panchayati Raj system in such States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Panchayati Raj system is stipulated across the country where Part-IX of the Constitution applies. Elections to Panchayats in the State of Jharkhand have not been held since the term of the last Panchayat and matter is *sub judice* in the hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has enacted its own legislation, providing for Panchayats and elections to the Panchayats have not been held.

Irregularities in IAY

2938. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularities have come to the notice of the Union Government in the construction of houses for the poor under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years and the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Once the funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) 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 the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are asked to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the State Governments are instructed to taken appropriate corrective measures. The details of the irregularities noticed in this regard during the last three years and the current year and action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of cases of irregularities in the construction of houses for the poor under Indira Awaas Yojana and action taken thereon

1. Bihar

(a) A complaint was received on 12/4/2006 from the Shri Sita Ram Yadav, M.P. (Lok Sabha) forwarding the complaints of villagers of Gram Panchayat-Yujaar Madhya, **Block-Katra, district-Muzaffarpur** regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. In the complaint, it was alleged that an amount of Rs.2000/- to Rs. 5000/- were charged from each and every beneficiary as bribe for allotment of the IAY house.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The State Government of Bihar was requested on 14/6/2006 to look into the matter and to take corrective measures. Status Report is however awaited. Last reminder was issued on 19/1/2009.

(b) A complaint was received on 25/1/2007 from the Shri Ramvaran Prasad, Ex-Sarpanch and others, Gram Panchayat-Tettar, District-Gaya regarding misappropriation of funds in Gram Panchayat-Tettar, Gaya under Indira Awaas Yojana.

Action Taken

The matter was taken up with the State Government of Bihar. Status Report is still awaited in spite of the last reminder dated 19/1/2009.

(c) A complaint was received on 06/09/2007 from the Shri Bali Ram Chaudhary, Dy. Surpanch, Gram Panchayat-Sidhawal, Block-Husainganj, District-Siwan (Bihar) regarding irregularities and Misappropriation of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar for taking further necessary action in the matter.

(d) A complaint was received on 12/08/08 from the Shri Shankar Das Secretary of Bhartiya Jan Vikas Manch, Gautam Budh Nagar (Uttar Pradesh) regarding selection of non eligible candidate by representatives of Gram Panchayat under Implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana in village-Barna, Block-Kusheshar, District-Darbhaga, Bihar.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar for taking further necessary action in the matter.

2. Orissa

(a) A complaint was received from Shri Sitakanta Mohapatra, MLA on 11/6/2006 regarding misuse of funds meant for victims of super cyclone and high flood in Orissa.

Action Taken

Accounts relating to the cyclone funds of Puri district of Orissa were examined by a team of officers of this Ministry in November, 2006 when procedural lapses were noticed. Thereafter, accounts of all the districts are being examined by the Finance Division of this Ministry and out of 28 districts, the cases of 14 districts have since been closed after due verification. Examination of remaining districts is in progress.

(b) A complaint was received from Shri J.B. Patnaik, Leader of Opposition, and Orison Legislative Assembly on 3/8/2006 regarding misuse of funds meant for victims of super cyclone and high flood in Orissa.

Action Taken

As already stated in reply to (a) above, Accounts relating to the cyclone funds of Puri district of Orissa were examined by a team of officers of this Ministry in November, 2006 when procedural lapses were noticed. Thereafter, accounts of all the districts are being examined by the Finance Division of this Ministry and out of 28 districts, the cases of 14 districts have since been closed after due verification. Examination of remaining districts is in progress.

3. Rajasthan

A complaint was received from Dr. Chandrasekhar Braid, MLA on 7/6/2006 regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY programme in the Churu district of Rajasthan.

Action Taken

The matter was taken with the State Government of Rajasthan. As informed by Hon'ble Member, district authorities passed the order for recovery of IAY money from the beneficiary however no action was taken thereon and instead order for re-investigation by the junior officer was given. Accordingly an inquiry was again conducted by the CEO, Churu who found that the order for recovery of IAY money from the beneficiary was not correct.

In view of the above report, the case was closed by the State Government, as this was treated as IAY house and no irregularities were found.

4. West Bengal

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 Late Sh. Bhaskar Datta has received financial assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana. She has her own big house with eight rooms, Kitchen and toilet.

Action Taken

The matter was taken with the State Government of West Bengal. Last Reminder was issued on 29/06/2009 but Action Taken Report is still awaited.

[English]

Transmission Losses

2939. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major portion of power is wasted during transmission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extent financial assistance to the States to cover up transmission losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Electricity Fund to finance development of power transmission and distribution network in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which it is likely to be set up and the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The transmission losses in the Inter-State transmission system of the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. is around 3-4% which is mainly due to technical loss.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Question does not arise.

(e) to (g) The proposal to set up National Electricity Fund is presently under examination in the Ministry of Power and no definite timeline for setting up of Fund has been firmed up as yet.

[Translation]

Development of Yamuna

2940.SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the development of Yamuna river-bed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for acquisition of Yamuna river-bed for its development; and

(d) the time by which this development work is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it had awarded a Study to the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) on the Environmental Management Plan for Rejuvenation of River Yamuna in the National Capital Territory (NCT), and the report was submitted by NEERI in October, 2005. The general guidelines recommended by the Study for rejuvenation/management of the river, inter alia, include:

(i) Regular dredging of the river bed all through the river stretch and particularly in the upstream of Wazirabad barrage, apart from efforts to increase pondage and ensuring regular desilting.

(ii) Unauthorized encroachment to be checked.

(iii) For any of the proposed developmental activities on the river bed, considerable volume of construction materials from outside should not be permitted and innovative design of various structures may be carried out so that flow is obstructed to the minimum.

(iv) Dense afforestation should not be developed in any stretch of the river bed.

(v) No residential or industrial facilities requiring permanent structures to be provided on the river bed.

(vi) Effective emergency warning system and evacuation plan to be prepared for all modified land uses for each development.

(vii) Proper solid and liquid waste management practices to be ensured for all development carried out in the river bed and in no case the waste shall be permitted to be discharged in the river bed.

(c) and (d) DDA has further informed that approximately 4641.47 acre of land at Yamuna River Bed is at the disposal of DDA. In addition, 288 acre of land has been acquired by Land Acquisition Collector, Government of NCT of Delhi, but possession has not been handed over to DDA. A total of 939.94 acre of land is under the control of UP Irrigation Department, out of which acquisition proceedings are already in progress for approximately 17.483 acre of land for projects related to the Commonwealth Games 2010. A High Powered Committee for Yamuna River Development of NCT of Delhi with Chief Minister as Vice-Chairperson has been constituted by the Government of India. A draft Zonal Plan of Zone 'O' (River Yamuna/River Front) has also been prepared by the DDA.

[English]

Bilateral Agreement between Banks

2941. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Bank of India has signed an agreement with Italian Bank for closer co-operation recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it would help the customers of both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has, on the 26th June, 2009, signed a Cooperation Agreement with Banca Popolare Di Vicenza (BPV), an Italian bank, on a non-exclusive basis.

(c) Bilateral agreements by banks with their correspondents enhance business flow through them to the mutual benefit of the concerned banks and their customers. BPV bank is predominantly concentrated in the north Italian district of Vicenza having a large concentration of units specialising in engineering, textiles, clothing, leather, tanning, gold jewellery, food processing industries, oil and Gas equipment and Defence equipment sector, which also forms bulk of the imports from Italy to India. Many of these units bank with BPV. With the signing of this agreement, SBI would be better placed to service the importers/exporters with a direct link to their bankers.

[Translation]

APDRP

2942. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance being provided/proposed to be provided for the above said programme; and

(d) the details of other reforms/measures being adopted or proposed to be adopted in the power sector by the Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. Government has introduced Restructured APDRP in 11th Plan. Details of R-APDRP are as below:

(b) Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting will be necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any project under Restructure APDRP (R-APDRP).

It is proposed to cover urban areas — towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 in case of special category states). In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11kv) will also be taken up. Further, towns/areas for which projects have been sanctioned in X Plan R-APDRP shall be considered for the XI Plan only after either completion or short closure of the earlier sanctioned projects.

Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in Two Parts. Parts-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centers. Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects.

(c) The programme would be of the size of Rs.51,577 crore. Initially Rs.50,000 crore will be provided/ arranged as loan from Government of India/Financial Institutions, out of which an estimated amount of Rs.30,000 crore would be converted in to grant. The total grant from Government of India is estimated as Rs.31,577 crore. So far 1022 projects at the estimated cost of Rs.3561.93 crs have been approved and Rs.584.31 Crs have been released by the PFC to various States.

(d) The objective of R-APDRP is to reduce AT and C losses to 15% and below. In addition to R-APDRP, these are following measures proposed:-

- The unbundling/corporatisation of remaining state utilities. So far 17 States have unbundled/ corporatised their Utilities.
- SLDCs of all the states are being made functionally and financially independent.
- Set up and functioning of special courts to deal against theft of electricity.

Though most of the States Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) have issued different regulations relating to the following issues, some states have not yet issued these regulations:-

(1) Regulation for segregation of technical and commercial losses through energy audits, which includes action plan for reduction of the losses, Energy accounting and declaration of its results.

(2) Regulation for tariff under Multi — Year-Tariff (MYT) framework.

(3) Regulation for encouraging the use of TOD meters for large consumers and arrangements for independent third-party meter testing.

(4) Regulation for determination of cross subsidy surcharge and its implementation.

(5) Regulations for rationalization of tariff so as to bring within the range of 20% of cost of supply by 2012.

(6) Formulation and notifying the guidelines regarding setting up Consumer Grievance Redressal (CGR) forum by the licensees and regulations regarding the Ombudsman and also appointment of/designating the Ombudsman.

[English]

Raising FDI Limit in Pension Sector

2943. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in pension sector;

(b) whether the Government proposes to raise the FDI limit in pension sector;

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

(d) the time by when the FDI limit is likely to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Government has not formulated its policy of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for pension sector.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above, do not arise.

Total Sanitation Campaign

2944. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN :
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA :
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the action plan prepared by the Union Government for providing basic sanitation facilities to rural households in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some of the States are lagging behind in executing projects under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

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

(d) whether funds allocated under TSC are not being properly utilised in some of the States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for proper utilisation of funds under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) : (a) The Government launched the Total Sanitation Campaign in 1999, by restructuring the earlier Centrally sponsored Scheme of Central Rural Sanitation Programme, with the objective of attaining 100% sanitation coverage in terms of household toilets, school and anganwadi toilets. Till date projects for 593 rural districts in the country have been approved under TSC, with a project cycle of 4-5 years each.

The physical target under TSC for the Eleventh Plan is to cover 6.9 crore households in the rural areas out of which achievements in the first two years of the Plan period is as under:—

Year	No. of Individual household toilets built
2007-08	1,15,27,890
2008-09	1,16,68,244

The central budget allocation during the Eleventh Five Plan period is Rs. 7816.00 crore out of which allocation for the first three years is as under:—

Year	Total (Rs. in crore)
2007-2008	1060.00
2008-2009	1200.00
2009-2010	1200.00

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the progress of coverage of individual household toilets in rural areas of various states is given in the enclosed Statement. The slow pace of progress is attributed to shortage of staff at State and district level, lack of sufficient official motivation, delays in releasing the State share, lower priority given to sanitation vis-à-vis other programmes at district level etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Physical progress report under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) as per information received upto 21-7-2009

Sl. No.	State	Percentagewise Project Performance against Project Objectives IHHL (APL+BPL)		
		Project Objectives	Project Performance	Percentagewise Progress (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2480	37	1.49
2.	Manipur	263254	14869	5.65
3.	Puducherry	18000	2191	12.17
4.	Assam	3381037	470769	13.92
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	133861	22195	16.58
6.	Bihar	11171314	1854855	16.60
7.	Nagaland	198369	38149	19.23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1300724	275362	21.17
9.	Meghalaya	269136	60139	22.35
10.	Jharkhand	3729495	1010069	27.08
11.	Orissa	7056648	2171603	30.77
12.	Rajasthan	6984333	2256626	32.31
13.	Chhattisgarh	3365426	1208095	35.90.
14.	Karnataka	5558061	2086956	37.55
15.	Uttarakhand	886301	358410	40.44
16.	Punjab	1155966	495240	42.84
17.	Uttar Pradesh	20494156	10084166	49.21
18.	Madhya Pradesh	7926222	3946249	49.79
19.	Maharashtra	9813283	5257934	53.58
20.	Andhra Pradesh	10150779	6069749	59.80
21.	Tamil Nadu	8244883	5599571	67.92
22.	West Bengal	9133516	6365715	69.70
23.	Goa	45323	33753	74.47
24.	Gujarat	4111577	3132796	76.19
25.	Himachal Pradesh	846486	701870	82.92
26.	Mizoram	76540	71042	92.82
27.	Tripura	559063	522893	93.53
28.	Haryana	1785097	1687693	94.54
29.	Kerala	1073742	1072493	99.88
30.	Sikkim	87014	94600	100.00

[Translation]

Disbursement of Pension at the Doorstep

2945. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension to Central Government employees in different parts of the country is being disbursed through banks, Treasury and Post offices;

(b) if so, whether old disabled pensioners particularly from the hilly, rural and inaccessible areas having no

cheque facility are required to travel a long distance to withdraw their pensions causing them great inconvenience;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide facility of disbursement of pension to such disabled/ old persons at their residence by relaxing the rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In respect of Central Civil Pensioners a provision has been made in the scheme booklet for withdrawal of pension by sick and physically handicapped pensioners. Provision of para 18 (2) of Scheme Booklet provides that the pensioner may nominate a person to withdraw pension amount from the bank on the basis of cheque/withdrawal form as obtained and that person should be identified by two independent witnesses one of which must be a bank official. The person who is actually drawing the money from the bank should be asked to furnish his signatures to the bank.

In respect of Railway pensioners, all the pensioners including old, disabled pensioners have the option to choose the most convenient branch of the banks authorized to disburse pension to Railway, to draw their pension. Further, a general facility for withdrawal of money through bearer cheques already exists for the bank customers.

In respect of Defence pensioners there is no provision for disbursement of pension at the doorstep. However, if some pensioner chooses, he can get his pension through Money Order as per the provisions of para 90 of Pension Payment Instructions, 2005.

The Postal Department pensioners are getting their pension through departmental Post Offices, PO SB accounts and Money Orders. The facility of payment of pension through messenger is also provided. Further, as per rules 66 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, the pension upto Rs.2250+ relief can be remitted through money orders at the cost of the department.

[English]

IT Return Form

2946. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has plans to simplify/ change the procedure of filling IT Returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rationale behind frequently changing the prescribed forms and methods for filing tax returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir. The Government has no plan to change the procedure for filing of Income-tax returns.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The income-tax return forms are specific to a particular assessment year. Therefore, it is required to be notified separately for each assessment year so as to reflect the various changes in the Income-tax Act introduced by the Finance Act of the relevant year. The companies and the cases to whom the provisions of Section 44AB of the Income-tax Act are applicable, are mandatorily required to file their tax returns electronically. However, other assesses have the option of filing their income tax returns in the paper form or in the electronic form.

Impact of Deflationary Trend

2947. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has apprehended any adverse impact as a result of recent deflationary trends State in the Indian economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The fall in year-on-year inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) to negative rates in June, 2009 was an extension of the declining trend which set in from September 2008, due to the global financial crisis and deceleration in global prices. The negative inflation stemmed from a major decline in the index value of the commodity group of fuel, power, light and lubricants and a lesser decline in inflation in the group of manufactured products. It is partly statistical in its nature, accruing from the high base in the corresponding period of 2008. CPI inflation in contrast remains positive.

Wind Energy Generation

2948. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power generation from wind based projects is drastically declining in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to overcome the situation within the stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no drastic decline in the wind power capacity addition in the country. India is maintaining a steady growth of about 1500 MW annual wind power capacity addition in the last four years.

(b) The reasons for marginal reduction in capacity addition in the last year include regulatory and local issues in certain wind potential States, and global economic meltdown which have generally affected investment in all sector. The Government is continuing to promote wind energy generation in the country through fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy generation in the potential States.

Sharing of Electricity

2949. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI :
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the process of sharing electricity among States from thermal or hydel power projects built by central utilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more power to States which make land or fuels available for power generation;

(d) if so, the impact thereof on the States which have no fuels/resources to offer for power generation; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (e) An in-house thinking process has been initiated in the Ministry

of Power recently for examining the need to review the present arrangement relating to allocation of power. As the process is at very initial stage, the probable distribution ratio of power and other related details cannot be spelt out at this stage.

[Translation]

Confiscated Items

2950. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the commissionerate-wise total number of customs and excise seizure cases came to light in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total value of goods seized and the present status of the said goods;

(c) the details of procedure adopted to auction the seized goods and whether any irregularities came to light therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Theft of Electricity

2951. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch an action plan to check the theft of electricity in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The Government Is aware of the power theft in the country. Electricity Distribution Is a subject of States. However, number of steps are being taken in this regards by Government of India also. The Electricity Act, 2003 provides a legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003, whoever dishonestly taps lines or cables or service wires, tampers, damages or destroys meters etc., shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Following Initiative/measures also are being taken to minimize theft of electricity:—

- Meter's installation as per CEA regulations which includes temper features.
- Emphasis on 100% Consumer metering, feeder metering and Distribution transformer metering.
- Establishment of special courts and police stations, etc. So far 23 States have set up special courts under section 153 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- Emphasis on Energy Audit.
- Implementation of High Voltage Distribution System and replacement of bare conductors with Aerial Bunched Cables.

The Government of India has accorded sanction to Implement Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during the XI Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. The objective is to reduce AT&C losses to 15% and below.

It is proposed to cover urban areas — towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 In case of

special category States). In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural, feeders from domestic and industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11kV) will also be taken up.

Projects under the scheme shall be taken up In Two Parts. Part-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing and IT based consumer service centres and Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects.

Anti-seismic Technology

2952. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether anti-seismic technology is being used by the Government and private companies for construction of buildings in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make it mandatory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) and (b) For protecting the buildings against earthquake, the State Governments have incorporated provisions of structural safety in their respective Building Bye-laws. Earthquake tips prepared by India Institute of Technology, Chennai and Central Public Works Department have also been circulated to all the State Governments and the same have been uploaded in the Ministry of Urban Development website. Further, the Handbook on Seismic Retrofit of Buildings published by Central Public Works Department and Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai has also been circulated to the State Governments to promote adoption of anti-seismic technology in all types of buildings.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development has requested all the State Governments to incorporate provisions of Structural Safety as per National Building Code 2005 and Model Building Bye-laws of cities/towns. Further, Ministry of Home Affairs have also directed all the State Governments to incorporate structural safety provisions as given in Model Building Bye-laws and also Model Bye Laws of Ministry of Home Affairs.

SIDF

2953. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount generated/earmarked and the amount spent under the Social and Infrastructure Development Fund during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010;

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has pointed out that the SIDF was diverted to unspecified programmes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) No amount was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of India to the Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. However, an amount of Rs. 4,464.08 crore and Rs. 1,070.18 crore was provided for funding various schemes from SIDF in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The major schemes funded from SIDF through Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2008-09, as approved by Parliament, are (i) Loan for creation of a Corpus Fund for providing scholarships to students under 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' (Rs. 641.54 crore), (ii) Standalone Water Purification System in Rural Schools (Rs. 100 crore), (iii) Installation of desalination plant near Chennai (Rs. 300

crore), (iv) Contribution to the Corpus of National Skill Development Corporation (Rs. 1,000 crore), (v) Loans to Institute Management Committee (IMC) for upgradation of Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) (Rs. 627.50 crore), (vi) Augmenting the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna Premium Fund maintained with LIC for meeting the liability of the Central Government towards its share of premium payment (Rs. 1000 crore), (vii) for crediting to the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC for providing 50% share of premium under Janshree Bima Yojana for all Women Self Help Groups (Rs. 500 crore), etc. The schemes to be funded from SIDF during 2009-10 are (i) Agricultural Education (Rs. 73.37 crore), (ii) Schemes under Special Fund for infrastructure upgradation in North Eastern Region (Rs. 146.80 crore), (iii) Loans to Institute Management Committee (IMC) for upgradation of Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) (Rs. 750.01 crore), and (iv) Standalone Water Purification and System in Rural Schools (Rs. 100 crore).

(b) and (c) No amount was diverted from SIDF to unspecified programmes. The schemes/programmes/ projects funded from SIDF were part of budget announcements. However, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has, in his Report on the accounts of the Union Government for the year 2007-2008, pointed out that though the amount was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of India to the SIDF and was treated as capital expenditure, an amount of Rs. 1586.75 crore was incurred from SIDF in 2007-2008 on items of expenditure which were of revenue nature, thereby overstating the capital expenditure of the Government.

As per the scheme, funds from SIDF can be utilised for incurring revenue expenditure in deserving cases. An Action Taken Note on this specific Audit Observation will be submitted to the Public Accounts Committee.

Privatisation of Power Plants

2954. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatize some power plants in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Generation by NHPC

2955. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) has drawn up any expansion plan for power generation;

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

(c) the total investment to be involved therein; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) At the beginning of 11th Plan, NHPC Ltd. had drawn an expansion plan to add 12 projects with aggregate installed capacity of 5322 MW In 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12). Out of these projects, two projects, namely, Teesta-V (510 MW) and Omkareshwar (520 MW) projects have already been commissioned In first year of 11th Five Year Plan. State and project-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) To fund the capacity addition Programme for 11th Plan and beyond, NHPC Ltd. has projected Investment of Rs. 21,600 Crore.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Likely Date of Commissioning	Status
	Jammu and Kashmir			
1.	Sewa-II	120	Dec.'2009	
2.	Uri-II	240	Feb.'2011	Under construction stage
3.	Nimoo Bazgo	45	Aug.'2010	
4.	Chutak	44	Feb.'2011	
	Himachal Pradesh			
5.	Parbati-II	800	Mar.'2013	Under construction stage
6.	Chamera-III	231	Aug.'2010	
7.	Parbati-III	520	Nov.'2010	
	West Bengal			
8.	Teesta Low Dam-III	132	Feb.'2011	Under construction stage
9.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	160	Aug.'2011	
	Arunachal Pradesh			
10.	Subansiri Lower	2000	Dec.'2012	Under construction stage
	Sikkim			
11.	Teesta-V	510		Commissioned and is under operation
	Madhya Pradesh			
12.	Omkareshwar*	520		Commissioned and is under operation
	Total	5322		

*Joint Venture project between NHPC Ltd. and Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Power Requirement

2956. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made any assess-

ment of requirement of power for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet the power demand for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) According to the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the estimated power requirement for Delhi during the Commonwealth Games year 2010-11 is 5633 MW peak requirement and 33556 Million Units energy requirement. At present Delhi's maximum power demand Is to the tune of 4400 MW against the total availability of 4430 MW of power.

(c)(i) Government has Identified 5 power projects namely Mejia Thermal Power Plant Phase-II (2 x 500 MW), Koderma Thermal Power Plant (2 x 500 MW) and Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Plant (2 x 500 MW) of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and National Capital Thermal Power Project Stage-II, Dadri (2 x 490 MW) and Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project, Jhajjar (3 x 500 MW) of NTPC Ltd. to cater to the requirement of power of Delhi during Commonwealth Games. In order to ensure the completion of these projects according to schedule, Government of India has constituted a High Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), to monitor the various aspects of implementation of these projects. The committee is meeting regularly to review the status/progress of these projects.

(ii) Ministry of Power, Government of India vide order dated 08.05.2007 have frozen the allocation of power from un-allocated quota of MoP for the period October-December, 2010 to meet the requirement of power during the Common Wealth Games 2010. The Power available from un-allocated quota is to the tune of 4600 MW at present.

(iii) In addition to this, Delhi Government has informed that gas based Pragati Phase-III (Bawana Project) has been planned for the capital region during 11th Plan. Delhi Government has signed a number of PPAs/ MOUs for power with Central Sector Generating Utilities. The availability from these arrangement in Oct' 10 is about 330 MW.

Village Electrification through Renewable Energy Sources

2957. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to electrify remote villages in the country through renewable energy sources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support for 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 Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna for electrification through conventional energy. Such villages are provided basic facilities for lighting/electricity through various renewable energy sources.

Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the project costs, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects for coverage under the programme.

[Translation]

Filing of IT Return

2958. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PAN Card holders in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether it is mandatory for PAN Card holders to file IT Return; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against non filers of IT Returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The state wise list of number of PAN Card holders in the country, at present, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The number of PAN Card holders in the country State wise

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Total PAN card holders
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49514
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5619059
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40891
4.	Assam	1664808
5.	Bihar	2368199
6.	Chandigarh	393683
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46302
8.	Daman and Diu	39909
9.	Delhi	5768359
10.	Goa	313388
11.	Gujarat	6772430
12.	Haryana	2513798
13.	Himachal Pradesh	546340
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	590510
15.	Karnataka	4798806
16.	Kerala	1931704
17.	Lakshadweep	3842
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3064151
19.	Maharashtra	17084983
20.	Manipur	63975
21.	Meghalaya	101293
22.	Mizoram	9406
23.	Nagaland	40799
24.	Orissa	1425859
25.	Pondicherry	121026
26.	Punjab	2954624
27.	Rajasthan	4054942
28.	Sikkim	17874

1	2	3
29.	Tamil Nadu	5677923
30.	Tripura	126262
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7067628
32.	West Bengal	6124468
33.	Chhattisgarh	764202
34.	Uttaranchal	549750
35.	Jharkhand	1111448
36.	Others (Non-Residents etc.)	983604
	Total	84805759

[English]

Power Generation by NTPC

2959. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is planning to add a capacity of over 6000 MW in the southern region of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) NTPC is presently executing 2500 MW capacity addition In Southern Region of the country. Following Is the State-wise details of the same:—

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Capacity (MW)	State	Remarks
1.	Simhadri Thermal Power Project (TPP), Stage-II	1000	Andhra Pradesh	Under Implementation
2.	Vallur TPP, Stage-I, Phase-I (Joint Venture project between NTPC and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board)	1000	Tamil Nadu	Under Implementation
3.	Vallur TPP Stage-I, Phase-II (Joint Venture project between NTPC and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board)	500	Tamil Nadu	• Investment approval accorded by Joint Venture Board. • Main Plant award In process
	Total	2500		

Further, NTPC has taken up various new projects In Southern Region for which preparation of Feasibility Report and clearances/approvals are at various stages. Following is the State-wise details of the same:—

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Capacity (MW)	State	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project Stage-II at Kayamkulam	1950	Kerala	Feasibility Report prepared earlier. To be revised after fuel tie-up, which is presently in process.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kudgi STPP Stage-I	2400	Karnataka	• MOU signed with Government of Karnataka and Power Company of Karnataka Limited for setting up a 4000 MW (Stage-I : 3 x 800 MW + Stage-II : 2 x 800 MW) project. • Site specific studies are in progress for preparation of Feasibility Report.
3.	Wind Power Projects	500	Karnataka	• MOU signed with Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. • Site specific studies/Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation in progress.
4.	Marakkanam Stage-I	2400	Tamil Nadu	Site specific studies are in progress for preparation of Feasibility Report.

Holdings of Indian Companies in Private Sector Banks

2960. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is examining surrogate holdings of Indian companies in private sector banks;

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

(c) whether the Government has detected any surrogate holdings in the country so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is not examining surrogate holdings of Indian companies in private sector banks. In terms of RBI guidelines on Ownership and Governance in private sector banks in India, no single entity or group of related entities is permitted to hold stake in excess of 10% of the paid up capital of the bank in any private sector bank, directly or indirectly.

Reservation in Local Bodies

2961. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to give at least two terms for the reservation in local bodies by amending 73 and 74 Constitutional Amendment instead of five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Power Sector

2962. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds required for infrastructure development in the power sector during the next five years; and

(b) the likely role to be played by the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) The Planning Commission's Working Group on Power for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has assessed a total fund requirement for generation, transmission, distribution, R&M etc. of Rs. 10,59,515 crore (inclusive of private sector).

(b) The World Bank and ADB have committed financing Power Sector Projects aggregating US$ 2655 million (Rs. 12,744 crore) and US$1892 million (Rs. 9028 crore) respectively. In addition, Government of India has taken up with World Bank and ADB for additional financing of power projects aggregating US$ 4850 million (Rs. 23,280 crore) and US$ 1300 million (Rs. 6240 crore) respectively.

Disinvestment

2963. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :
SHRI K.S. RAO :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to speed up the disinvestment process with a view to reducing fiscal deficit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) As announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 and reiterated by the Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech on 6th July, 2009 the policy of the Government is to develop people-ownership of public sector undertakings while ensuring that Government equity does not fall below 51% and Government retains management control of the company. The cases of disinvestment would be decided on a case by case basis. The process of Initial Public Offerings in NHPC Limited and Oil India Limited are already in progress. The receipts from the disinvestment would be channelised into National Investment Fund.

Beach Tourism Projects

2964. SHRI A. SAMPATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of two Beach Tourism projects at the east and west coasts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where these projects are likely to be set up; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) No such specific proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Tourism.

Working Group on Housing

2965. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Working Group to assess the urban housing shortage in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the said group has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the fund allocated by the Government to meet the urban housing shortage during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. The Group had further indicated the housing shortage amongst various income groups as under:—

Income Category	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG) High Income Group (HIG)	0.04

The Union Government formulated the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 with the aim of providing 'Affordable Housing' for All with particular emphasis in meeting the housing needs of the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

This policy seek to promote sustainable development of the urban habitat with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

In 2005, Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), to make provision, inter-alia, of housing and basic services for the urban poor by a holistic and integrated development of slums 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 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/ upgradation of 9,93,523 and 4,61,887 dwelling units respectively.

In December, 2008, Government started a new scheme Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing for the Urban Poor (ISHUP) for providing interest subsidy to make housing loans affordable and within the repayment capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme makes available loans upto Rs. 1 lakh through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/ acquisition of houses with an interest subsidy of 5%.

With a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS housing, another Scheme for 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', was started under which Central Government assistance is available for infrastructure connectivities for housing projects which provide houses upto 80 Sq.mt. carpet area of which at least 25% are for EWS/LIG.

In June, 2009, Government announced the intention to comprehensively address the issue of slums, and to provide a Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for housing in urban

areas along the lines of the Indira Awas Yojana, wherever States are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas.

(d) The housing components, basic services etc. for urban poor/slum dwellers are being covered under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). An amount of Rs. 13650 crore has been allocated under BSUP and Rs. 4450 crore under IHSDP for 7 year mission period i.e. 2005-2012. Subsequently, an additional amount of Rs. 5043 crore, combined for BSUP and IHSDP has been provided.

An amount of Rs. 1378 crore has been provided in the Eleventh Plan for Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

Rural Electrification Corporation

2966. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has amply supported the rural electrification programmes in the country including Kerala over a period of time; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes through which REC has financed such programmes, expenditure incurred on such programmes and benefits accrued therefrom in the country including Kerala during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Achievement of electrification of unelectrified/ de-electrified villages, covered in the sanctioned projects under RGGVY and funds released under RGGVY during last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of T&D schemes sanctioned by REC for financial assistance in Kerala are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and funds released under RGGVY sanctioned projects during last three years in the country

Rs. in crores

	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09
Villages electrified	28706	9301	12056
Funds released*	3379.27	3745.36	5654.72

*Including funds released to Kerala to the tune of Rs. 5.14 crore in 2006-07 and Rs. 0.83 crore In 2008-09.

Statement-II

T&D schemes sanctioned by REC for financial assistance in Kerala Sanctioned during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Category	Name of the scheme	Loan Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	P:IE	Kollam Electrical Distribution Circle in Kollam distt.	2221.09

1	2	3	4
2.	P:IE	Panthanamthitta Electrical Distribution Circle in Panthanamthitta distt.	2084.60
3.	P:IE	Thiruvanthapuram Urban Electrical Circle in Thiruvanthapuram distt.	2831.51
4.	P:IE	Thiruvanthapuram Rural Electrical Circle in Thiruvanthapuram distt.	3709.52
5.	P:IE	Kottarakkara (covering entire Electrical Distribution Circle) in Kollam distt.	1800.95
6.	P:SI(T)	Establishment of New 2x100 MVA, 220/110 KV s/s alongwith associated Transmission lines at Kattakada and Augmentation of existing 220/110 KV Pothenekode s/s from 2x200 MVA to 3x200 MVA in Thiruvanthapuram distt.	20722.15
7.	P:SI(T)	Establishment of New 2x100 MVA, 220/110 KV s/s alongwith associated Transmission lines at Kattakada and Augmentation of existing 110/11 KV Chevayur s/s from 2x10 MVA to 2x10+1x12.5 MVA in Kozhikode distt.	3755.50
8.	P:SI(D)	Establishment of 1 no. 66/11 KV, 2x10 MVA s/s at Balaramapuram, 4 no. 33/11 KV, 2x5 MVA s/s at Karamana, Vellarada, Kadakkavoor, Vithura and upgradation of existing s/s with additional Transformer capacity of 110/11 KV, 1x12.5 MVA at Varkala and Nedumangad and 66/11 KV, 1x10 MVA at GIS LA Parassala and Thirumala alongwith associated lines.	4478.21
9.	P:SI(T)	Establishment of New 2x100 MVA, 220/110 KV s/s alongwith associated Transmission lines at Malaparamba and Augmentation of existing 66/11 KV Kuttikattur s/s from (1x8 MVA+1x10 MVA) to 2x10 MVA in Malappuram distt.	3927.07
		Total	45531

P:IE-Project: Intensive Electrification

P:SI(D)-Project System Improvement of Distribution

P:SI(Trm)-Project System Improvement of Transmission

T&D schemes sanctioned by REC for financial assistance in Kerala Sanctioned during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Category	Name of the scheme	Loan Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	P:IE	Kasargode covering entire Electrical circle in Kasargode distt.	2964.38	

1	2	3	4	5
2	P:IE	Sreekantapuram covering entire Electrical circle in Kannur distt.	3549.09	
3	P:SI(D)	Establishment of new s/ss augmentations/upgradation of existing s/ss alongwith associated lines in Ernakulam distt.	3856.02	
4	P:SI(D)	Establishment of new s/ss augmentations/upgradation of existing s/ss alongwith associated lines in Kannur distt.	2075.86	Issue of sanction letter withheld on the request of the KSEB
5	P:IE	Kozhikode Electrical Distribution circle in Kozhikode distt.	2797.14	
6	P:IE	Palakhad covering entire Electrical circle in Palakhad distt.	1424.75	
7	P:IE	Shiranur covering entire Electrical circle in Palakhad distt.	1688.76	
8	P:IE	Kaipetta covering entire Electrical circle in Wayanad distt.	1522.31	
9.	P:IE	Kottayam Electrical circle in Kottayam distt.	1327.46	
10.	P:IE	Palla Electrical circle in Kottayam distt.	1445.41	
11.	P:IE	Kannur covering entire Electrical circle Kannur distt.	1608.84	
12.	P:IE	Manjeri covering entire Electrical circle, Malappuram distt.	1260.48	
		Total	25521	

P:IE—Project: Intensive Electrification

P:SI(D)—Project System Improvement of Distribution

P:SI(Trm)—Project System Improvement of Transmission

Adventure Tourism

2967. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to encourage adventure tourism and heritage tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Development and Promotion of Tourism including adventure tourism and heritage tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations concerned. Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism under the Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits Scheme of the Ministry, on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

The list of projects sanctioned during first two years of the 11th Five Year Plan including ones for Adventure Tourism and Heritage Tourism is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of tourism projects sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan (first two years)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	12610.06
2.	Assam	9	3379.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	6477.32
4.	Bihar	12	2993.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2407.91
6.	Goa	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	12	2710.24
8.	Haryana	18	4755.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	5263.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	61	10678.72
11.	Jharkhand	7	1130.47
12.	Karnataka	9	6277.92
13.	Kerala	22	7393.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	7093.77
15.	Maharashtra	8	5389.49
16.	Manipur	14	4054.61
17.	Meghalaya	8	1912.94
18.	Mizoram	9	2011.32
19.	Nagaland	32	4786.01
20.	Orissa	18	6491.68
21.	Punjab	4	2365.99
22.	Rajasthan	10	5744.02
23.	Sikkim	50	13112.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	6427.52
25.	Tripura	17	1471.70
26.	Uttarakhand	8	6549.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13	6672.67
28.	West Bengal	21	6562.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	7	819.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	8	764.08
33.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
35.	Puducherry	10	1863.68
	Total	514	155307.55

[Translation]

Panchayat Elections

2968. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Panchayat elections have not been held during the last five years; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to hold Panchayat elections in those States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) In areas where Part IX of the Constitution applies, elections to Panchayats in the State of Jharkhand have not been held since the term of the last Panchayat and the matter is sub judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has enacted its own legislation, providing for Panchayats and elections to the Panchayats have not been held.

[English]

Buying of Power from Renewable Energy Sources

2969. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to make obligatory the buying of power by States and Government institutions from renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) to (c) 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%.

Payment of Salary through Banks

2970. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has plans to open more banks, especially in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such banks would be opened;

(c) whether the Government has envisaged making all Government payments like salary, wages, bills etc. through banking system only;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Opening of new bank branches is governed by the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949. It is, therefore, mandatory for commercial banks to obtain prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) before opening a new branch/office. However, in order to provide infrastructure support for banking services in unbanked blocks of the country, the Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 100 crore during the current year as a one-time grant-in-aid to ensure provision of at least one center/Point of Sales (POS) in such blocks.

(c) and (d) In a letter written by the RBI in June, 2008, the State Governments/UTs have been asked to explore the possibility of routing Government payments including those under NREGS to various beneficiaries through the banking system. Banks have already initiated measures to appoint business correspondents/facilitators, open no frills accounts, distribute smart cards and propogate financial literacy and credit counselling with a view to facilitating, inter alia, greater use of the banking system for payments.

(e) Does not arise.

Tourism Infrastructure for Commonwealth Games, 2010

2971. SHRI VARUN GANDHI :
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are inadequacies in the development of tourism infrastructure and amenities for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

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

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism is monitoring the augmentation of accommodation infrastructure and has assessed that appox.. 40,000 rooms would be required in the National Capital Region of Delhi to meet the demand of the visitors coming for Commonwealth Games 2010. Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity which is capital intensive and has a long gestation period. In view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010, on the request of the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance has granted a five year Tax Holiday under section 80-ID (1) of the Income Tax Act to new hotels under two, three and four star category coming up in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Gaziabad between 1.4.2007 to 31.03.2010.

Development and promotion of tourist destinations is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however provides financial assistance for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority. Details of funds sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to NCT of Delhi for the development of tourism during last three years is as under:—

Years	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
2006-07	2400.09
2007-08	1811.28
2008-09	1826.28

Action Plan for Power Production

2972. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN :
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any Action Plan in consultation with the State Governments to augment the power production in the country in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have sought financial assistance from the Union Government to set up new power projects/plants in their States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) In order to augment the power production capacity in the country a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been set for the 11th Five Year Plan, out of which capacity aggregating 15325 MW has already been commissioned upto 15.7.2009 and balance is under construction. In addition, a capacity of 14000 MW has also been planned from renewable energy sources during 11th Plan. The

steps taken by the Government to achieve the capacity addition target are as follows:—

- Rigorous monitoring of the projects by Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Power at the highest level besides monitoring through the Power Projects Monitoring Panel.
- All clearances obtained and fuel linkages accorded for the entire capacity.
- Enhancement of main plant equipment manufacturing capacity by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).
- Widening the vendor base by BHEL through outsourcing.
- Formation of Joint Venture company by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL, M/s L&T and MM, Japan, M/s JSW and Toshiba, M/s Bharat Forge and Alstom and M/s BB Engineering and Ansaldo for manufacture of various power plants equipments.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' Initiative has been taken up.

(c) The Ministry of Power does not provide financial assistance directly to the State Governments to set up new power projects/plants.

(d) and (e) Question do not arise.

Inflow of Foreign Funds

2973. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any decision to limit the level of external debt, restrict its end-use and also to monitor short term loans keeping in view the rising trend of external debt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present flow of external debt in India;

(d) whether the foreign fund inflow has been effecting the economy;

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

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to check such rising trend of inflow of foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Union Government has been following prudent external debt management policies to manage external debt flows, consistent with overall macroeconomic requirements and to keep the external debt level within manageable limits. These policies include raising loans with longer maturities, regulating the levels of commercial borrowings and their end-use, rationalising interest rates on NRI deposits, monitoring long and short-term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows.

(c) to (f) Net foreign debt flows during the last three years are as under:—

Table: Net Foreign debt flows

	(US $ million)
2006-07	26,341
2007-08	53,566
2008-09	1,503

Note: Net foreign debt flows include net receipts on account of External Assistance, External Commercial borrowings, NRI Deposits, short-term trade credits and Rupee debt service.

Source: Press Release of Reserve Bank of India dated 30th June, 2009.

The foreign debt flows meet domestic investment and import demand and finance infrastructure projects. The Government and Reserve Bank of India monitor external commercial borrowings and short-term loans regularly in the context of prevailing financial market situation and financing requirement of the corporate sector.

[Translation]

Nutritious Diet at Anganwadi Centres

2974. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nutritious diet is being provided to the children in Anganwadi Centres by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government has revised the limit of Rs. one per day per child for distributing supplementary nutritious food at Anganwadi Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaint of non-utilisation of funds allocated under the said scheme to the State Governments for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) 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) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State Government/Union Territory Administrations. Under the Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided at Anganwadi Centres to all children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years. Pregnant and lactating mothers, as per the schematic nutritional and feeding norms.

(b) and (c) Financial norms for supplementary nutrition were revised by Government of India from Rs.1.00 to Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per day, with effect from 19.10.2004. These norms have since been further revised as under:-

Category	Pre-revised rates	Revised rates*
Children (6-72 months)	Rs.2.00	Rs.4.00
Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs.2.70	Rs.6.00
Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs.2.30	Rs.5.00

*w.e.f. 29.12.2008 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir

*w.e.f 23.12.2008 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Mizoram

*w.e.f 7.11.2008 in respect of other States/UTs

(d) No, Madam

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Power from Non-Conventional energy sources

2975. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by the Union Government to make rural areas self-reliant in the matter of energy through the Non-Conventional energy sources;

(b) the efforts being made by the Union Government for identification and development of renewable energy;

(c) the percentage of population of the country depended on renewable energy at present, State-wise;

(d) whether any assistance is being sought by the Government from the voluntary organizations for the development and harnessing the renewable energy in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is providing central financial assistance ranging from about 30% to 90% of costs of for deployment of various types of renewable energy systems/devices in rural areas for meeting different energy needs depending on the technology employed, location and user category. Pilot projects on Village Energy Security have also been taken up in select villages for meeting the village energy requirements of cooking, lighting and motive power, through locally available renewable resources, mainly biomass.

(b) The Government is supporting resource assessment and promoting implementation of projects through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives. These include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Further benefit under Section 80-1A of Income Tax Act 1961 is available to undertakings setup for the generation or generation and distribution of Renewable power in India. This apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States.

(c) No such data is maintained. However, the renewable power contribution is about 9% in the total installed capacity in the country. Also, households in nearly 9,300 remote villages/hamlets not connected to grid have been sanctioned central financial assistance for provision of solar home lighting systems as per the State-wise break-up given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Generally the programmes of the Ministry are implemented through State Nodal Departments/Agencies, which do involve NGOs and voluntary organizations. The Ministry also associates NGOs directly in specific cases.

Statement

State-wise details of Villages/Hamlets covered as on 31st May 2009, for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages/ Hamlets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	298
3.	Assam	1986
4.	Chhattisgarh	588
5.	Gujarat	38
6.	Haryana	286
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	235
9.	Jharkhand	477
10.	Karnataka	79
11.	Kerala	607
12.	Madhya Pradesh	274
13.	Maharashtra	353
14.	Manipur	240
15.	Meghalaya	97
16.	Mizoram	20
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	306
19.	Rajasthan	327

1	2	3
20.	Sikkim	13
21.	Tamil Nadu	184
22.	Tripura	755
23.	Uttarakhand	718
24.	Uttar Pradesh	250
25.	West Bengal	1186
	Total	9355

[English]

Development of Wastelands

2976. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
DR. BHOLA SINGH :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects implemented and the area of wastelands brought under cultivation during the last three years and the current year under Area Development Programmes, State-wise;

(b) the area of wastelands to be brought under cultivation and the funds estimated to be spent thereon during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments under the modified Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP); and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : (a) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three Centrally sponsored area development programmes namely, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis as per Hariyali Guidelines, 2003. The projects are being implemented @ Rs. 6000/- per hectare by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with project duration of five years. The funding is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 for DPAP and DDP and 11:1 for IWDP. A total number of 5841 projects have been sanctioned to States under DPAP, DDP and IWDP during the last three years.

(b) Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), it is proposed to sanction projects to cover 24 million hectares during 11th Plan with the outlay of Rs. 15,359.46 crore.

(c) and (d) The Department of Land Resources has so far not received any proposal from any State Government for release of central share of funds under the modified Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

[Translation]

Hotel Tariff

2977. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tariff of four star and five star hotels in our country are much higher than the tariffs of similar class hotels in the developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tariff rates of star hotels are adversely affecting the inflow of tourists into the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rationalize the tariff structure of such star hotels as well as for low budget hotels located at various tourist places in the country to benefit middle class tourists?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism does not fix hotel tariff's. Hotels fix their own tariff based on the market forces depending on the market forces depending on the demand and supply of hotel rooms. In order to meet the demand of accommodation in budget segment hotels, on the request of the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance has granted a five year Tax Holiday under section 80-ID (1) of the Income Tax Act to new hotels under two, three and four star category coming up in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Gaziabad between 1.4.2007 to 31.03.2010. Similarly, a five year tax holiday was also announced in the budget of 2008-2009 for two, three and four star hotels that are established in specified districts which have UNESCO declared World Heritage Sites except the revenue districts of Mumbai and Delhi. The hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period 1.4.2008 to 31.03.2013.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

2978. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) wether meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District levels are held regularly in various States.

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such meetings held during the last one year and the current year;

(c) the action taken by the Government on their findings;

(d) whether complaints have been received from elected representatives of the people including the Members of Parliament against V&W Committees for not holding the meetings regularly and not monitoring the rural development projects as per the laid down rules;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The meetings of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are to be held once in a quarter. During the year 2008-09, 36 State Level and 575 District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings were held as per information received in the Ministry. Statements-I and II showing State-wise and District-wise details of the meetings held are enclosed. With the coming into being of the XV Lok Sabha the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees constituted earlier stand dissolved.

(c) The Guidelines provide that for action on any points pertaining to the State Government, the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees shall forward their observation/recommendation to them. The Ministry of Rural Development shall be informed of any gross violation noticed.

(d) to (f) Some complaints had been received from States, including from Members of Parliament from Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for not holding of meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees regularly and as per guidelines. The Ministry pursues with the State Governments and District Administration for organizing the meetings as per guidelines and the complaints received were brought to their notice.

Statement-I

State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees Meetings held during 2008-09

Sl. No.	States	Number of meetings held
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Haryana	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	2
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1
15.	Maharashtra	—
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	—
19.	Nagaland	—
20.	Orissa	1
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	1
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	2
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttaranchal	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	West Bengal	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30.	Daman and Diu	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
32.	Lakshadweep	1
33.	Puducherry	2
	Total	36

Statement-II

District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings held during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total No. of Districts	No. of District where meetings held	No. of Meetings of District level V and MC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	19	29

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	8	8
3.	Assam	27	11	14
4.	Bihar	39	23	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	9	11
6.	Goa	2	2	2
7.	Gujarat	25	25	62
8.	Haryana	20	10	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	2	2
11.	Jharkhand	24	5	6
12.	Karnataka	29	15	16
13.	Kerala	14	14	32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48	40	63
15.	Maharashtra	33	21	34
16.	Manipur	9	3	3
17.	Meghalaya	7	7	7
18.	Mizoram	8	8	11
19.	Nagaland	11	3	3
20.	Orissa	30	17	29
21.	Punjab	20	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	33	26	41
23.	Sikkim	1	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	29	29	51
25.	Tripura	4	4	4
26.	Uttaranchal	13	8	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	44	63
28.	West Bengal	19	11	15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	—
31.	Daman and Diu	2	2	3
32.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
33.	Puducherry	1	1	2
	Total	612	381	575

[English]

Vacant Posts in PSBs

2979. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of staff in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of posts in various grades lying vacant in PSBs during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) In terms of the managerial autonomy granted to the public sector banks (PSBs) by the Government, full operational and managerial autonomy has been given to the PSBs; which includes framing of their own "Human Resources" policies and procedures, manpower planning and recruitment. The filling up of the vacancies is an ongoing exercise and the PSBs make their recruitment as per their needs and requirements.

[Translation]

Mega Tourist Circuits

2980. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments including Bihar have demanded approval for setting up of Mega Tourist Circuits in their States:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Mega Destinations and Circuits are identified in consultation with the concerned State Governments on the basis of footfalls and future potential. So far 29 destinations/circuits in various States have been identified for mega projects.

[English]

Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act

2981. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of tribal population which reside in forest areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has accorded high priority to the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has also urged the State Governments to draw up an action plan besides setting up of an effective monitoring mechanism for continuous review of the implementation of the legislation;

(d) if so, the response of the States Governments thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY) : (a) Demographic details in respect of people residing in forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations urging them to take all necessary steps for expeditious implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006. Review meetings with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being held and the officers of the Ministry are also 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 during the current year.

As on 30.06.2009, more than 21.49 lakh claims under the Act have been received and 2.70 lakh (approx.) titles have been distributed and another 1.35 lakh (approx.) titles are ready for distribution in various States.

Fraud in Banks

2982. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently asked all the banks to take coordinated action against unscrupulous borrowers who are still enjoying loan facilities after defrauding the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI has evolved any mechanism and set up an exclusive machinery to unearth frauds in the banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its circulars dated September 19, 2008 and June 24, 2009 advised all the banks to strengthen sharing of information about status of borrowers enjoying credit facilities under multiple banking arrangements and to take coordinated action, based on commonly agreed strategy, for legal/criminal actions, follow up for recovery, exchange of details on modus operandi, achieving consistency in data/information on frauds reported to Reserve Bank of India. The bank which detects a fraud is required to immediately share the details with all other banks in the multiple banking arrangements.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has not evolved any mechanism and set up an exclusive machinery to unearth frauds in banks. However, as a part of its supervisory process, RBI has been sensitizing banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas, modus operandi and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidents of frauds in banks. On receipt of fraud reports from banks, RBI advised the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and also streamline the system and procedures so as to prevent recurrence of such frauds.

Trading Hours

2983. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase/extend stock exchange trading hours;

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

(c) whether timings of banks and financial institutions are also likely to be changed to meet the requirements of stock exchanges' early or late opening; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has placed a discussion paper titled "Increase in market hours of trading in Exchanges" on its website on March 19, 2009 for seeking public comments. If and when implemented, Banks/Financial Institutions are likely to change their timings to take advantage of longer trading hours, depending on their business strategy and regulatory requirements.

Per Capita Income

2984. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average per capita income in India in comparison to some of the other Asian countries;

(b) whether with the present large scale economic development, the per capita income is also likely to rise substantially in the years to come; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) As per United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Section, the per capita Gross Domestic Product in US dollar terms, for India and for select Asian countries for 2007 (as on June 2009), are as follows:—

Country or Area	Per Capita GDP in US$ in 2007
Afghanistan	345
Bangladesh	428
China	2604
Hong Kong SAR of China	28685
Macao SAR of China	39731
India	976
Indonesia	1869
Japan	34225
Malaysia	7027
Maldives	3454
Mauritius	5846
Nepal	419
Pakistan	996
Singapore	36370
Sri Lanka	1676
Thailand	3841

(b) and (c) Growth in per capita income is inter-alia determined by the growth in Gross Domestic Product as well as the growth in population. In the short term especially on an annual basis, the growth in per capital income would largely be conditioned by growth in Gross Domestic Product. As per the Economic Survey 2008-09, the growth in real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is expected to grow at around 7.0 +/- 0.75 percent in fiscal 2009-10 in India, assuming a normal monsoon and global economic recovery by September 2009. However in the event of a more prolonged external economic downturn, with revival of global economy being delayed until early 2010, the growth may moderate to the lower end of the range. The future relative position of India vis-a-vis other countries in terms of size of the economy, would depend on the pace of economic recovery post global crisis both in India and in other countries.

Recruitment of SCs, STs and OBCs in Co-operative Banks

2985. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to implement recruitment and reservation system of SCs, STs and OBCs on various posts in Co-operative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) No Sir. The recruitment and reservation system of SCs, STs and OBCs in various posts in Cooperative Banks is done by the Cooperative Banks exclusively, on the lines of the instructions issued by the concerned State Governments, as these institutions fall under the jurisdiction of the Cooperative Departments of the States.

PGCIL Agreement with WB and ADB

2986. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Power pegging a turnover of Rs. 5,400 crore during 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the PGCIL had signed an agreement with the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for two loans for funding various transmission projects across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the projects for which the said loan is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Power in 2008 envisaging gross turnover of Rs. 5400 crore for 2008-09 for getting 'Excellent' grading.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. PGCIL has signed agreements for World Bank Loan of US$ 400 million (Additional financing for PSDP – IV Loan) and Asian Development Bank Loan of US$ 200 million (ADB-V) in January, 2009.

(e) Projects partially funded by World Bank Loan are (i) East-West Transmission Corridor Strengthening Scheme; (ii) Western Region System Strengthening Scheme-II; (iii) Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme-I and the project partially funded by AOB loan is ± 800 kV HVDC NER-NR/WR Inter-connector-I (Lower Subansiri and Kameng HEPs).

Scholarship Schemes for Tribal Students

2987. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA :
SHRI P. BALRAM :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is being provided to all tribal students pursuing their education in Government/Private institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad for tribal students is limited to some subjects only;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of candidates awarded the scholarships during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) the details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years for the purpose, scheme-wise;

(f) whether the Government has received any complaint of non-payment of scholarships to tribal students;

(g) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The Post Matric Scholarship is being provided through the State Governments and UT Administrations to all the eligible Scheduled Tribe students, whose parents'/ guardians' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.08 lakh for pursuing post-matric studies in all recognized Institutions.

(c) and (d) The Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe candidates including PTGs lists 35 subjects for pursuing higher studies abroad. The Scheme has been revised in 2007-08 as a Plan Scheme and 15 awards per year (13 to ST and 2 to PTGs) have been provided. Only those candidates who have gained admission in an accredited university abroad are

awarded the scholarship following the selection procedure laid down. In the last three years 4 candidates have been provided scholarship for higher studies abroad. No scholarship has been awarded in the current year till date.

(e) Funds are not released to the States/UTs under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships for ST candidates. The details of funds released under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students and utilized by the State Government during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) No complaint has been received regarding non-payment of Scholarships to eligible Scheduled Tribe students against the grants-in-aid released by the Ministry during the last three years.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Funds Released	Funds Utilized*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4403.27	4403.27	2284.39	2284.39	1662.13	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	Assam	2360.46	2360.46	1857.14	1857.14	1696.18	1696.18
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	853.71	674.62	130.24	125.10	160.28	
6.	Goa	70.45	70.45	13.80	13.80	18.96	
7.	Gujarat	910.67	910.67	315.97	156.50	387.36	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	59.72	20.58	10.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	200.00	43.44	24.42	0.00	
10.	Jharkhand	461.07	461.07	107.97	107.97	1058.48	
11.	Karnataka	1178.00	1178.00	456.87	456.87	1053.97	
12.	Kerala	311.42	311.42	29.79	29.79	298.03	269.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2092.41	2092.41	583.41	583.41	1228.18	
14.	Maharashtra	750.00	750.00	2155.56	2155.56	2500.00	
15.	Manipur	1316.45	1316.45	1438.78	1429.46	1912.68	
16.	Meghalaya	550.00	550.00	2435.72	2160.40	1342.12	
17.	Mizoram	1153.02	1153.02	1370.20	1356.79	1421.18	1421.18
18.	Nagaland	2694.79	2694.79	1593.50	1429.23	1467.27	
19.	Orissa	1410.34	237.43	95.97	85.10	461.75	
20.	Rajasthan	3496.74	3496.74	4616.62	1779.37	4654.00	
21.	Sikkim	9.63	9.63	25.63	23.19	25.13	
22.	Tamil Nadu	75.53	58.23	4.76	4.76	2.50	
23.	Tripura	348.18	348.18	294.89	281.86	433.19	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	93.68	25.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	
25.	Uttarakhand	312.26	312.26	32.35	32.35	230.52	222.77
26.	West Bengal	447.92	431.34	44.79	44.79	389.28	
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.42	3.42	4.45	4.45	3.00	
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	
	Total	25503.41	24048.85	20003.45	16447.27	22586.31	3609.87

*Utilisation Certificates for funds released in 2008-09 become due only after one year from the date of release of funds to the State Governments.

[Translation]

Power from Paddy Hay

2988. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to generate power from paddy hay in paddy producing areas of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the use of technology for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A target for setting up of biomass based power generation projects of 500 MW has been fixed for the Eleventh Plan period in the country.

(b) The biomass comprises of surplus agricultural residues including rice husk and rice straw (i.e. paddy hay) and agro industrial residues. As compared to rice husk, paddy hay is used for power generation in a limited manner. A cumulative capacity of 703 MW has so far been installed, for generation of power from biomass in the country including in paddy producing belts. State-wise information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Government is providing various fiscal incentives for setting up of power generation projects from biomass throughout the country including capital subsidy linked with capacity and fiscal incentives such as concessional customs duty on import of machineries and components, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation on major components, relief from taxes and term loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), and other financial institutions. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from commercial biomass power projects in potential states.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity of Biomass Power Projects set up in country as on 31.03.2009

S. No.	State	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210
2.	Chhattisgarh	156
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Haryana	4
5.	Karnataka	82
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharashtra	63
8.	Punjab	16
9.	Rajasthan	31
10.	Tamil Nadu	139
	Total	703

[English]

Delay in completion of Projects under PMGSY

2989. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :
DR. BHOLA SINGH :
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of project proposals received and approved by the Union Government under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the number of projects completed by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the works on some of these approved projects have not started in time;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some of the projects which are being implemented are running behind schedule;

(e) if so, the State-wise details of such projects, the likely delay in their completion and the cost escalation due to such delay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) Number of project proposals (road works) received and approved by the Government of India under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year upto May, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The number of projects (road works) completed by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year upto May, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Some of these approved works have not stared in time. Major reasons for not starting in time are:—

(i) Non receipt of responsive bids in 1st or subsequent calls.

(ii) Inadequate institutional capacity and delegation of powers to State Government Officers.

(iii) Delay in obtaining forest clearance.

(iv) Enforcement of Model Code of conduct in connection with various elections.

(v) Security related problems in some parts of the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per guidelines, schedule time for completion of projects is 12 months for plain areas and 18 months for hill areas from the date of award of tender. Time of completion is varying from State to State. For majority of works completion time is 15-24 months in plain areas and 24-30 months in hill areas. The State-wise details of works not completed within expected date under PMGSY is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

These contacts are fixed price contracts and there is no price variation clause in the contracts. However, if there is any cost escalation due to such delays, it is borne by the State Governments from their own resources.

(f) As per PMGSY Guidelines, implementation of the PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to expedite the pace of execution of projects. On the part of the Ministry the following steps have been taken to facilitate timely completion of works under PMGSY.

- In order to improve contracting capacity in States, the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.
- The State Governments have been advised to deploy adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) commensurate with their work load.
- The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering the projects under PMGSY to expedite the process of tendering and also to ensure transparency.
- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.

- State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever required.
- Review and monitoring meetings are being held regularly for proper monitoring of the progress.
- Ministry of Environment and Forest approached to simplify procedures for forest clearance. Meetings also held with the Forests Department Officials and the implementing agencies in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- Imparting training to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.

Statement-I

No. of Project proposals received and approved by GOI

#	State	No. of road works			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto May 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	340	366	1260	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116		168	
3.	Assam	417	139	2582	
4.	Bihar	431	1531	5628	418
5.	Chhattisgarh	924	1251	1049	
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat	449	390	466	
8.	Haryana	47	108	67	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	639	165	19	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	251	25	440	
11.	Jharkhand		353	669	
12.	Karnataka	252	313	310	429
13.	Kerala	77	322	200	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2971	2953	1935	
15.	Maharashtra	1530	439	128	638
17.	Meghalaya	26		36	
16.	Manipur	59		131	
18.	Mizoram		30	47	
19.	Nagaland		29	11	
20.	Orissa	843	1689	2076	
21.	Punjab	119	63		
22.	Rajasthan	3634	2321	337	
23.	Sikkim	67	39	105	
24.	Tamil Nadu	379		2409	
25.	Tripura	266	332	78	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2881	817	81	
27.	Uttarakhand	102	94	1310	133
28.	West Bengal	236	444	590	
	Total	17056	14213	22132	1689

Statement-II

No. of roads projects completed

Road work in Nos.

#	States	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10 (upto May'09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	479	332	383	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	33	31	6
3.	Assam	270	129	293	80
4.	Bihar	194	199	309	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	518	603	721	111
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	293	334	375	38
8.	Haryana	14	64	99	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141	197	307	50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	52	48	23
11.	Jharkhand	59	63	44	29
12.	Karnataka	114	268	301	126
13.	Kerala	44	53	111	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	857	939	2068	196
15	Maharashtra	459	695	818	101
16	Manipur	6.	0	59	0
17	Meghalaya	12	17	8	1
18	Mizoram	1	17	11	0
19	Nagaland	1	13	19	2
20	Orissa	491	432	685	59
21	Punjab	64	64	54	23
22	Rajasthan	1824	3005	1694	83
23	Sikkim	30	7	22	18
24	Tamil Nadu	214	379	241	23
25	Tripura	36	40	119	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	1366	1649	1423	242
27	Uttarakhand	18	67	25	10
28	West Bengal	192	227	268	10
	Grand Total	7732	9878	10536	1287

Statement-III

No. of works not completed within expected date under PMGSY (works cleared between April 05 to Dec. 07)

#	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
		Not completed			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	303	267	1006
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	43	73	180
3.	Assam	430	0	139	569
4.	Bihar	160	392	1218	1770
5.	Chhattisgarh	945	0	1769	2714
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	122	209	349	680
8.	Haryana	22	38	66	126
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	859	165	1024
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	107	141	248
11.	Jharkhand	0	102	341	443
12.	Karnataka	177	198	259	634
13.	Kerala	91	77	322	490
14.	Madhya Pradesh	919	1613	2295	4827
15.	Maharashtra	0	1331	355	1686
16.	Manipur	0	59	0	59
17.	Meghalaya	30	26	0	56
18.	Mizoram	0	34	29	63
19.	Nagaland	0	23	29	52
20.	Orissa	1007	797	1561	3365
21.	Punjab	28	57	0	85
22.	Rajasthan	698	1348	332	2378
23.	Sikkim	29	67	38	134
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	358	0	358
25.	Tripura	36	266	330	632
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1410	2826	0	4236
27.	Uttaranchal	79	102	79	260
28.	West Bengal	281	229	414	924
	Grand Total	6964	11464	10571	28999

Bharat Nirman Programme

2990. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has been successful in implementing the Bharat Nirman Programme in the country since its inception;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the Programme a success in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Bharat Nirman Programme launched in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas, has six components, namely irrigation, rural housing, rural roads, drinking water in rural areas, rural electrification and rural telephony. The progress of implementation of Bharat Nirman during 2005-06 to 2008-09 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Component	Bharat Nirman Target	Achievements 2005-2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Irrigation (in lakh ha.)	100	60.18
2.	Rural Housing (in lakh)	60.00	71.76
3.	**Rural Roads**		
	(i) Habitations (Nos.)	59,564	31,924
	(ii) Upgradation (in lakh Kms.)	1.94	1.55
4.	**Drinking Water Supply (Habitations in Nos.)**		
	(i) Uncovered Habitations	55,067	54,435

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Slipped Back Habitations	3,31,604	3,57,822*
	(iii) Quality-affected Habitations	2,16,968	2,59,628**
	Total	6,03,639	6,68,073
5.	Rural Electrification (villages in lakhs)	1.25	0.63#
6.	Rural Telephone connectivity (No. of villages)	66822	57240

*Higher achievement reported cumulatively as some States have reported coverage of habitations other than those included in Bharat Nirman Programme

**Projects completed: 46380; Ongoing projects: 2,13,284

#As reported by Planning Commission.

The State-wise details of achievements under the six components of Bharat Nirman from 2005-06 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV. A comprehensive monitoring system has been put in place for successful implementation of Bharat Nirman.

Statement-I

Bharat Nirman 2005-06 to 2008-09
Physical Achievements

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation (in lakh ha.)	Electrification (No. of villages)	Rural Housing (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.00	0	7.400
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	54	0.240
3.	Assam	0.58	825	4.930
4.	Bihar	5.27	17017	15.960
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.57	54	1.080
6.	Goa	0.13	0	0.030
7.	Gujarat	5.05	0	3.640
8.	Haryana	0.54	0	0.470
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	0	0.150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.60	48	0.470
11.	Jharkhand	0.84	7355	2.320
12.	Karnataka	2.70	58	2.330
13.	Kerala	0.28	0	1.570
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.11	84	2.490
15.	Maharashtra	5.17	0	4.170
16.	Manipur	0.12	93	0.120
17.	Meghalaya	0.06	108	0.190
18.	Mizoram	0.07	0	0.110
19.	Nagaland	0.13	0	0.460
20.	Orissa	2.38	1896	3.720
21.	Punjab	1.37	0	0.460
22.	Rajasthan	4.25	1928	1.670
23.	Sikkim	0.04	0	0.060
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.25	0	2.920
25.	Tripura	0.12	0	0.620
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18.88	27673	8.830
27.	Uttarakhand	1.01	1433	0.700

1	2	3	4	5
28.	West Bengal	0.29	3894	4.620
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0.010
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.000
31.	Daman and Diu			0.000
32.	Lakshadweep			0.000
33.	Pondicherry			0.010
	Total	65.20	62520	71.750

Statement-II

Bharat Nirman 2005-06 to 2008-09

Telephone Connectivity

Sl. No.	States	Achievement (No. of villages connected)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	675
2.	Assam	8772
3.	Bihar	0
4.	Jharkhand	1569
5.	Gujarat (including Daman and Diu and DN	4057
6.	Haryana	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	964
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1468
9.	Karnataka	0
10.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11834
12.	Chhattisgarh	3361
13.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	5976
14.	NE I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	607
15.	NE II (Arunachal, Manipur, Nagaland)	856
16.	Orissa	2920
17.	Punjab	0
18.	Rajasthan	11819
19.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0
22.	Uttaranchal	2362
23.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	0
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0
	Total	57240

Statement-III

Bharat Nirman 2005-06 to 2008-09

Physical Achievements – Rural Road Component

Sl. No.	State	Upgradation (Length in Kms.)	New Connectivity (Length in Kms.)	New Connectivity (Habitations)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8797.58	1031.13	15

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	541.27	41
3.	Assam	613.46	5166.32	3016
4.	Bihar	2671.84	2529.87	2199
5.	Chhattisgarh	2384.62	9493.34	2931
6.	Goa	0.00	1.80	2
7.	Gujarat	7024.57	2026.85	947
8.	Haryana	3992.51	42.80	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3588.41	3569.79	583
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	631.15	652.17	247
11.	Jharkhand	476.00	2070.27	669
12.	Karnataka	8388.92	71.50	17
13.	Kerala	918.31	127.16	50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5756.91	19673.33	6551
15.	Maharashtra	14802.31	948.60	251
16.	Manipur	278.83	549.81	78
17.	Meghalaya	13.00	151.57	30
18.	Mizoram	0.00	653.98	25
19.	Nagaland	281.07	568.60	19
20.	Orissa	4585.03	6423.45	3209
21.	Punjab	3949.18	177.97	50
22.	Rajasthan	17459.06	10326.17	2954
23.	Sikkim	26.20	780.93	76
24.	Tamil Nadu	12833.57	610.49	79
25.	Tripura	0.00	600.00	281
26.	Uttar Pradesh	54152.62	8795.80	3733
27	Uttarakhand	1387.30	1638.34	192
28	West Bengal	6.50	6181.96	3679
	Total	155018.95	85405.27	31924

Statement-IV

Bharat Nirman – 2005-06 to 2008-09 (Rural Drinking Water Supply)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Uncovered Habitations (in Nos.)	Slipped Back Habitations (in Nos.)	Quality Affected Habitations (in Nos.)	No. of Projects'
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	28598	2611	5696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	668	870	401	986
3.	Assam	7375	8829	1626	28181

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	0	42705	6306	18583
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	29547	1042	5021
6.	Goa	3	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	36	6046	3551	8717
8.	Haryana	0	2860	205	356
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6030	9653	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3211	398	0	49
11.	Jharkhand	0	17005	175	997
12.	Karnataka	5618	8717	3238	15303
13.	Kerala	8859	3946	691	979
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	38512	559	5381
15.	Maharashtra	17738	14338	3622	11212
16.	Manipur	0	517	0	74
17.	Meghalaya	250	3563	98	174
18.	Mizoram	112	357	26	78
19.	Nagaland	262	141	46	196
20.	Orissa	0	39902	5124	32254
21.	Punjab	1822	2198	703	2097
22.	Rajasthan	1871	26897	5355	40832
23.	Sikkim	74	510	0	76
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	33123	1300	5451
25.	Tripura	0	825	683	6687
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	24620	2882	5564

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttaranchal	218	5611	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	7500	6048	64570
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	0	0	26
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	120	33	88	88
	Total	54435	357822	46380	259628

[Translation]

Opium Production

2991. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise production capacity of opium;

(b) whether the Union Government has plans to enhance/reduce the production of opium in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of arrangement made/proposed to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The production capacity of opium in a State depends on the number of cultivators licenced, the number of cultivators who actually cultivate and harvest, the extent of area licenced, the extent of area harvested and the average yield per hectare. The quantity of opium produced in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, during the last three crop years is as under:

S. No.	Name of State	Quantity of Opium Produced at 70° Consistency during the crop year (in MT)		
		2006-07	2007-08 (Provisional)	2008-09 (Provisional)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	207.000	103.000	298.000
2.	Rajasthan	150.000	73.000	211.000
3.	Uttar Pradesh	0.046	0.199	0.078
	Total	357.046	176.199	509.078

(b) and (c) Decisions regarding increasing/reducing production of opium in the country will be taken at the time of notifying the General Licencing Conditions which are likely to be finalized by the end of September 2009.

[English]

State Financial Corporations

2992. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of State Financial Corporations (SFCs) set up in the country, State-wise alongwith the status of functioning of each such SFC;

(b) whether any SFC has been restructured;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, SFC-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from various States including Orissa for revival of SFCs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken on each such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) There are 18 State Financial Corporations in the Country. A Statement showing the names and status of functioning of 18 SFCs is enclosed.

(b) In order to improve their overall health and functioning a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by SIDBI with 11 SFCs involving concerned State Governments. However, 1 SFC namely, UPFC did not implement the MoU and its account has become NPA in the books of SIDBI.

(c) Out of 10 MoU SFCs, the net worth of 8 SFCs have become positive. The remaining 2 SFCs are also likely to emerge as positive net worth during 2009-10. SFCs are now sensitized about systemic improvements in their workings.

(d) and (e) In June, 2007, RBI had directed SIDBI to stop refinance to SFCs with negative net worth. Consequently, 4 State Governments viz; Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh had approached the Union Government to take up the matter with RBI to allow SIDBI to continue refinance support. After these States had committed that they would extend support by infusing necessary funds to revitalize the SFCs, SIDBI was allowed to continue refinance for these SFCs.

Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) was in default since 2002. The SFC was offered a restructuring package by SIDBI in July, 2005. Thereafter, the Corporation has been regular in honouring its dues as per the package. SIDBI has proposed to sign MOU and restart refinance facility to OSFC.

Statement

Details of State Financial Corporations (SFCs)

Sl. No.	Name of the SFCs	Status of functioning
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation (APSFC)	These 10 SFCs are in operation. These SFCs and their respective State Governments have signed MoU with SIDBI and have shown satisfactory improvement in their functioning since FY 2004.
2.	Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC)	
3.	Haryana Financial Corporation (HFC)	
4.	Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation (HPFC)	

1	2	3
5.	Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)	These 10 SFCs are in operation. These SFCs and their respective State Governments have signed MoU with SIDBI and have shown satisfactory improvement in their functioning since FY 2004.
6.	Kerala Financial Corporation (KFC)	
7.	Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation (MPFC)	
8.	Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)	
9.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC)	
10.	West Bengal Financial Corporation (WBFC)	
11.	Assam Financial Corporation (AFC)	The operations of the AFC were at very low levels till FY 06. It was able to cleanse its Balance Sheet by FY 2008 with the active support of Government of Assam and SIDBI. SIDBI granted One Time Settlement with partial principal and interest sacrifice in FY 2006, which has since been settled. The Corporation has gradually started up scaling its operations since FY 2007.
12	Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC)	These 7 SFCs have stopped their lending operations for the last few years and their activity is currently confined to recovery of dues.
13	Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC)	
14	Jammu and Kashmir State Financial Corporation (JKSFC)	
15	Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC)	
16	Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC)	
17	Punjab Financial Corporation (PFC)	
18	Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)	

Electricity Meters of Private Power DISCOMs

2993. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the electricity meters of private power distribution companies in the country including Delhi have several faults;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the consumers have suffered huge losses during the last three years as a result thereof; and

(f) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) No Information regarding faulty maters except Delhi State Is available in respect of Electricity Meters of Private Power DISCOMs. As far as Delhi Is concerned approximately 2000 meters were tested. Out of them 48 meters were found beyond permissible limit.

(c) and (d) Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore has conducted the study on the 1652 meters for checking the accuracy of the meters Installed In the premises of consumers of Delhi State. Out of 1652 meters only 81 meters were found beyond the permissible limit of accuracy.

(e) and (f) It has been reported by Delhi Government that no huge loss has been suffered by consumers due to faulty meters as the Quantity of faulty meters Is very small.

Promotion of Renewable Energy

2994. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a stimulus package for the development and promotion of renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

NGOs for Rural Development Projects

2995. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds are being provided to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for executing projects under rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress of work done by these NGOs have been monitored; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) provides funds to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for executing projects mainly under the following rural development related schemes:—

(i) Public Cooperation (PC)

(ii) Advancement of Rural Technology (ART)

(iii) Organization of Beneficiaries (OB)

(iv) Disability Action (DA)

After the creation of CAPART, it has supported 11,482 voluntary organizations till 15th July, 2009. In this regard 26,677 projects have been assisted, Rs. 1020 crores sanctioned and Rs. 743 crores disbursed. However, the details of NGOs assisted by CAPART during the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year alongwith projects received, sanctioned and funds disbursed to them, State and UT wise are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The progress of work done by the NGOs funded by CAPART is monitored through empanelled monitors at various stages of implementation of projects. Depending on the report of the monitor any of the following action is taken:—

(i) If the report is satisfactory, the second installment is released if due.

(ii) Closure of the project if the NGO completes the project as envisaged.

(iii) If the progress is reported to be unsatisfactory the NGO is kept under Funding Restriction i.e. Further Assistance Stopped (FAS).

(iv) If the fund is reported to be misutilized or diverted the NGO is placed under blacklist and the recovery proceeding is initiated as per rules of CAPART.

During the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, on the basis of evaluation either progress was not found satisfactory or there was a suspected violation of terms and conditions in some cases. Consequently, as per guidelines of CAPART further assistance has been stopped to four organizations till such time the issues are resolved. In addition to this, two organizations have been blacklisted and further action as per the guidelines of CAPART is in progress.

Statement

Year 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of VOs/ NGOs assisted	No. of projects received	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of VOs/ NGOs placed under FAS	No. of blacklisted VOs/ NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	490	38	3,21,97,203	2,45,69,325	1	–
2.	Assam	3	95	3	15,92,200	13,35,100	–	–
3	Arunachal Pradesh	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Bihar	11	358	13	57,59,282	50,52,094	–	–
5.	Chandigarh	1	4	1	5,98,400	5,98,400	–	–
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	20	8	89,51,347	31,72,085	–	–
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1,27,700	–	–	–
9.	Delhi	1	29	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	–	–

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Gujarat	19	90	27	3,08,75,049	1,41,98,324	–	–
11. Haryana	9	147	9	29,80,136	23,83,866	–	–
12. Himachal Pradesh	8	38	9	25,93,590	17,90,722	–	–
13. Jammu and Kashmir	7	32	7	13,73,950	8,63,570	–	–
14. Jharkhand	14	72	35	6,98,89,022	3,83,97,786	1	–
15. Karnataka	13	39	36	16,47,66,630	7,12,24,363	–	–
16. Kerala	2	12	2	8,42,225	–	–	–
17. Madhya Pradesh	7	88	7	24,82,865	11,87,939	–	–
18. Maharashtra	23	81	52	12,27,35,718	6,02,03,143	–	–
19. Manipur	6	122	6	19,02,727	15,05,143	–	–
20. Meghalaya	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
21. Mizoram	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
22. Nagaland	3	23	3	15,07,540	10,92,586	–	–
23. Orissa	19	193	41	6,07,45,928	1,97,00,454	–	1
24. Pondicherry	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
25. Punjab	3	28	3	6,45,200	6,25,200	–	–
26. Rajasthan	19	137	31	7,19,55,209	1,66,85,521	–	1
27. Sikkim	1	5	1	10,84,00	8,67,200	–	–
28. Tamil Nadu	12	95	17	2,79,34,681	97,52,180	–	–
29. Tripura	4	5	4	20,28,180	16,77,850	–	–
30. Uttar Pradesh	4	593	4	72,00,726	6,56,162	–	–
31. Uttaranchal	4	47	4	36,59,467	28,81,651	–	–
32. West Bengal	9	178	10	66,00,255	31,50,081	–	–

Year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of VOs assisted	No. of projects received	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of VOs/ placed under FAS	No. of blacklisted VOs/ NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126	512	129	4,78,14,946	3,16,41,477	1	–
2.	Assam	19	152	19	87,99,232	57,13,109	–	–
3	Arunachal Pradesh	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Bihar	34	395	43	4,76,81,933	1,06,36,286	–	–
5.	Chandigarh	2	15	3	23,72,000	4,90,000	–	–
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	24	5	28,02,899	7,05,691	–	–
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Daman and Diu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Delhi	2	17	2	18,26,475	1,79,849	–	–
10	Gujarat	17	48	17	1,67,17,951	70,19,849	–	–
11.	Haryana	25	88	29	1,27,77,788	93,43,865	–	–
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13	84	14	1,03,88,339	78,17,552	–	–
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	40	17	58,37,810	50,82,375	–	–
14.	Jharkhand	9	47	13	53,62,326	42,23,894	–	–
15.	Karnataka	1	2	1	12,23,145	–	–	–
16.	Kerala	–	5	–	–		–	–
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8	61	8	31,90,100	16,41,008	–	–
18.	Maharashtra	3	29	3	21,66,904	19,05,534	–	–
19.	Manipur	33	160	34	1,35,34,158	78,38,812	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Meghalaya	1	3	1	5,52,000	2,16,800	–	–
21.	Mizoram	2	9	3	18,85,758	17,31,678	–	–
22.	Nagaland	7	13	7	19,73,241	10,28,566	–	–
23.	Orissa	41	217	43	2,27,20,287	1,21,22,227	–	–
24.	Pondicherry	1	4	1	4,26,000	3,97,297	–	–
25.	Punjab	6	36	7	19,14,550	13,09,650	–	–
26.	Rajasthan	15	141		76,01,626	56,03,901	–	–
27.	Sikkim	–	2	15	–	–	–	–
28.	Tamil Nadu	11	168	11	36,20,126	28,24,689	–	–
29.	Tripura	6	24	6	20,61,281	12,58,468	–	–
30.	Uttar Pradesh	60	530	68	5,69,07,885	2,43,51,572	–	–
31.	Uttaranchal	2	40	2	7,80,585	4,14,513	–	–
32.	West Bengal	23	144	25	1,64,13,156	87,62,302	–	–

Year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of VOs/ NGOs assisted	No. of projects received	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of VOs/ placed under FAS	No. of blacklisted VOs/ NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92	714	96	5,95,15,480	2,63,840	1	–
3	Assam	9	70	9	29,00561	16,12,630	–	–
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Bihar	55	178	64	3,94,19,680	2,06,12,155	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh	2	3	3	21,16,900	15,07,720	–	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	25	7	48,85,548	3,73,256	–	–
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Daman and Diu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Delhi	8	35	8	22,87,145	13,94,161	–	–
11.	Gujarat	22	98	22	86,59,797	41,24,406	–	–
12.	Haryana	20	107	22	83,61,062	42,57,280	–	–
13.	Himachal Pradesh	11	52	14	80,42,230	48,61,350	–	–
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	48	7	42,10,300	23,46,350	–	–
15.	Jharkhand	6	33	7	24,67,537	12,94,015	–	–
16.	Karnataka	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Kerala	1	10	1	2,63,000	–	–	–
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10	70	12	1,08,10,475	62,48,312	–	–
19.	Maharashtra	12	66	12	63,39,240	19,71,535	–	–
20.	Manipur	12	120	12	84,62,975	27,95,623	–	–
21.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22.	Mizoram	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Nagaland	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Orissa	47	173	48	1,89,19,875	78,49,656	–	–
25.	Pondicherry	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Punjab	4	25	4	9,84,400	4,47,200	–	–
27.	Rajasthan	13	120	15	1,02,48,432	60,52,534	–	–
28.	Sikkim	1	1	1	2,91,580	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Tamil Nadu	12	189	13	95,96,575	46,44,959	–	–
30.	Tripura	2	19	2	4,94,790	2,01,250	–	–
31.	Uttar Pradesh	128	654	134	7,27,00,586	3,44,14,132	–	–
32.	Uttaranchal	7	32	7	62,57,648	30,52,598	–	–
33.	West Bengal	40	194	44	2,62,80,691	1,21,57,668	–	–

Year 2009-10 (as on 31.05.2009)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of VOs/ NGOs assisted	No. of projects received	No. of projects sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of VOs/ placed under FAS	No. of blacklisted VOs/ NGOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Andhra Pradesh	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
3	Assam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Arunachal Pradesh		–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Bihar	2	30	2	6,27,200	–	–	–
6.	Chandigarh	1	–	1	15,99,950	–	–	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Daman and Diu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Delhi	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Gujarat	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Haryana	–	28	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	13	1	28,40,063	–	–	–
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	13	–		–	–	–
15.	Jharkhand	1	8	1	92,025	–	–	–
16.	Karnataka	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Kerala	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Madhya Pradesh	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Maharashtra	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
20.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Orissa	1	10	1	12,92,456	6,40,838	–	–
25.	Pondicherry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Punjab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.	Rajasthan	–	22	–	–	–	–	–
28.	Sikkim	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29.	Tamil Nadu	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
30.	Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Uttar Pradesh	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
32.	Uttaranchal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33.	West Bengal	–	13	–	–	–	–	–

[Translation]

Proposals for Development of Tribals

2996. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for formulation of

welfare schemes/programmes for the development of tribals/tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Payment of Service tax by mobile companies

2997. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether mobile companies are committing irregularities in payment of service tax.

(b) if so, the details of the companies found guilty of committing irregularities in the payment of service tax during each of the last three years;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

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.

[English]

Housing Mortgage Guarantee Fund

2998. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate Housing Mortgage Guarantee Fund for the housing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corpus fund allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) No final decision in the matter has yet been taken for setting up Housing Mortgage Guarantee Fund for the housing sector.

Duty Free Imports on Transmission Equipments

2999. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow duty free imports of equipments required for the transmission projects;

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

(c) whether the Government is also considering custom duty cut on electrical equipments required for operation and maintenance of transmission network;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote and source such equipments indigenously in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) For Operation and Maintenance requirements, most of the equipments are sourced indigenously by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). Imports are resorted to only when the said equipments are not available indigenously.

Metro Rail Projects

3000. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI :
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY :
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL :
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to provide metro rail services in their States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the details of the present status of such proposals, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The desired information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Proposals of Metro Rail Projects received by Government of India from various States

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project, Length in Km, Cost in Rs. crore	Action taken by the Government/ Present Status.
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	**Delhi MRTS Phase II** Length: 54.675 km Cost: Rs. 8605.36 crore (without central taxes)	Project has been sanctioned by Government of India and work started. Shahdara – Dilshad Garden and Vishva Vidyalaya – Jahangir Puri sections have been commissioned on 30.6.2008 and 3.2.2009 respectively. Remaining portion is targeted for completion by 31.10.2009.
2.	Delhi/Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro from Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Sushantlok (Gurgaon) Length: 14.47 km Cost: Rs. 1589 crore	The project has been sanctioned by Government of India and is targeted for completion by 31.1.2010.

1	2	3	4
3.	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh	Extension of Delhi Metro from New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to NOIDA Sector-32 Length: 7.0 km Cost: Rs. 827 crore	The project has been sanctioned by Government of India and is targeted for completion by 31.10.2009.
4.	Delhi	High Speed Express, Link from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport. Length: 19.2 km Cost: Rs. 3076 crore.	The project has been sanctioned by Government of India and is targeted for completion by 31st August, 2010.
5.	Delhi	Express link from IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21 Length: 3.50 km Cost: Rs. 793 crore.	The Project has been sanctioned by Government of India and is targeted for completion by 30.9.2010.
6.	Delhi	Metro Link from Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21 Length: 2.76 km Cost: Rs. 356.11 crore	The Project has been sanctioned by Government of India and is targeted for completion by 30.9.2010.
7.	Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad Length: 13.875 km Cost: Rs. 2028 crore	Government of Haryana has been requested to submit Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), improvement of city bus service, setting up of special purpose vehicle, etc. which is awaited. Approval of Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi (GNCTD) being 50% owner of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is also awaited. As such no commitment can be given regarding approval and implementation of project.
8.	Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh Length: 11.781 km Cost: Rs. 1432 crore	Government of Haryana has sought approval of detailed project report from Government of NCT of Delhi and Ministry of Urban Development. Union Government has requested the Government of Haryana to submit detailed proposal with cost estimates, cost sharing and firm commitment to meet its share of the cost, etc. which is awaited. As such no commitment can be given regarding approval and implementation of project.

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project. Length: 42.3 km Cost: Rs. 8158 crore	The Project has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is now targeted for completion by 30.9.2012.
10.	West Bengal	East-West Metro corridor, Kolkata Length: 14.67 km Cost: Rs. 4874.58 crore	The Project has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is targeted for completion by 31.01.2015.
11.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project. Length: 46.5 km Cost: Rs. 14600 crore.	The Project has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is targeted for completion in 2014-15.
12.	Maharashtra	Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Line-1, Mumbai. Length: 11.07 km Cost: Rs. 2356 crore	The project is being implemented by Government of Maharashtra on Public Private Partnership basis. The State Government has been informed that Ministry of Finance, Government of India has noted the requirement of Viability Gap Funding support provision of Rs. 235.50 crore for the project as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in 2009-10. Project is targeted for completion in 2011-2012.
13	Maharashtra	Charcop-Bandra-Mankhurd Line-2, Mumbai. Length: 31.87 km Cost: Rs. 7660 crore	The project is to be implemented on Public Private Partnership mode. Empowered Committee in its meeting held on 25.8.2008 has recommended in principle for giving 20% VGF as per project cost of Rs. 7660 crore under the Viability Gap Funding scheme of Ministry of Finance. As per bids received recently by State Government, Viability Gap Funding of Rs. 2298 crore has been asked.
14.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail project. Length: 25.3 km Cost: Rs. 2991.5 crore	Proposal received from Government of Kerala on 12.09.2005. Planning Commission has supported the proposal subject to certain conditions. Draft Note for Cabinet has been circulated for comments of concerned Ministries/Departments. It is premature to indicate the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved by the Government.

1	2	3	4
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project. Length: 71.16 km Cost: Rs. 9696 crore	Proposal received from State Government on 28.06.2005 for taking up project with Viability Gap Funding support from Government of India. The concession agreement for the project was awarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2008 to a consortium led by M/s Nav Bharat where no Viability Gap Funding was envisaged. The State Government is reported to have cancelled this concession agreement. Fresh proposal has not yet been received from the State Government.

Investors Protection Fund

3001. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Investors Protection Fund remains unutilized;

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

(c) whether the Government is creating awareness among investors about the various investment options and the risks involved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has utilized an amount of about Rs. 3.42 crore in 2007-08 for activities under the Investor Education and Protection Fund. SEBI has set up an Investor Protection and Education Fund in 2007. The regulation governing the fund has been notified on May 19, 2009. SEBI has informed that the expenditure incurred from the Investor Protection Fund of the stock exchange from April 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009 is Rs. 17.38 crore. SEBI has been creating awareness among investors using print and electronic media and has also conducted more than 3000 investor education workshops. Besides, it has published educational reading materials in English, Hindi and local languages.

Safety Commission

3002. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Safety Commission to spell out the norms and their methods of implementation at construction sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to issue guidelines for construction agencies involved in elevated corridor projects, including flyovers and rail corridors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed by the Government to prevent accidents?

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.

Expert Committee Recommendations on Sixth Schedule

3003. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on "Planning for the Sixth Schedule Areas and those not covered by Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution" had recommended strengthening of the village and autonomous councils;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government for implementation of above recommendations;

(c) whether the village and autonomous councils have been set up;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken so far by the Union Government for strengthening the village and autonomous councils?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Expert Committee on "Planning for the Sixth Schedule Areas and those not covered by Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution" suggested the strengthening of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)/Autonomous Councils (ACs) and village councils for decentralized and participatory planning.

(b) to (e) The report of the Committee has been forwarded to the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland and the relevant Central Ministries. There have been inter-Ministerial consultations on the report of the Expert Committee. Ten ADCs/ACs have been constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in the North East States. The ADCs/ACs under the Sixth Schedule have been vested with some executive, legislative, judicial and financial powers to operate as organizations of self-Government. Under the Sixth Schedule, law making powers of ADCs/ACs pertaining to certain subjects, including the establishment of village committees or councils, have been entrusted.

[Translation]

Fiscal Deficit

3004. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fiscal deficit of India during the last three years and the current year, till date;

(b) the reasons for the constant rise in fiscal deficit; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to decrease the fiscal deficit so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of the fiscal deficit for the last three years and the current year, till date is as under:

Fiscal Deficit	2006-07	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (BE)
Centre and State Governments combined (Rs. crore)	2,30,432	2,47,832	2,44,462
Central Government	1,42,573	1,26,912	3,30,114*

*Provisional Actual.

Source : Union Budget 2009-10 and Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India.

The fiscal deficit of the Union Government as per Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance for April-May 2009 is placed at Rs. 90,758 crore. There were two major economic shocks in 2008-09, namely, a sharp rise in international commodity prices in the first half and the global financial crisis in the second half. To minimise the effect of global commodity price rise and global financial crisis on the Indian economy, there was conscious shift for an expansionary fiscal stance during 2008-09 and 2009-10 through both reduction in taxes and increase in

Government expenditure. This expansionary policy is in line with international best practices and is an appropriate short-term response. Once the adverse impact of the global shocks on the Indian economy is overcome, the process of fiscal consolidation would resume. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement presented to the Parliament along with the Budget for 2009-10 estimates that Centre's fiscal deficit would decline to 5.5 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 and further to 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12.

[English]

PMGSY in Naxal Affected Areas

3005. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :
SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA :
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been running at slow pace in the naxal affected areas of various States;

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

(c) whether some of the State Governments have sought relaxations in guidelines for construction of roads in naxal affected areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has reported that the execution of rural roads projects taken up under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been affected due to naxal activities in Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja districts of the State. The State Government had requested for relaxation in guidelines for construction of PMGSY road projects in naxal affected areas. Keeping in view the constraints being faced in the naxal affected areas for execution of PMGSY projects, the Ministry has decided to relax the programme guidelines as under:—

(i) Since it is not possible to carry out detailed survey and prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) because of continuing naxalite violence in naxal affected areas, Stage-I proposals may be prepared even on the basis of line estimates for these areas.

(ii) Time period for completion of works in naxal affected areas may be extended upto 18 months for new contracts keeping in view the security related interruptions. No price escalation would, however, be payable by the Central Government.

(iii) In view of the likelihood of non-availability of contractors, works may be departmentally executed in naxal affected areas by hiring machineries, procuring materials and deployment of labourers on contract or piece-work as provided in the State Government's PWD manual.

Utilisation Certificate under Rural Development Schemes

3006. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGARAO DUDHGAONKAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government timely receives the utilisation certificates from the State Governments for the funds provided to them under various rural development schemes;

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

(c) whether complaints of diversion of funds meant for rural development projects to other spheres in some of the States have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir. The utilization certificates from the State Governments for funds provided to them under various rural development schemes are received in the Ministry in time, as this is a pre-condition for further release of funds. However, the utilization certificates from some State Governments/Union Territories were not received in time. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not sent Utilisation Certificates for some of the amount released during 2007-08 in respect of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The States of Jharkhand, Punjab and Daman and Diu have not sent Utilisation Certificate for some amount released during 2007-08 under District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) Administration Scheme.

(c) to (e) The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the year ended March, 2003 (No. 3 of 2003) pointed out some instances of diversion of funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in 19 States/UTs amounting to Rs. 58.39 crore. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Report No. 13 of 2006), which is based on text check of records for the period 2000-2005 reported some instances of diversion of funds in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 13 States.

The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring the execution of the programmes including utilisation of funds through monthly/ quarterly progress reports received from States/UTs, field visits by Area Officers of the Ministry and discussion with the State Secretaries/ Project Director of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and monitoring by independent National Level Monitors (NLMs). The Ministry has evolved a five pronged strategy comprising (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnerships, (iv) accountability and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring of the programmes. These measures help maximum utilization of funds and completion of works/ projects in time.

Demand of Power

3007. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN :
SHRI P. BALRAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has assessed the demand for power from agriculture, industrial and domestic sectors for the year 2009-10;

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

(c) whether the demand projected for these sectors during the last two years was met fully; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) The 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Committee in its report has published the year-wise projections of electricity consumption for different sectors Including agriculture, industrial and domestic upto 2011-12 and year-wise, state-wise electrical energy requirement and peak demand at power stations bus bars for the same period. The details of sector-wise and state-wise assessed consumption for the year 2009-10, as per the report of 17th EPS, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Electricity is in the concurrent list. The supply and distribution of electricity to various sectors in a State comes under the purview of concerned State Government/State Power Utility. The details in regard to demand met in various sectors of a State also fall under the purview of State Government/State Power Utility. However, it is mentioned that there is a continuing shortage of power in the country, mainly due to the growth in demand for electricity surpassing the growth in its availability. The shortages vary from State to State on month to month basis as well as day to day basis. During April – June, 2009, the energy shortage and peak shortage in the country was 9.8% and 12.3% respectively.

(e) Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. While capacity aggre-

gating to 15,325 MW has already been commissioned, capacity aggregating 65,285 MW is under various stages of construction for likely benefits during the 11th Plan. The other measures being taken to mitigate shortage of power in the country include the following:—

- Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid – a capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during the 11th Plan;
- A target of 14,000 MW of grid Interactive renewable power capacity has been set for the 11th Plan, against which around 4320 MW has been added during the first two years of the Plan;
- Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country;
- Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units; and
- Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

Statement

Seventeenth Electric Power Survey Forecast for the year 2009-10 all India and State-wise and Category-wise

	Domestic	Commer-cial	Public Lighting	Public Water Works	Irrigation	Industrial Power (Low and Med. Voltage)	Industrial (High Voltage)	Railway Traction	Miscell-aneous	Total Energy Sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi	11293	5230	285	398	72	2633	1083	593	450	22036
Haryana	4876	1403	55	544	9230	1545	4664	266	782	23365
Himachal Pradesh	1037	408	16	492	70	480	3512	0	316	6331
Jammu and Kashmir	2762	755	77	461	236	372	963	0	917	6542
Punjab	8687	2928	155	435	12909	3267	10299	153	577	39409
Rajasthan	7224	2426	248	1330	8580	2593	6552	357	0	29308
Uttar Pradesh	18578	3475	505	850	7775	3886	7225	1722	3762	47777
Uttarakhand	1818	932	60	218	717	158	1403	0	0	5306
Chandigarh	612	427	19	40	3	164	207	0	39	1510
Sub Total (NR)	56886	17982	1420	4768	39591	15097	35908	3091	6842	181586
Goa	691	281	60	250	27	126	1656	0	0	3090
Gujarat	8992	3802	287	1193	15078	9017	14989	654	256	54267
Chhattisgarh	2952	461	57	117	1790	590	7083	809	0	13859

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	8249	1619	250	798	8563	1137	6610	1843	0	29070
Maharashtra	19568	7812	1206	2356	14168	7691	25053	2500	0	80355
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	67	12	6	10	478	2785	0	0	3419
Daman and Diu	62	48	8	2	4	270	1591	0	0	1985
Sub Total (WR)	40575	14089	1880	4723	39641	19308	59768	5806	256	186046
Andhra Pradesh	13003	3794	1383	768	22013	4451	12705	1620	184	59921
Karnataka	6008	3304	982	2510	13548	4370	6364	49	212	37347
Kerala	6215	2275	303	319	322	931	3426	64	122	13977
Tamil Nadu	19795	5866	793	1327	12629	7470	11678	710	494	60762
Lakshadweep	19	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	30
Pondicherry	493	137	20	33	137	144	2002	0	7	2973
Sub Total (SR)	45514	15376	3481	4958	48650	17366	36175	2443	1018	174980
Bihar	6388	454	38	271	1674	286	1094	461	0	10665
Jharkhand	3163	324	74	85	106	293	9612	990	0	14648
Orissa	6222	732	69	220	417	436	6361	439	429	15326
West Bengal	9523	2838	286	525	1079	1322	11521	1175	287	28555
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129	47	11	2	0	7	0	0	24	219
Sikkim	76	38	45	3	0	24	6	0	0	201
Sub Total (ER)	25371	4386	513	1104	3276	2361	28594	3065	724	69394
Assam	2429	404	20	88	73	318	787	0	318	4438
Manipur	250	21	5	19	5	40	27	0	78	444
Meghalaya	430	186	4	51	1	15	637	0	163	1487
Nagaland	189	26	9	6	0	38	101	0	63	431
Tripura	359	54	11	85	117	77	0	0	0	704
Arunachal Pradesh	113	74	24	9	0	9	0	0	0	229
Mizoram	178	11	18	32	5	5	3	0	14	265
Sub Total (NER)	3949	775	91	290	200	502	1554	0	636	7996

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129	47	11	2	0	7	0	0	24	219
Lakshadweep	19	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	30
Total (All India)	172443	52663	7397	15845	131357	54643	161999	14404	9500	620251

[Translation]

WB and ADB Assistance for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3008. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance received by India from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for the implementation of Rural Development and poverty alleviation programmes especially in backward and rural areas during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of fund utilised and remain to be utilized as on date, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the time by which the balance fund would be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As informed by Department of Economic Affairs, the following financial assistance has been received during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) for the three projects under World Bank Assistance for Poverty Alleviation Programme:

S. No.	Name of the Project	Loan amount	Signing date
1.	Bihar Rural Livelihood Project	US$ 63 million	09.08.2007
2.	Additional Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	US$ 65 million	25.01.2008
3.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	US$ 82.4 million	27.01.2009

No assistance has been received from Asian Development Bank specifically for the Poverty Alleviation Programme. However, assistance received from ADB is aimed at reducing poverty through infrastructure led growth. The States covered under the said assistance are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(b) The cumulative disbursements for the 3 World Bank assisted projects mentioned at (a) above are US$ 4.46 million, US$ 39.46 million and US$ 3.11 million respectively till June 30, 2009.

(c) The completion dates of the above World Bank assisted projects are 31.10.2012, 30.9.2009 and 31.12.2013 respectively. The entire loan amount is not disbursed in one installment. Depending on the nature of project and its implementation schedule, the disbursement takes place over the project implementation period.

NGOs

3009. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States whose Non-Governmental Organisations proposals are lying pending approval with the Union Government as on date for the welfare of tribals; and

(b) the time by which the said pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The desired information for the last five years is being tabulated.

(b) Unless each proposal is individually examined with respect to the eligibility/requirements under the scheme, it is not possible to indicate the time by which it is likely to be cleared.

Bank Branches

3010. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new branches in rural and urban areas where banking facilities are less;

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

(c) the ratio of bank branches in rural and urban areas as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks are encouraged to open branches in underbanked districts and rural centres. In order to facilitate this, a list of underbanked districts has been forwarded to banks under cover of the Master Circular on Branch Authorisation dated 1st July, 2009, which has also been placed on the RBI website (*www.rbi.org.in*). Banks have also been permitted to approach RBI for urgent proposals regarding opening of branches, especially in rural/underbanked areas (districts) anytime during the year, in addition to the approvals given under the annual plan.

Furthermore, the Government, in its budget proposals for 2009-10, have set aside Rs.100 crore as a one time grant-in-aid to ensure provision of at least one centre/Point of Sales (POS) for banking services in each of the unbanked blocks in the country.

(c) As per provisional data of the RBI, available for 31st March, 2009, out of 82,185 branches of Scheduled Commercial Bank (SCB) in the country (including administrative offices), 31,653 were in rural areas and 16,564 were in urban areas (the balance 18,999 were in semi-urban and 14,969 in metropolitan areas).

[English]

Restructuring of HUDCO

3011. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure/expand the activities of Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to permit HUDCO to float tax free bonds to raise funds for housing institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether HUDCO is providing loan/assistance to various State Government's Housing Boards and Institutions for construction of houses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) With a view to strengthen Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)'s financial position and expansion of activities for better services to poor and weaker sections of the society, a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Shri Ashok Jha, former Finance Secretary. The report submitted by the Committee has been examined in the Ministry and views of HUDCO have also been elicited in the matter. The main premise on which the restructuring of HUDCO is based is that it should enable HUDCO to extend a clear focus on extending assistance for the social housing and core infrastructure.

(c) and (d) To enable HUDCO to undertake financing of social housing programme for weaker sections and lower income groups, all avenues for resource mobilization, including option of tax-free bonds will be explored, in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Details showing housing loan sanctioned to Public Sector, including State Governments, Housing Boards and Institutions etc. during the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Summary of Housing Loan Sanctioned to Public Sector (includes State Government Housing Boards and Institutions etc.)

(Rs. in crores)

State Name	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009	
	Loan Sanction	Dwellings	Loan Sanction	Dwellings	Loan Sanction	Dwellings
Andhra Pradesh	351.07	86024				
Assam	28.00	985	9.68		15.00	
Bihar			8.91	322		
Chhattisgarh	596.85	29350	74.04	13536	73.41	404
Gujarat						
Haryana			60.00	948		
Himachal Pradesh	45.00		25.00			
Jharkhand					430.00	100876
Madhya Pradesh	21.99	5764	9.18			
Manipur						
Mizoram	1.00	62	7.23	170		
Nagaland	20.30	161	42.95	208	106.60	222
Pondicherry					130.00	3000
Rajasthan	451.25	10000				
Uttar Pradesh	102.33		31.42		100.00	
West Bengal			200.00	70000		
	1617.79	132346	468.41	85184	855.01	104502

Note : This statement excludes HUDCO Niwas which are meant for individuals.

Gas-based Power Plants

3012. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up gas-based power plants in various States in the country including Gujarat during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Fifteen gas-based power projects with an aggregate capacity of 6843.4 MW are included In the capacity addition programme of 78,700 MW for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). Against this, projects totaling 2983.7 MW capacity have been commissioned till date and projects totaling 4329.2 MW capacity (Including two additional projects) are presently under construction. State-wise details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Thermal Capacity Addition during 11th Plan through Gas-Based Power Plants

Sector/Project Name and State	Impl Agency	Order Date	Unit No	Targeted Cap. (MW)	Cap. (MW)	
					2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL SECTOR						
Maharashtra						
1. Ratnagiri (Dhabol) Ph-I	RGPPL	05/99	Block-3	740	740	–
Tripura						
2. Tripura Gas	ONGC	06/08	Module-1	375	–	–
			Module-2	375	–	–
Sub-Total (Central Sector):				1490	740	0.0
STATE SECTOR						
Assam						
3. Lakwa Waste Heat	APGCL	03/06	ST	37.2	–	–
Delhi						
4. Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	05/08	GT1	250	–	–
			GT2	250	–	–
			GT-3	250	–	–
			GT-4	250	–	–
			ST1	250	–	–
			ST-2	250	–	–
Gujarat						
5. Dhuvaran CCPP Extn.	GSECL	03/04	ST	40	40	–
6. Hazira CCPP Extn.		01/08	GT+ST	351	–	–
7. Pipavav CCPP		03/08	Block-1	351	–	–
			Block-2	351	–	–
8. Utran CCPP Extn.		04/07	GT	228	–	–
			ST	146	–	–

As on 21-July-2009

Achieved During		Balance Cap.(MIW) Anticipated During				Total Cap. Anticipated in 11th Plan	Actual(AV)/ Anticipated Comm. Date
2009-10	Total Ach.	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total Bal. Ant.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
–	740	0	–	–	–	740	**28-10-07(A)**
–	–	0	–	363	363	363	09/2011
–	–	0	–	363	363	363	03/2012
0.0	740	0.0	726.0	726.0	1466.0		
–	–	0	37.2	–	37.2	37.2	04/2010
–	–	0	250	–	250	250	04/2010
–	–	0	250	–	250	250	06/2010
–	–	0	250	–	250	250	08/2010
–	–	0	250	–	250	250	10/2010
–	–	0	250	–	250	250	08/2010
–	–	0	250	–	250	250	12/2010
–	40	0	–	–	–	40	**13-08-07(A)**
–	–	0	351	–	351	351	01/2011
–	–	0	351	–	351	351	10/2010
–	–	0	351	–	351	351	01/2011
–	–	228	–	–	228	228	09/2009
–	–	146	–	–	146	146	09/2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan						
9. Dholpur CCGT	RRVUNL	**06/04**	GT-2	110	110	–
			ST	110	110	–
Tamil Nadu						
10. Valuthur CCPP Extn.	TNEB	**05/06**	GT	59.8	–	59.8
			ST	32.4	–	32.4
Sub-Total (State Sector):				3316.4	260.0	92.2
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Andhra Pradesh						
11. Gautami CCPP	Gautami Power Ltd.	**09/03**	GT-1	145	–	–
			GT-2	145	–	–
			ST	174	–	–
12. Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema EPS	**03/01**	GT-1	140	–	–
			GT-2	140	–	–
			ST	165	–	–
13. Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	**11/07**	GT	@	–	–
			ST	@	–	–
Delhi						
14. Rithala CCPP	NDPL	**05/08**	GT+ST	@	–	–
Gujarat						
15. Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	**06/05**	Blk-I	376	–	382.5
			Blk-II	376	–	–
			Blk-III	376	–	–
Sub-Total (Private Sector):				2037.0		382.5
Total (11th Plan):				6843.4	1000.0	474.7

Remarks: @Additional units not included in original 11th Plan Target but likely to be commissioned during the Plan.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
–	110	0	–	–	–	110	**16-06-07(A)**
–	110	0	–	–	–	110	**27-12-07(A)**
–	59.8	0	–	–	–	59.8	**06-05-08(A)**
–	32.4	0	–	–	–	32.4	**16-02-09(A)**
0.0	352.2	374.0	2690.2		2964.2	3316.4	
0	145	0	–	–	–	145	**03-05-09(A)**
0	145	0	–	–	–	145	**03-05-09(A)**
0	174	0	–	–	–	174	**03-05-09(A)**
0	140	0	–	–	–	140	**01-05-09(A)**
0	140	0	–	–	–	140	**01-05-09(A)**
–	–	165	–	–	165	165	08/2009
–	–	233	–	–	233	233	12/2009
–	–	133	–	–	133	133	12/2009
–	–	108	–	–	108	108	01/2010
–	382.5	0	–	–	–	382.5	**04-02-09(A)**
0	382.5	0	–	–	–	382.5	**07-05-09(A)**
0	382.5	0	–	–	–	382.5	**08-06-09(A)**
1509.0	1891.5	639.0			639.0	2530.5	
1509.0	2983.7	1013.0	2590.2	726.0	4329.2	7312.9	

Working Hours under NREGS

3013. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed working hours for the workers under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any change has been made recently in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) Para 8 of Schedule 1 of NREG Act provided that the Schedule of rates of wages for unskilled labourers shall be so fixed that a person working for seven hours would normally earn a wage equal to the wage rate. The Government, vide notification dated 14th January, 2008 has substituted Para 8 of Schedule 1 of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act as under:

(i) "8(1) The Schedule of rates of wages for various unskilled labourers shall be so fixed that an adult person working for nine hours would normally earn a wage equal to the wage rate.

8(2) The working days of an adult worker shall be so arranged that inclusive of intervals of rest, if any, it shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day."

It has been further clarified vide circular dated 28.5.08 that nine hours of work as indicated in para 8(1) is inclusive of one hour of interval of rest. This amendment has been carried out to bring NREG Act in conformity with Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in so far as the issues of working hours and wage rates are concerned.

(ii) After Para 8, the following Para shall be inserted, namely:-

"8-A. The average out-turns of work put out by men and women workers working in a group will be the basis for fixing task based Schedule of rates so that there is no gender discrimination in the Schedule of rates."

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Centres for Women

3014. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :

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

(a) the number of homeless women in the country;

(b) the number of rehabilitation centres for them, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to increase such centres with the co-operation of State/ Voluntary agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the State Governments in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government has not conducted any survey to ascertain the numbers of homeless women in the country.

(b) A state-wise list of number of rehabilitation centres (Swadhar Shelter Homes and Short Stay Homes) is given the enclosed Statement-I

(c) and (d) Yes, in the year 2008-09, the Government has sanctioned 81 Swadhar Homes and 30 Short Stay Homes across the country. In the current financial year. 17 Swadhar Homes have been sanctioned till 20.7.2009.

(e) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes are Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the Ministry and Central Social Welfare Board respectively. Under these schemes funds are directly released to the implementing agencies, which may include organisations of State Governments. A Statement-II showing funds released and utilised by State Government/Government Agencies under these programmes is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of Shelter Homes and Short Stay Homes as on 10-07-2009

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of Shelter Home	Number of Short Stay Home
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	12	12
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1
5.	Bihar	2	15
6.	Chandigarh	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	3
8.	Delhi	0	2
9.	Gujarat	3	5
10.	Goa	0	1
11.	Haryana	6	5
12.	Jharkhand	2	3
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2
14.	Karnataka	36	32
15.	Kerala	1	7
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7	17
17.	Maharashtra	44	34
18.	Mizoram	1	1
19.	Manipur	17	6
20.	Nagaland	6	1
21.	Orissa	38	37
22.	Punjab	0	4
23.	Pondicherry	0	2
24.	Rajasthan	7	8
25.	Sikkim	0	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	17	43
27.	Tripura	0	5
28	Uttar Pradesh	34	40
29.	Uttaranchal	3	6
30.	West Bengal	18	38
	Total	292	384

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds sanctioned to State Government/State Welfare Board under Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Home

S. No.	Name of States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 upto 20-07-2009	
		Funds released	Funds utilized	Funds released	Funds utilized	Funds released	Funds utilized	Funds released	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1448000	1448000	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	2679522	817404	—	—	—	—
3.	Maharashtra	4000000	4000000	1000000	1000000	—	—		
4.	Mizoram	—	—	2430000	2430000	—	—	607500	607500
5.	Uttar Pradesh	5851600	5851600	2527960	2527960	—	—	1941450	—

Apart from above Rs. 1,88,34,000/- was released to Bihar State Board for Flood Relief under Short Stay Scheme during 2008-09.

Above grants were released to the State Government/State Welfare Board etc.

[English]

Environmental Clearance for Power Projects

3015. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the power projects in the country including Gundia Hydel Project have started without obtaining environmental clearance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) to (c) All the Hydro Electric Projects which are under construction and are likely to yield benefits during the 11th Plan have already obtained Environmental clearance.

As per Information obtained from Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL), Gundia H.E. Project (1 x 200 = 200 MW) has not been taken up under construction. Clearance of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) is under process. Only investigation works have been conducted in terms of the pre-construction permission accorded by MoEF. As per the available information, no power project has started construction without obtaining environmental clearance.

[Translation]

Dongaria Tribe

3016. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of presence of Dongaria tribe in the country including Orissa;

(b) if so, total population of the said tribe at present, State-wise;

(c) whether the said tribe is gradually facing extinction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Government is aware that "Dungaria Kondh" is a Scheduled Tribe in the State of Orissa as synonym of "Khond".

(b) to (d) Separate population details of "Dungaria Kondh" are not available as Census figures include population details in the name of it's main entry known as "Khond", which includes all it's synonyms including "Dungaria Kondh". No formal report of gradual extinction has been received in the Ministry, regarding this tribe.

[English]

ICDS Scheme

3017. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has sought opinion of experts on the food given to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme at Aganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of food being provided under ICDS Scheme at Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to, 'Suggest Measures to Accelerate the Programmes for dealing with the problem of Micronutrient Malnutrition' assigned the task to a Sub-Committee on 'Fortification of Supplementary Nutrition Component of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme' to suggest strategies for reduction in micronutrient malnutrition and decide on calorific norms and the type of food for ICDS beneficiaries. The Nutritional feeding and financial norms for children including severely mainourished children and pregnant women and nursing mothers have been revised on the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

The revised norms are as under:

	Category	Revised Rates (Per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
			Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
(i)	Children (6-72 mths)	Rs. 4.00	500	12-15
(ii)	Severely Malnourished Children (6-72 mths)	Rs. 6.00	800	20-25
(iii)	Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	600	18-20

(c) As per the guidelines contained in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the State Government Union Territory Administrations have the flexibility to select the type of food to be provided as supplementary nutrition to Pregnant and lactating Mothers and children below six years of age. More recently. Government of India have issued guidelines on 24th February, 2009 to the State Governments/UTs to provide hot cooked meal to the children along with morning snacks in the age group of 3-6 years at Anganwadis Centres (AWCs) and MiniAWCs under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.

The Hon'ble Supreme court in its Order dated 22nd April 2009 has also directed the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to provide hot cooked meal to the children as per guidelines contained in Government of India's letter dated 24th February, 2009 preferably by 31st December, 2009.

In addition to hot cooked meal at the Anganwadi centre, take home rations are provided for children below three years, severely mainourished children and pregnant and lactating women.

[Translation]

Internationally Funded Development Works

3018. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received loan from any international organisation for carrying out developmental works in the fields of infrastructure and social sector in State;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether conditions have been set in regard to such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by the Government of India to ensure compliance of such conditions and maximising benefits accruing therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Donor-wise details of externally funded projects in infrastructure and social sector signed with the international organisations during the last three years from 2006-2007 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Donor-wise, State-wise and Project-wise details of disbursement of externally funded Govt. loans in infrastructure and social sector during the last three years from 2006-2007 to 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) In respect of Indo-Japan and Indo-German Bilateral Cooperation, no conditions are attached to the loans as these loans are untied loans.

In respect of ADB, detailed terms and conditions for the implementation of each individual Project are set forth in the Loan Document signed with ADB for each project. The details can be seen on ADB's website "adb.org".

The general terms and conditions in respect of World Bank loans are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Projects are checked against readiness indicators before they are launched. During implementation, the projects are monitored joint review meetings periodically. State level portfolio reviews and site visits are also undertaken from time to time.

Statement-I

Details of Projects signed with International Organisations during 2006-07

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location	Loan amount in Yen Mln./ Rs. Cr. (approx).	Date of signing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	Orissa	19061/657.60	30.3.2007
2.	Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	Karnataka	10643/367.18	30.3.2007
3.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihoods Improvement Project (Phase.I)	Andhra Pradesh	23974/527.10	30.3.2007
4.	Modernization and Strenghtening of Transmission System in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh	23697/817.54	30.3.2007
5.	Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project	Andhra Pradesh	4129/142.25	30.3.2007
6.	Agra Water Supply (Ganga Jal) Project	Uttar Pradesh	24822/856.35	30.3.2007
7.	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase.II (2)	Delhi	13583/463.61	30.3.2007
8.	Gujarat Forestry Development Project II	Gujarat	17521/604.47	30.3.2007
9.	Amritsar Sewerage Improvement Project	Punjab	6961/240.15	30.3.2007
10.	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	Kerala	32777/1130.80	30.3.2007
11.	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project	Tripura	7725/266.51	30.3.2007
	KFW (Germany)			
12.	Rural Water Supply Project, Rajasthan (Addl. Funding)	Rajasthan	3.00 (In Euro m)	26.6.2006
13.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-VIII	Central Sector	20.00 (In Euro m)	12.12.2006

1	2	3	4	5
World Bank				
14.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project	Tamil Nadu	335.00-IBRD 150.00-IDA	12.02.2007
			Total: 485.00 (In US $ m)	
15.	Punjab State Road Project	Punjab	250.00-IBRD (US $ m)	26.2.2007
16.	Punjab Rural WSS Project	Punjab	161.0-IDA (US $ m)	26.2.2007
17.	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Pradesh	Karnataka	216.00-IBRD (US $ m)	2.5.2006
18.	Uttaranchal Rural WSS Project	Uttaranchal	129.1-IDA (US $ m)	16.10.2006
19.	OSDEL-II	Orissa	IBRD+IDA 150+175 (US $ m)	28.8.2006
20.	APERL-II	Andhra Pradesh	IBRD+IDA 150+75 (US $ m)	8.2.2007
21.	Reproductive and Child Health Project-II	Central	360-IDA (US $ m)	16.10.2006
22.	National Tuberculosis Control Project-II (Cr. No. 4228-IN)	Central	170-IDA (US $ m)	16.10.2006
23.	Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project (Cr. No. 4229-IN)	State	141.83-IDA (US $ m)	16.10.2006
24.	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project (Cr. No. 4211-IN)	Karnataka	120.00 (US $ m)	24.7.2006
25.	National Agricultural Innovation Project (Cr. Nos. 4161-IN and 4162-IN)	All India	200.00 (US $ m)	24.7.2006
26.	Power System Development-III	Central Sector	400.00 (US $ m)	2.5.2006

1	2	3	4	5
IFAD				
27.	Tejaswini-Rural Women's Empowerment Programme in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	39.44 (US $ m)	12.10.2006
ADB				
28.	Rural roads sector-II Investment Program (Project-I)	Central	180 (US $ m)	29.08.2006
29.	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	Kerala	221.2 (US $ m)	08.12.2006
30.	Rural Cooperative Credit Restructure and Dev Program	Central	1000 (US $ m)	11.12.2006
31.	Kolkata Environment Improvement Project (Suppl)	West Bengal	80 (US $ m)	21.02.2007
32.	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (Project-I)	Uttarakhand	41.9 (US $ m)	22.02.2007

Details of Projects signed with International Organisations during 2007-08

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Loan amount in Yen Min./ Rs. Cr. (approx.)	Date of signing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra Transmission System Project	Maharashtra	16749/569.46	14.9.2007
2.	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	Goa	22806/775.40	14.9.2007
3.	Haryana Transmission System Project	Haryana	20,902/796.78	10.3.2008
4.	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	Delhi	72,100/2748.45	10.3.2008
5.	Kolkata East-West Metro Project	West Bengal	6,437/245.37	10.3.2008
6.	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase I	Andhra Pradesh	41,853/1595.43	10.3.2008
7.	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	Uttar Pradesh	13,345/508.71	10.3.2008

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project	Tamil Nadu	22,387/853.39	10.3.2008
9.	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	Tamil Nadu	8,551/325.96	10.3.2008
	KfW (Germany)			
10.	Pulse Polio Immuniztion Programme-IX	Central Sector	42.00 (In Euro m)	20.12.2007
11.	NABARD-XI (Reform of the Rural Cooperative Cooperative Credit Structure)	Central Sector	100.00 (In Euro m)	20.12.2007
12.	NABARD-XI (Reform of the Rural Cooperative Cooperative Credit Structure)	Central Sector	40.00 (In Euro m)	20.12.2007
	World Bank			
13.	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project	Andhra Pradesh	94.50-IBRD 94-50-IAD Total:189.0 (US $ m)	08.06.2007
14.	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project-Additional Financing.	Karnataka	32.00-IBRD 32.00-IDA Total:64.00 (US $ m)	02.11.2007
15.	Himachal State Road Project	Himachal Pradesh	220.00-IBRD (US $ m)	7.8.2009
16.	Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative	Multi State	IBRD+IDA 300+300 (US $ m)	2.11.2007
17.	First Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Loan	Himachal Pradesh	IBRD+IDA 135+65 (US $ m)	19.11.2007
18.	Bihar Development Policy Operation-I	Bihar	IBRD+IDA 150+75 (US $ m)	15.1.2008

1	2	3	4	5
19.	National HIV/AIDS Control Project Phase-III (Cr. No. 4299-IN)	Central	250-IDA (US $ m)	05.07.2007
20.	Vocational Training Improvement Project (Cr. No. 4319-IN)	Central and State	280-IDA (US $ m)	2.11.2007
21.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (Cr. No. 4323-IN)	Bihar	63.00 (US $ m)	9.8.2007
22.	Additional Financing — Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project (Cr. No. 3732-1-IN)	Andhra Pradesh	65.00 (US $ m)	25.1.2008
23.	Rampur Hydropower	Central Sector	400.00 (US $ m)	15.1.2008
24.	Power System Development-IV	Central Sector	600.00 (US $ m)	28.03.2008
	ADB			
25.	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Project-1)	Madhya Pradesh	106 (US $ m)	12.04.2007
26.	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Project-2)	Madhya Pradesh	45 (US $ m)	12.04.2007
27.	Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector Project-II	Madhya Pradesh	320 (US $ m)	23.07.2007
28.	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Project-3)	Madhya Pradesh	144 (US $ m)	23.08.2007
29.	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project-1)	Jammu and Kashmir	42.2 (US $ m)	28.12.2007
30.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project-1)	Rajasthan	60 (US $ m)	17.01.2008
31.	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Project-1)	Karnataka	33 (US $ m)	23.01.2008
32.	India Infra Project Financing Facility (Project-1)	Central	300 (US $ m)	03.03.2008

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Investment Program (Project-4)	Madhya Pradesh	90 (US $ m)	07.03.2008
34.	National Power Grid Development Investment Program (Project-1)	Central	400 (US $ m)	28.03.2008
35.	Rural Road Sector II Investment Program (Project-II)	Central	53.55 (US $ m)	28.03.2008

Details of Projects signed with International Organisations during 2008-09

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Loan amount in Yen Min./ Rs. Cr. (approx.)	Date of signing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chennai Metro Project	Tamil Nadu	21751/1087.55	21.11.08
2.	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase 2)	Andhra Pradesh	42027/2102.35	21.11.08
3.	Capacity Development for Forest Management and Personnel Training Project*	Nation-wide	5241/262.05	21.11.08
4.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Energy Saving Project	Nation-wide	30000/1500.00	21.11.08
5.	Guwahati Water Supply Project*	Assam	29453/1462.75	30.3.2009
6.	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (IV)*	Delhi	77753/3887.65	30.3.2009
7.	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)*	Kerala	12727/636.35	30.3.2009
8.	Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Phase 2)	Tamil Nadu	17095/854.57	30.3.2009
	KfW (Germany)			
9.	Sustainable Municipal Inf. Financing in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	65.00 (In Euro m)	9.7.2008

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Sustainable Municipal Inf. Financing in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	10.00 (In Euro m)	9.7.2008
11.	Power Sector Reform Program-I — Supercritical Power Station, Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) (Amending Agreement)	Andhra Pradesh	281.057 (In Euro m)	11.12.2008
12.	Pulse Polio Immunization Program-X	Central Sector	31.00 (In Euro m)	11.12.2008
13.	Pulse Polio Immunization Program-XI	Central Sector	13.580 (In Euro m)	11.12.2008
	World Bank			
14.	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	Orissa	56.00-IBRD 56.00-IDA Total: 112.0 (In US $ m)	27.01.2009
15.	Orissa State Road Project	Orissa	250.00-IBRD (In US $ m)	27.1.2009
16.	SME-II	Multi-State	400.00-IBRD (In US $ m)	5.6.2009
17.	Second Elementary Education Project Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Project (Cr. No. 4417-IN)	Central	600-IDA (US $ m)	14.8.2008
18.	Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project (Cr. No. 4461-IN)	Central	521 (US $ m)	13.02.2009
19.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (Cr. No. 4472-IN)	Orissa	824.00 (US $ m)	27.1.2009
20.	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation Project — Phase III (Cr. No. 4640-IN)*	Uttar Pradesh	197.00 (US $ m)	20.7.2009
21.	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project — Phase II (Cr. No. 4632-IN)*	Madhya Pradesh	100.00 (US $ m)	20.7.2009
22.	Power System Development-IV-Additional Financing	Central Sector	400.00 (US $ m)	27.1.2009

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (Ln. No. 748-IN)*	Rajasthan	30.3 (US $ m)	17.10.2008
24.	Priyadarshini: Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in Mid-Gangetic Plains of UP and Bihar (Ln. No. 710-IN)*	UP and Bihar	30.2 (US $ m)	11.12.2008
25.	Assam Governance and Public Resource Mgt Sector Dev Program (Subprogram II)	Assam	100 (US $ m)	14.10.2008
26.	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Dev Inv. Program (Project 1)	Uttarakhand	60 (US $ m)	23.10.2008
27.	Urban Water Supply and Env Imp in MP (Suppl)	Madhya Pradesh	71 (US $ m)	10.11.2008
28.	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project 3)	Central	130 (US $ m)	05.01.2009
29.	Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program (Project 2)	Uttarakhand	140 (US $ m)	10.2.2009
30.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project 2)	Rajasthan	150 (US $ m)	18.2.2009
31.	Orissa Integrated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Program (Project 1)	Orissa	16.5 (US $ m)	25.2.2009
32.	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (Project 2)	Uttarakhand	62.4 (US $ m)	25.2.2009
33.	Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (Project 3)	Uttarakhand	36.6 (US $ m)	25.2.2009
34.	Uttaranchal State Road Transport Program (Project 1)	Uttarakhand	50 (US $ m)	25.2.2009
35.	India Infrastructure Project Financing Facility (Project-2)	Central	200 (US $ m)	26.2.2009
36.	National Power Grid Development Investment Program (Project-2)	Central	200 (US $ m)	27.3.2009
37.	Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Inv. Prog 5	Madhya Pradesh	166 (US $ m)	27.5.2009

Statement-II

Authorisation of Govt. loan from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009

(Amt in Thousands)

Donor, Sate, Sector, Loan	Loan Curr	Agree Dt.	Loan Amount	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
ADB Asian Development Bank	**USD**		**1,000,000.00**	**1,000,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**45,262,362.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
CN Central Govt.	USD		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			45,262,362.00	0.00	0.00
INGN Infrastructure Sector-General	USD		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			45,262,362.00	0.00	0.00
1. 2281-IND Rural Cooperative Credit Restr. and Dev. Prog	USD	11/12/2006	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			45,262,362.00	0.00	0.00
Back to Back						
GODE Germany	**EUR**		**65,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**65,000.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**0.00**	**4,225,948.68**
TN Tamil Nadu	EUR		65,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,225,948.68
INGN Infrastructure Sector-General	EUR		65,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,225,948.68
2. 1425319E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu	EUR	9/7/2008	65,000.00	0.00	0.00	65,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	4,225,948.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOJP Japan	**JPY**		**950,000.00**	**0.00**	**950,000.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**334,761.95**	**0.00**
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		950,000.00	0.00	950,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	334,761.95	0.00
INGN Infrastructure Sector-General	JPY		950,000.00	0.00	950,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	334,761.95	0.00
3. IDP-193A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY	10/03/2008	950,000.00	0.00	950,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	334,761.95	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				45,262,362.00	334,761.95	4,225,948.68
Back to Back						
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		740,000.00	0.00	320,000.00	420,000.00
	INR			0.00	12,886,066.56	19,211,684.10
BI Bihar	USD		420,000.00	0.00	0.00	420,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	19,211,684.10
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		420,000.00	0.00	0.00	420,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	19,211,684.10
1. INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD	10/11/2008	420,000.00	0.00	0.00	420,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	19,211,684.10
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		320,000.00	0.00	320,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	12,886,066.56	0.00
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		320,000.00	0.00	320,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	12,886,066.56	0.00
2. 2330-IND M.P. State Roads Sector Project-II	USD	23/07/2007	320,000.00	0.00	320,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	12,886,066.56	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IBRD IBRD	**USD**		**500,000.00**	**250,000.00**	**0.00**	**250,000.00**
	INR			**11,315,590.50**	**0.00**	**11,435,526.25**
OR Orissa	USD		250,000.00	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	11,435,526.25
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		250,000.00	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	11,435,526.25
3. 7577-IN Orissa State Roads-Project	USD	27/01/2009	250,000.00	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	11,435,526.25
PU Punjab	USD		250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			11,315,590.50	0.00	0.00
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			11,315,590.50	0.00	0.00
4. 4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project	USD	26/02/2007	250,000.00	250,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			11,315,590.50	0.00	0.00
GOJP Japan	**JPY**		**40,903,000.00**	**0.00**	**40,903,000.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**14,413,440.04**	**0.00**
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		40,903,000.00	0.00	40,903,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	14,413,440.04	0.00
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	JPY		40,903,000.00	0.00	40,903,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	14,413,440.04	0.00
5. IDP-193 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase-I	JPY		40,903,000.00	0.00	40,903,000.00	0.00
	INR	10/03/2008		0.00	14,413,440.04	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Normal						
ADB Asian Development Bank	**USD**		**190,000.00**	**0.00**	**50,000.00**	**140,000.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**2,013,447.90**	**6,403,894.70**
UR Uttaranchal	USD		190,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	140,000.00
	INR			0.00	2,103,447.90	6,403,894.70
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		190,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	140,000.00
	INR			0.00	2,103,447.90	6,403,894.70
6. 2308-IND Uttaranchal State Road Investment Prog. IST PFR	USD	25/10/2007	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	2,013,447.90	0.00
7. 2458-IND Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program Project-2	USD	10/02/2009	140,000.00	0.00	0.00	140,000.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	6,403,894.70
IBRD IBRD	**USD**		**222,000.00**	**2,000.00**	**220,000.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**90,524.72**	**8,859,170.76**	**0.00**
AS Assam	USD		2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			90,524.72	0.00	0.00
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			90,524.72	0.00	0.00
8. P4330-IN Preparation of the Assam State Roads Project	USD	19/01/2007	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			90,524.72	0.00	0.00
HP Himachal Pradesh	USD		220,000.00	0.00	220,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	8,859,170.76	0.00
INRD Infrastructure Sector-Road	USD		220,000.00	0.00	220,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	8,859,170.76	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. 4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	USD	07/08/2007	220,000.00	0.00	220,000.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	8,859,170.76	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				**11,406,115.22**	**38,172,125.26**	**37,051,105.05**
Back to Back						
IBRD I B R D	**USD**		**150,000.00**	**150,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**6,789,354.30**	**0.00**	**0.00**
OR Orissa	USD		150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	0.00	0.00
SOSE Social	USD		150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	0.00	0.00
1. 4837-IN IInd Operation under Orissa Socio-Econ. Dev. Prog.	USD	28/08/2006	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			6,789,354.30	0.00	0.00
IDA I D A	**XDR**		**50,500.00**	**50,500.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**3,397,080.56**	**0.00**	**0.00**
OR Orissa	XDR		50,500.00	50,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,397,080.56	0.00	0.00
SOSE Social	XDR		50,500.00	50,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,397,080.56	0.00	0.00
2. 4225-IN Second Operation under Orissa Socio-Econ. Dev. Prog.	XDR	28/08/2006	50,500.00	50,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR			3,397,080.56	0.00	0.00
IFAD I F A D	**XDR**		**28,860.00**	**0.00**	**10,400.00**	**18,460.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**651,905.03**	**1,315,390.80**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RJ Rajasthan	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	0.00	18,460.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,315,390.80
SOSE Social	XDR		18,460.00	0.00	0.00	18,460.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,315,390.80
3. 0748-IN Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan	XDR	17/10/2008	18,460.00	0.00	0.00	18,460.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,315,390.80
TN Tamil Nadu	XDR		10,400.00	0.00	10,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	651,905.03	0.00
SOSE Social	XDR		10,400.00	0.00	10,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	651,905.03	0.00
4. 691-IN Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Prog. for Coastal communities of Tamil Nadu	XDR	01/11/2007	10,400.00	0.00	10,400.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	651,905.03	0.00
Normal						
IDA I D A	**XDR**		**364,400.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**364,400.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**0.00**	**25,965,785.88**
CN Central Government	XDR		364,400.00	0.00	0.00	364,400.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	25,965,785.88
SOSE Social	XDR		364,400.00	0.00	0.00	364,400.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	25,965,785.88
5. 4417-IN Second Elementary Education Project	XDR	14/08/2008	364,400.00	0.00	0.00	364,400.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	25,965,785.88
IFAD I F A D	**XDR**		**20,400.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**20,400.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**0.00**	**1,453,627.97**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CN Central Government	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	0.00	20,400.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,453,627.97
SOSE Social	XDR		20,400.00	0.00	0.00	20,400.00
	INR			0.00	0.00	1,453,627.97
6. 710-Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the	XDR	11/12/2008	20,400.00	0.00	0.00	20,400.00
Mid-Gangetic Plains	INR			0.00	0.00	1,453,627.97
IDA I D A	**USD**		**564.20**	**564.20**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**25,537.03**	**0.00**	**0.00**
CN Central Government	USD		564.20	564.20	0.00	0.00
	INR			25,537.03	0.00	0.00
SOSE Social	USD		564.20	564.20	0.00	0.00
	INR			25,537.03	0.00	0.00
7. Q5680-IN Advance for Preparation of proposed integrated coastal	USD	30/03/2007	564.20	564.20	0.00	0.00
Zone mgmt Project	INR			25,537.03	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				10,211,971.89	651,905.03	28,734,804.65
Normal						
IDA I D A	**XDR**		**185,100.00**	**0.00**	**185,100.00**	**0.00**
	INR			**0.00**	**11,602,655.88**	**0.00**
CN Central Government	XDR		185,100.00	0.00	185,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,602,655.88	0.00
SOSE_EDU Social Sector Education	XDR		185,100.00	0.00	185,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,602,655.88	0.00
1. 4319-Vocational Training Improvement Project	XDR	02/11/2007	185,100.00	0.00	185,100.00	0.00
	INR			0.00	11,602,655.88	0.00
Grand Total (INR)				0.00	11,602,655.88	0.00

Statement-III

General terms and conditions of External Loans

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	Currency	Type of Loan	Grace Period in Year	Period of Repay. after grace period (in Year)	Rate of Interest (in %)	Commitment Charges (in %)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Multilateral							
1.	Asian Development Bank	US Dollars	Bank Portion	3 to 5	12 to 20	Variable*	0.15@	**
2.	I.B.R.D.	US Dollars	Bank Portion	5	15	Variable*	0.75	***
3.	F.D.A.	SDR	Concessional	10	25	0.75	0.50	****
4.	I.F.A.D.	SDR	Concessional	10	40	0.75		The Payment of 0.75% shown under interest column is termed as Service Charges
5.	O.P.E.C.	US Dollars	Concessional	5	12	3		
	Bilateral							
6.	E.E.C. (SAC)	UK Pounds	Concessional	10	40	0.75		
7.	France	EUR	Mixed	5	17	2.8		
8.	Germany	EUR	Government Portion	10	30	0.75	0.25	
9.	Germany	EUR	Bank Portion	2	10	5.07 ls 6.79	0.25	
10.	Japan	Yen	Concessional	10	30	1.2	0.10	***** Interest is charged at a fixed rate indicated in each loan agreement
11.	Russian Fed	US Dollars	Concessional	6	14	4		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Switzerland	S. Fr.	Export Credit	3	8.5	Variable		Interest payable is 0.5% over the Swiss Export Base Rate plus an annualised Export Risk Guarantee. The interest payable ranges between 4% to 8.38% linked to the period of utilisation
13.	U.S.A.	US Dollars	Concessional	10	30	2.5		

Note:

* Interest Rate is variable and is based on six months Libor.

** The interest Rate is determined on LIBOR based average cost of borrowings in their respective currencies and a margin 0.2% is added (0.4% for loan negotiated prior to 30-09-2007). The effective LIBOR based interest rate prior to adding of spread/margin for the period 15/07/2008 to 15/01/2009 was 3.15375%

***US $ Floating rate Single Currency

Interest rate is determined based on 6 months LIBOR rate plus a variable spread.

(a) The rate applicable for interest payment date beginning 15.12.2008 to 14-06-2009 is as follows:

(1) Where negotiation was issued prior to 31.07.1998-2.49% p.a. (with a spread of 0.17 basis points)

(2) Where negotiation was issued on or after 31.07.1998 and signed before 27.9.2007-2.74% p.a. (with a spread of 0.42 basis points)

(3) Where negotiation was issued after 30.09.2007 or which were signed between 1605.2007 and 27.09.2007 but amended due to new pricing structure thereafter 2.30 p.a. (with a spread of 0.02 basis points)

(b) (i) Commitment charges payable on the undisbursed loan amount at 0.75%. Bank have notified waiver of 0.50% since July, 91 on the loan agreements signed before 16.05.2007

(ii) Commitment charges are not applicable on loan agreement, signed on or after 16.05.2007 as per new pricing structure of the Bank. Front-end Fee will be charged @ 0.25% on the loan amount on the loan agreement, signed on or after 16.05.2007 on capitalization basis.

**** (i) DA Credits presently enjoy a grace period of 10 years with a repayment period of 25 years.

(ii) At present Commitment Charges payable on un-withdrawn loan amount is nil after wavier for the year commencing on 1st July 2008 on all Credits.

(iii) 0.75% shown under column 7 is termed as service charges.

***** The loan agreement signed before 01-10-2007 has a fixed interest of 1.30% and service charges 0.10% on the loan amount disbursed. There was no commitment charges on the loan agreement signed before 01.10.2007

@ (i) 0.75% on progressive basis in respect of loans negotiated upto 31-12-2006.

(ii) 0.35% on undisbursed project loans and 0.75% on programme loans negotiated during 01-01-2007 to 30-09-2007.

(iii) 0.15% on undisbursed amount in r/o loans negotiated on or after 01-10-2007.

[English]

Primitive Tribes

3019. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the population of primitive tribes is declining in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save these tribes from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (b) On the basis of the report received from the Registrar General of India, there is no indication that the total population of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) is declining in the country, including in Jharkhand.

(c) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme viz. "Development of Primitive Tribal Groups" since 1998-99 for over all development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). It is a very flexible scheme. Any activity/work, which is connected with the survival, protection and development of PTGs, can be taken up under the scheme. The activities/works may include provisions for housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health-care, infrastructure development, social security, etc. During 10th Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 105.03 crores has been released on the basis of annual activities proposed by various States/UT. This includes Rs. 20.48 crores released for insurance coverage of 4.09 lakhs heads of PTG families under Janashree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India. Further, from the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry has started funding long-term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for the entire Plan period, aiming at hamlet/habitat development of PTGs, prepared by each State/UT on the basis of need assessed through baseline surveys or other surveys conducted by them. Rs. 57.86 crores and Rs. 192.07 crores have been released to States/UT and NGOs during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively, under these CCD Plans.

[Translation]

Maintenance of data for Credit Card Holders

3020. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Data Reporting System of NABARD does not maintain separate information data in respect of tribal farmers holding credit cards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) NABARD does not receive separate data exclusively in respect of Tribal Farmers holding Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) from the financing banks. However, the combined data in respect of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) farmers under KCC is being received and maintained by NABARD in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) only.

NABARD is contemplating to undertake a comprehensive study on the implementation issues of KCC Scheme, which will include, interalia, necessity for modification of the Management Information System (MIS) under KCC to make it more broad based.

Subsidy to states

3021. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide subsidy to the States affected from malnutrition;

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

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor its scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Government of India has started to provide financial assistance up to 50% of the expenditure as per financial norms from the year 2005-06 to improve the nutritional status of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. From the year 2009-10, the sharing pattern for supplementary nutrition between States and Central Government in respect of North-eastern States only has been revised from 50:50 to 10:90. Food-grain at BPL rates are also provided to States who request so for supplementary nutrition programme.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. At present, monitoring mechanism to monitor the ICDS Scheme is in place at all levels. The physical monitoring of ICDS Scheme is done through prescribed Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs)/Half Yearly Progress Reports (HPRs) of Anganwadi Workers and Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) in-charge of an ICDS Project. These reports capture data relating to number of operational projects, anganwadi centres, beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition/pre-school education, vacancy position of ICDS functionaries, information on Nutrition and Health Education (NHED) and nutritional status of children etc.

[English]

Study on Urbanisation

3022. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study jointly conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and Future Capital Research (FCR) has projected that 45 per cent of India's population is likely to be urbanised by 2050;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Study jointly conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and Future Capital Research has stated that 45 percent of India's population is likely to be urban by 2050. The Study has used data collected by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 2004-05 Survey and city level population growth published by the UN Population Division to estimate population for 2007-08 and 2015-16.

The 11th Five Year Plan has laid down the strategy for the development of the urban sector. This includes implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for integrated development of urban infrastructure and services; strengthening of urban local bodies through capacity building, better financial management; and promoting private sector participation for improving delivery of basic municipal services.

Caravan and Heliport Tourism

3023. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target has been set for foreign tourists arrivals in the country for the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith new schemes under consideration of the Government to meet the said target;

(c) whether the Government has announced launching of Caravan and Heliport tourism in the country; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the scheme alongwith the funds earmarked and tourists places selected in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) Though no specific year-wise targets of foreign tourist arrivals in India have been fixed for next three years, the Working Group on Tourism for the 11th Five Year Plan has set a target of 10 million international visitors by 2011.

Ministry of Tourism, through its India tourism offices overseas is undertaking a series of promotional activities with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals. These activities include, advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

In addition, a "Visit India 2009" Scheme has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India during the current year.

Further, the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical and Convention and Conference Tourism in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tourism has recently initiated steps for focused development of Caravan Tourism and Heliport Tourism in the country. For development of Heliport Tourism, it has been decided to provide central financial assistance upto Rs. 75 lakh to States/UTs for construction of heliports in hilly/remote areas under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits.

RBI Measures for Revival of Economy

3024. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by RBI recently to revive the economy; and

(b) the extent to which these measures gave boost to the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) In the context of emerging liquidity constraints in the domestic economy in the wake of the global economic crisis, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) initiated a number measures since September 2008 to address the concerns. These included reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) from 9 per cent of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) to 5 per cent in a phased manner. Besides, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was also reduced by 1 per cent of NDTL from 25 per cent to 24 per cent. In addition successive reductions in repo and reverse repo rates were announced to provide for liquidity in the monetary system. Other facilities were also initiated to augment liquidity and to ensure that credit continues to flow to the productive sectors of the economy.

The impact of the policy measures taken by the Government and the RBI has been favorable. The Indian economy has exhibited resilience against the adverse impact of global economic slowdown and the effect of the global crisis has been minimal vis-a-vis most other countries. The liquidity situation has improved significantly and the economy has recorded a real GDP growth of 6.7% for the year 2008-09.

Operationalisation of the GST

3025. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which Goods and Services (GST) is to be imposed at the time of its introduction w.e.f. April 01, 2010;

(b) whether the Central Government has put in place a system to monitor the same at the central level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No tax in the name of General Sales Tax is to be imposed from April 01, 2010. The Government has announced its policy intent to introduce a unified tax system in the country with effect from April 01, 2010, in the form of Goods and Services Tax, which is commonly being referred to as GST. The Central Government and Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) are jointly working for finalizing the design and a roadmap for introduction of GST. The details of GST, including the rate and the centralized monitoring system, have not been finalized.

(c) In view of above, does not arise.

Roadshows in Australia and New Zealand

3026. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has postponed the adventure tourism roadshows to be held in Australia and New Zealand from July-September, 2009 to promote India as a destination for adventure tourism;

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

(c) by when these roadshows are now likely to be held; and

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on these roadshows?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has received a proposal from the Adventure Tour Operators Association of India for support of the India tourism office in Sydney for their road shows in Australia and New Zealand for promoting India as a destination for adventure tourism. These road shows were originally proposed to be organized during July 2009, but the Association subsequently intimated their postponement from July to September 2009.

(d) The road shows are being facilitated by the India tourism office in Sydney as part of their promotional activities during the current financial year, for which an amount of Rs. 12 crore has been allocated. These funds are utilized by the India tourism office in Sydney for various promotional activities such as advertising, participation in travel fairs and exhibitions, organising road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry, etc. during the year.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 494/15/09]

(3) 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 Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No.LT. 495/15/09]

Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 496/15/09]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 497/15/09]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 498/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor

General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. CA 15 of 2008-09)-Autonomous Bodies.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 499/15/09]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. CA 18 of 2008-09)-Air Force and Navy.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 500/15/09]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. CA 19 of 2008-09) for the year ended March, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 501/15/09]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. PA 26 of 2008-09) for the year ended March, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 502/15/09]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Railways – Part I – Review for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Railways – Part II – Detailed Appropriation Accounts for the year 2007-2008.

(iii) Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Railways – Part II – Detailed Appropriation Accounts [Annexure-G] for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 503/15/09]

(3) A copy of the Outcome Budgets (Hindi and English versions) of the Flagship Programmes for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT.504/15/09]

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008 together with Audit Report thereon.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 505/15/09]

(6) A copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 232(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2009 under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, *See* No.LT.506/15/09]

(7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Market Borrowings by the Central Government during 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 507/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of trading licence and

[Shri Bharatsinh Solanki]

other related matters) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-7/143/158/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2009.

(ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matters) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-1(2)/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2009.

(iii) The Indian Electricity Grid Code (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-1(2)/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2009.

(iv) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-7/105(121)/2007-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2009.

(v) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for Grant of Trading Licence and other Related Matters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-7/143/158/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2009.

(vi) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-1(5)/2009-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 508/15/09]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(i) Notification No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 2009 containing corrigendum regarding Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

(ii) Notification No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 2009 containing addendum regarding Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 509/15/09]

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations in 126th Report of Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in 119th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2007-08) Demand No. 92 pertaining to Ministry of Tourism.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : Madam, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 126th Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in pursuance of the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library *See* No. LT-510/15/09.

direction of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

"That Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture presented the 126th Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of Ministry of Tourism. The Committee considered and adopted the report at its meeting held on 2nd November, 2007. The Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 20.11.2007 and also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 20.11.2007.

Madam Speaker, in its Report, the Standing Committee made 22 Recommendations in all. Out of 22 Recommendations made by the Committee, this Ministry has accepted 10 Recommendations, 10 Recommendations partially accepted, one was examined and it was not found feasible to accept the same and in respect of one Recommendation, no action was called for by the Ministry. The Action Taken Report on Recommendations of the Committee has been furnished to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat *vide* Ministry of Tourism's O.M. dated 24.3.2008.

I also lay on the Table of the House the present status of implementation of each recommendation as Annexure.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations in 136th Report of Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2008-2009) (Demand No. 93) pertaining to Ministry of Tourism.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : Madam, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 136th Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in pursuance of the direction of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture presented the 136th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2008-09) of Ministry of Tourism. The Committee considered and adopted the report at its meeting held on 24th April, 2008. The Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 28.4.2008 and also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 28.4.2008.

Madam Speaker, in its Report the Standing Committee made 24 Recommendations in all. Out of 24 Recommendations made by the Committee, this Ministry has accepted 20 Recommendations, four Recommendations partially accepted. The Action Taken Report on Recommendations of the Committee has been furnished to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat vide Ministry of Tourism's O.M. dated 26.8.2008.

I also lay on the Table of the House the present status of implementation of each recommendation as Annexure.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Item No. 8, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library *See* No. LT-511/15/09.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government business during the week commencing Monday, the 27th of July, 2009, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

3. Consideration and passing of the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in the list of business of the next week:—

(1) Setting up of industries by the Union Government in Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Damoh etc. districts for creation of new opportunities of employment in the economically backward States particularly Madhya Pradesh.

(2) Special protection of memorial monuments relating to Maharaja Chhatrasaal in Chhatarpur and surrounding areas and their development as tourist spots by the department of archaeology by receiving their old architectural form.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ganesh Singh – Absent.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, in the next week's List of Business there is no mention about opening block-wise procurement centers of wheat and paddy.

I request to include it in text week's List of Business.

SHRI HARI MAJHI (Gaya): Madam, in next week's List of Business there is no mention of introducing air services from New Delhi to Gaya and Gaya to New Delhi, and Kolkata to New Delhi via Gaya.

It may be added in next week's List of Business.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's List of Business:

1. There is a need to hold debate on the working of the company engaged in construction works of national importance such as Metro line in Delhi, Bridge on river Ganga in Patna, Bihar, half-a-dozon bridges on NH-57 and Mahasetu on Koshi for using sub-standard material and compromising with the quality of construction and also negligence of concerned Government departments in this regard.

2. National Highways in Bihar are in dilapidated condition. The proposal pertaining to doubling and four laning is pending with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. There is a need to hold debate in this regard.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's List of Business:

(1) The need to carry out developmental work by the department of tourism to bring Piparhava (Kapil vastu), the birth place of Gautam Buddha in Sidharthnagar district in Uttar Pradesh on international tourist map.

(2) The need to take necessary steps by the Government for revival of sugar mills under State Sugar Corporation in Uttar Pradesh lying non-functional for the last several years.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagariya): Madam,

the following items may be included in next week's List of Business:

(1) The need to construct Sonamnakhi-Khochardeva road, connecting Khagariya and Saharsa districts in Bihar and a bridge on Koshi and Beghmati rivers for the convenience of lakhs of dalits and backward people living on both side of this road.

(2) The need for early completion of Khagariya-Kusheswar and Hasanpur-Sakari railway line under East Central Railways which has been under construction for the last 14 years.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's List of Business:

1. The need to grant approval for construction of a bridge on river Damodar near Angwali for connecting Petarwar and Beromon blocks in Bokaro distt. in Jharkhand.

2. The need to grant approval for construction of a bridge on Barakar river connecting Virni in Dumri block in district Giridih, Jharkhand and to carry out the work on priority basis.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The following items may be included in the next week's List of Business:—

1. Jute is regarded as an organic fibre all over the world. In an age of people's consciousness, it has the inherent potentialities of capturing the apparel market in the world provided the golden fibre production is given due diligence.

2. Malda, Balughat and Coochbehar, the three cities of West Bengal, have the necessary infrastructure for developing Air-strip and Airport.

12.09 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOURTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 23rd July, 2009. "

MADAM SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 23rd July, 2009. "

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we will take up matters of urgent public importance.

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Thanks, Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter concerning newly carved out state Chhattisgarh. Raipur is the only airport in Chhattisgarh. But its naming has not been so far. Domestic flights connect Chhattisgarh with various parts of India. A Private Member Resolution was passed in Chhattisgarh Assembly on 11 July, 2008 in this regard. Despite that this issue is pending with the Central Government. This resolution was concerning naming of Raipur Airport after Swami Vivekanand country's great revolutionary thinker whose forceful voice brought India's name to international fora. My submission is that the Government should clear the pending proposal expeditiously. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the concerned Ministry regarding the serious situation prevailing in the State of Kerala.

As a result of continuous rains and floods for the last 10 or 12 days, there is a big loss suffered in almost all walks of life in the State of Kerala. The preliminary assessment made by the State Government says that the loss is to the tune of Rs. 648.32 crore. The death toll including two young children is 115, the total number of houses collapsed is 946 and the number of partially destroyed houses is 15,394. In addition, there is a big loss both to the National Highways as well as the PWD roads. The State Government has requested the Central Government to send a Central Team to assess the damage. The Chief Minister has written a letter to the Government of India. The Agriculture Minister of the Government of Kerala has also written to the Government of India; the MPs from Kerala have raised the issue, but the Government has not taken any decision so far in this regard. Without sending the Central Team also, the Government of India can give preliminary assistance to the State Government.

So, I would request the Government to consider it as an immediate problem and give proper assistance to the State of Kerala.

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri A. Sampath will associate himself with this matter raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, my name has appeared today in the ballot for the items to be taken up under. Zero Hour and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. It is an urgent matter of public importance. The entire House might be curious about the matter which I would like to raise here. The Supreme Court had constituted a Committee headed by the Former Food Commissioner, Shri N.S. Saxena. The Committee has submitted its recommendations to the Government. There are about 28% BPL card-holders in the country presently. As per the report of the Committee, the number of the BPL cardholders in the country is 50% now. I regret that the Government has not taken any action thereon till date even after passage of such a long time. The Govt. has implemented a scheme now that every BPL card holder would be provided wheat or rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kilo. As the number of people living below poverty line has increased, prices have risen tremendously and drought is also there, the Government should immediately take notice of this and announce in the House the date by which it is going to implement the scheme for 50 per cent people living below poverty line. In this regard a G.O. should be issued and initiative should be taken to prepare BPL cards and to provide ration to the people having BPL cards urgently.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, while associating myself with hon. Rewati Raman Singhji, I would like to say that the Govt. is bringing the Food Security Bill but, before that, it is necessary to make correct assessment of the number of people under BPL category otherwise, if the law is enacted and number of poor remains to the figure which is quoted as of today, than they will lose a lot. Therefore, this work should be completed before enactment of the Food Security Act. I would like to associate myself with what Shri Rewati Raman Singhji has stated.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barqji—all of you are also associated with what Shri Rewati Raman Singh ji has stated.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, I want to raise a very special issue relating to the people of Delhi. Lakhs of people living in unauthorized colonies in Delhi are in Trouble. There are about 30 lakh people whose colonies were regularized and certificates were distributed by the UPA chairperson

hon. Sonia ji but no work has been started there even now and people are suffering a lot...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your should listen to him. Listen to what he is saying in the Zero Hour. You will also be heard.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Lakhs of people are suffering a lot without civic amenities. They are not getting the facilities like electricity, water, road and sewerage. This work will not be completed if we will leave it only to the State Government People are living there in very pitiable conditions. Hon. Minister is sitting here and he should convey our sentiments to the Government. Until work is done in those colonies by releasing funds from the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission in a lump sum, this work will never be completed and people will keep living a hellish life. I urge him to show kindness and release funds in a lump sum...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of our own Government. It would be very kind of him.

*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore) : Madam Speaker, the pandemic Swine Flu is that spreading fast across the globe has not spared our country either. In the first week of June this year four people who came from the US to Coimbatore in my constituency were affected by Swine Flu virus. Regarding this, as early as on 5.6.2009, I had written to Union Health and Family Welfare Minister Shri Gulam Nabi Azad. But I have not got any reply and I do not know whether any action has been taken. Without delaying any further Union Government must take in to confidence and inform this House about the steps taken. Testing centres and lab facilities must be established in all the states. In Coimbatore, testing facilities are not there and the samples are to be sent to Pune or Delhi. Of the 1506 people tested for H1 N1 virus, in the case of 285 people, Swine Flu tests have proved positive or symptoms have been found. Treatment for such people is being given in several parts of the country like Delhi, Pune, Cochin, Tiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Goa. According to WHO, 63,761 people all over the world have been affected by Swine Flu of which 64 are Indians. Of the 288 people who have succumbed to Swine Flu, one is reported to be an Indian. Hence, I urge upon the Government to take measure on a war footing as precautionary arrangements are not available in all the airports of the country. All the passengers from all the airports must be subjected to medical tests. Inoculation and medicines both preventive and curative must be widely available. There should not be any further delay. Urging upon the Government to take all possible efforts to wipe out Swine Flu, let me conclude.

[English]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar) : Madam Speaker, this is happening every year to our State, though we are below poverty line. Moreover, we are meeting every year after the super-cyclone, the super-drought, and then the super-flood which is converting our State to super-poverty. Poverty is our property and the Central Government is the proprietor. It is because, every year, there is appeal from our hon. Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik to the Central Government. The Central Government have sanctioned only Rs. 100 crore to our State for flood relief whereas they sanctioned more money to Bihar in the last flood.

Through you, I would appeal that the Brutanga Irrigation Project be started immediately. The flood is damaging the entire area. Even today, you can also get all the information that most of the poor villagers are marooned with water, and there is no road; it is disrupted, and the health condition of the poor people is ransacked. Therefore, I would appeal and I would request, through you, to the Central Government that they should pay special attention to sanction more money, and send or depute one team to survey the entire flood situation of our State.

[Translation]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Hon. Prime Minister has had a talk with the Jharkhand Government and West Bengal Government about Jharia

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury]

Coalfield and Raniganj Coalfield. Both the States have also talked to the Union Cabinet Secretary on the issue. A decision has been taken to formulate a scheme to address the problem of fire and subsidence in a large area of the Jharia Inter Township, Dhanbad and Raniganj coalfield. This scheme has been mooted during the last 8-10 years by our former Chief Minister, Jyoti Basu and present Chief Minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharyaji. I want that this scheme for the Jharia coalfield and Raniganj coalfield should be implemented by both the State Governments of West Bengal and Jharkhand at the earliest. As per my information, all the calculations have been made in this regard and the matter has reached the final stage for the finalization of the rehabilitation under the R&R project. Now the problem is that the condition of the area is very bad. Even railway tracks are in danger due to the subsidence problem. An entire district, a town and a village is also endangered. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Prime Minister and Coal Ministry should take a decision in this regard at the earliest.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problem of non-receipt of insurance claims by the family members of the women dying in the family planning camps, in the rural areas, organized by the Health and Family Welfare Ministry. Often, it has been seen that just 80-90% women go for operations under the Family Welfare Programmes. The news of the death of a woman dying after 1-2 days or 10-15 days of the operation are published prominently in the newspapers. On the hand, the family welfare programme gets a setback while on the other financial condition of the family worsens in case insurance claim is not received by it.

I want to say that a separate fund should be created for the purpose under the National Rural Health Mission. As per the present rules, only the family members of the dead women have to file the insurance claim with the ICIC Lombard company. The post-mortem report of the doctors does not indicate the family planning operation as the reason behind the death. It States that the blood vessels stopped working or she suffered a heat stroke due to excessive heat and that is why insurance claims remain pending and people do not get their claims for a year or two. ICICI Lombard, on its part, has taken advance premium from the Government. I would like to request the Union Government, through you, that all correspondence between the Family Welfare Programme and the Insurance Company should be conducted directly and the claims should be settled at the earliest. This would facilitate the family members of women, who die due to complications after treatment, to avail the benefits available under the family welfare programme.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur) : Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, towards Halwa-Halwi-Kosti community inhabited mainly in Vidarbha and Nagpur, who number between 50 and 80 lakhs, and raise an important issue regarding their livelihood. This is originally a tribal community and till 1980 was recognised as tribal community. It was also enlisted as SC/ST community in Maharashtra. But with the publication of a GR its tribal status was withdrawn even though their food habits, way of life, their conduct is typically tribal. But they have been deprived of their tribal status. They were tribals. Now they have not been given the status of even OBCs. This is sheer injustice. The biggest injustice is that the people who have been serving in various departments under State Government and Union Government for the last 25 to 30 years are being served termination notices. They are being asked to furnish caste certificates. Their initials appointment was based on caste certificates yet they are being asked to furnish caste certificates now. The same community has been accorded tribal status in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. They are recognized as tribals there.

Hence, I would like to request you to direct the authorities not to perpetrate injustice of non-inclusion of these communities in the SC/ST list and stop the

Maharashtra Government and the Union Government from lobbing the ball into each other's court. I would also like to point out, through you, that on the one hand they are not recognized as tribals and on the other hand all the reserved posts in gram panchayats, district councils, and corporations are filled up by people of these communities. There are no other tribals. On the one hand, tribal constituencies are existing because of their population and on the other hand they are not being given the benefits of being notified as tribals. This situation has instilled in them a sense of insecurity and they are agitating for their rights. I am aware that the Union Government is undertaking many welfare measures for the tribals and the backward classes and giving them many facilities. Many communities have been newly included in the list of scheduled tribes. However, it is a great injustice to arbitrarily drop the communities, which have been on the list till yesterday. I would like to urge you to ask the Government to give due consideration to this issue.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Madam Speaker, the next Doha Round meeting will start soon. It has come in the news that the Government of India will be hosting a meeting of the limited countries.

Madam, before the last Doha Round Ministerial meeting, there was a detailed discussion in this House; the views presented in the House were taken and we fought in the last Doha Round meeting which took place in Geneva.

As a result of this, there was a fiasco in the Doha Round Meeting and there was no agreement. There were two contentious issues — one, reduction in subsidy on agriculture and the other, reduction in tariff in case of Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA).

Now, the USA and the European countries are mounting pressure on our country to agree to such conditions to reduce the subsidy on agriculture and also to reduce the tariff for Non Agricultural Market Access. When the discussion took place in the House, there was a unanimity on this issue, and we categorically said that the interests of millions and millions of farmers will not be sacrificed. Their interests will be protected. The Government should not compromise the interests of the farmers.

But now, we have come to know that when Mrs. Hillary Clinton came to our country, there was a discussion in regard to Doha Round Negotiation. The pressure is being built up on our country to agree to their conditions. We all know what happened about the transfer of ENR technology to India in the G-8 meeting. What had been decided in the meeting of the G-8 countries was that we would have to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Similarly, in the End Use Monitoring Agreement, also we had agreed.

Last time, with the support of other countries like Brazil, China and South Africa, we resisted; we successfully fought; we did not agree to their conditions; and we did not bow down to their pressure.

Now, we have every apprehension and, therefore, I demand that this House should be taken into confidence; and before the adjournment of the House, the Commerce Minister should make a statement. There should be a discussion in the House on this issue. Without taking the House into confidence, the Government of India should not agree to any such conditions and the interests of millions and millions of farmers of our country should not be sacrificed. Their interests should be protected. We should not agree to any condition, which is not in the interest of the nation.

MADAM SPEAKER : Thank you. Now, Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the Government should give a statement on the issue

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

raised by the hon. Member. I associate myself with the views of the hon. Member.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Madam Speaker, all the factories fell to the share to Jharkhand when it was carved out of Bihar. All the Thermal Power plants, save Barauni, became part of Jharkhand. All the thermal power stations in Bihar are coal-based. There are no hydro-power plants in the State. I would like to demand, through you, that the coal-allotment for the coal-based thermal power plants in the State may be increased. The allotment of coal is made by Union Government. Since the Union Government is not increasing the quantum of coal to the State, the generation capacity of thermal power plants is getting adversely affected. Hence, I would like to urge the Union Government to increase the coal allotment for the thermal power plants. The power generation capacity in Bihar, in particular, would rise sharply as a result of such a step.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virender Kashyap-Not present.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Madam Speaker, the issue I want to raise during the zero hour relates to farmers and labourers. Pandit Atal Behari Vajpayeeji had initiated an innovative river-interlinking project. This was the first scheme of its kind, not only in India but in the entire Asian region. The first DPR for linking of Ken and Betwa rivers, approved by the Chief Ministers of both Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is still pending with the Union Government.

Through you, I would like to inform the Government of India that five districts in Madhya Pradesh namely Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Raisen and Vidisha as well as Jhansi district in Uttar Pradesh are going to be fully benefited under this scheme. Our farmers are likely to get irrigation facilities and this scheme is likely to address the problem of drought in Madhya Pradesh. One of the biggest problems in that area is that whenever irrigation is not possible owing to drought, the farmers and labourers migrate and are compelled to work on wages. 72 MW power is also likely to be available for that area under this scheme.

Through this House, I would like to urge the Union Government that a decision should be taken in the larger interest of the farmers and the workers and this novel scheme of Shri Atal Behari Vajpayeeji should be launched immediately.

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Sajjan Verma-Not present.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariyaganj) : Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me permission to speak on an issue of public importance. Today the business of spurious drugs is affecting the life and health of the people all over the country and the people involved in the said business are feeding poison in the name of medicines. Perhaps in all the rural areas when a labourer or poor women takes a loan and goes to a shop or a haat in village for purchasing medicines, she gets a spurious medicine and the person fighting for his life is not cured, rather he dies. Today, spurious pharma industry is worth 85,000 crore rupees and it is estimated that every fifth medicine is spurious. I have got the report of World Health Organisation for the year 2001 which I do not want to read here in detail. But according to that report about 35 per cent medicines in our country are spurious. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also accepted the fact that five present of the medicines being sold in the market are spurious and there is 3 per cent adulteration in those medicines, whereas the actual figures are far more higher than that. Today, Drug Controller of India is conducting a survey to the expense of Rs. 5 crore. This House has amended the Drugs and Cosmetics Act few days ago and as per that amendment the persons responsible for adulteration in the medicines or for selling spurious medicines may be sentenced upto life imprisonment. But despite that the business of spurious drugs has not stopped. You must be aware that an inter-state racket was busted in the national capital few days ago. The spurious

drugs worth Rs. 13 lakhs were confiscated which were manufactured in Bihar and Bengal and brought to Bhajanpura in Delhi for supply in the entire country. It is a very serious issue and it is not a political issue. Today the people in the entire country from Kanyakumari to Kashmir are affected from it. The drug seller or chemist in our villages give neither any prescription or any receipt so that any legal action may be taken against him and one cannot differentiate between the genuine and spurious medicines being sold in the market. Apart form this the people involved in this racket get the medicines packed in such a packing that one cannot make out that those medicines are spurious.

Today it is the need of the hour that the report submitted by Shri R.A. Mashalkar in 2002-03 be implemented, because according to that report the persons selling spurious medicines are playing with the lives of the people or taking them towards death and hence are no less guilty than any murderer. If death penalty is awarded in the case of a murder, then, this August House should think in terms of awarding death penalty in this case also. If any person in the country is selling spurious medicines, he is playing with the country as well as the lives of the people. Hence it is a matter of concern. ASSOCHAM has also stated that this business of spurious medicines is increasing by 25 per cent every year.

Madam Speaker, you have given me a less time, so I do not want to go into the details and I am concluding. I would like the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to respond, to take this August House into confidence and then provide for death penalty so as to contain the said business of spurious medicine.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Madam Speaker, we had contemplated to make a provision of death penalty during our regime.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I know that this issue was considered by the then Cabinet but the Bill was not passed.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We also want that a Bill be presented and we are ready to get the Bill passed.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please address the chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am raising a question.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am associating myself with this issue.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not advise each other. Do not talk to each other.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I am raising an important issue through you. The road from Dwarkadham, Porbander to Kohima connecting the western border with the eastern border of the country was to be four laned during Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee its regime and made an express highway. This highway passes through seven districts from Gopalganj to Kishanganj in Bihar and connects the areas affected by Kosi floods. A bridge is to be constructed fourteen kilometres away from Kosi for which the people of Mithilanchal and North Bihar will always be grateful to Shri Atal Behari Vajpayeeji. This scheme is likely to benefit them. Unfortunately proper compensation is not being paid to those farmers of Bihar whose land is being acquired for the roads whereas NHAI has paid proper compensation to the farmers in Punjab, Haryana and other states. When the land is acquired, incorrect notification is issued. This causes problems for the farmers. When farmers' fields are dug for earth work, some farmers are paid money under an agreement. But there also some people extort money. It delays the completion of works. Sub-contracts are

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

awarded for construction of large bridges. It results in frequent accidents. The sub-contractors are paid 30-40 even 50 per cent less rates than the rates specified by NHAI, a Government of India undertaking. There is no transparency in it neither quality nor impartiality is maintained and work is hardly completed on schedule. That's why all the highways are being neglected. The Government should ensure that they don't play with the life line of people from West to East and from North-Bihar to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. The road construction work should be given priority. Justice should be done to the farmers of Bihar. A Joint Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to look into the works undertaken by NHAI and other companies and the guilty persons should be charged with treason.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Madam, Speaker, I would like to associate myself with this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Members who want to associate themselves with this issue may give notices so that their names can be associated.

The names of Shri Mangani Lal Mandal, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Shri Vishwamohan Kumar and Shri Udal Singh have been associated with this issue.

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh) : Madam, we welcome the proposal of the Government to have Unique Identification Number for every citizen of this country. We also welcome the appointment of Shri Nandan Nilekani as the head of this Department, which will do this work. The Deputy Leader of our party had raised the issue during the debate on Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Home Affairs said categorically that the Unique Identity Number, as the President of India had said in her Address, is for every citizen of this country. He emphasized the word 'citizen'. Therefore, I was somewhat mystified because when Shri Nilekani took charge of his office yesterday, he is reported to have said that not only the citizens but all the residents of India, whether legal or illegal, would get the Unique Identification Number.

The second point that he has made was that this will be a voluntary scheme, and those who get the number will be entitled to Government benefits and those who opt out of it or choose to remain outside this scheme will not get those benefits. The third point that he has made was that it is not a smart card. Therefore, many of the facilities, which one can access through the smart card, will not automatically follow.

Now, I am raising this issue in the House because this is a very very important programme, which has been taken up by the Government, and as I said in the beginning that we have welcomed it. In fact, the foundations for this were laid when the NDA was in power, and the then Prime Minister had appointed a Group of Ministers (GoM) to go into this. As Shrimati Sushma Swaraj had pointed out during the debate that the GoM had made their recommendation that : "We should issue such a number to all the Indian citizens, so that we could make a distinction between citizens — whether resident or not, and non-citizens who are resident, but are not citizens of India. Therefore, I find that what Mr. Nilekani has said outside the House has caused some confusion.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : It is a deviation from the Minister's statement.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Yes, it is a deviation from what the Minister has stated in this House. Therefore, I will request the Government, through you, Madam, to come to this House and take the House into confidence with regard to the description, the details and the definition of this scheme.

Who all are intended to be covered? Now that the authority has been set up, let the Government come to the House and make a statement. Further, let the Members of Parliament also be permitted to make their contribution and

their suggestions, so that we really have a worthwhile scheme and not something, which is ill-advised or ill-thought of or is not properly designed. This is the reason why I decided to raise this issue. I hope those Ministers of the Government who are here will bring it to the notice of the concerned Minister, and we will have a statement soon from the Government.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important issue before the House and the Government. Recently, through newspaper reports and the report of meeting of G-8 countries, I learnt that it would be mandatory to fulfill 7 criteria specified in the Revised paragraph 6 and 7 of INF CIRC 254/Part I of draft of NSG circulated during the meeting of G-8 countries in regard to supply of ENR facilities i.e. enrichment and re-processing facilities.

[English]

The paragraph 6(a)(i) says that :

> "The recipient must be a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is in full compliance with its obligations under the Treaty."

[Translation]

It is mentioned in the said report. The report says that NSG has passed this resolution in the meeting of G-8 countries. If it is so then, the spirit of the report is totally against the statements made by the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs in both the Houses. We were told that India's status was quite clear and so was the waiver and there was nothing against our interests. The hon. Prime Minister was asked if there was any secret provision in the agreement. He said that there was nothing of this sort and everything is quite clear. He also said that there was nothing except the joint statement signed by our hon. Prime Minister and the American President. But now, everything is coming out gradually and if it is so, it is very dangerous. It means if we don't sign NPT we can't avail enrichment and reprocessing facility. If we install, say 10 nuclear reactors, be it from America or elsewhere, how we will dispose off nuclear waste generated by these plants, as we can't enrich or reprocess that. It is a very serious issue. Our country will become a dumping ground of waste material. Apart from it, it is likely to have serious impact on our Thorium Programme, Nuclear Programme. In view of it, I would like to draw his attention to the meeting of Commercial Nuclear Mission to India in the month of January, wherein the Chairman, Deptt. of Atomic Energy, Shri Anil Kokodkar said-

[English]

> "...that he felt betrayed by the US policy supporting a ban on enrichment and reprocessing technology in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) saying that it looked to be 'directly targeting India' by requiring signature of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty."
>
> He further added:
>
> "The long-term relationship we are developing is not consistent with this kind of negative development."

[Translation]

It is a very dangerous and equally serious issue. If this all goes on in this way then the very purpose for which the agreement has been entered into will not be achieved. Neither we would be able to undertake any military programme nor thorium programmes. Our country will just become a dumping ground of nuclear waste. It is a very serious matter. Therefore, my submission is that the Prime Minister should make the contents of the said agreement clear before both the Houses and the nation as well. Are we ready to sign NPT. If not, then what is the purpose of this agreement as we are not going to get enrichment and re-processing facilities. And if the Government signs NPT, then what is the use of this agreement? It is a very serious issue. There is paucity of time, otherwise the facts I have gathered are quite serious.

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

One more thing has been stated that very small and fewer companies of the country deal in nuclear material. If these reactors and allied operations come up here then these companies will remain busy in repairs only and this will hamper their industrial development. We were told that the nuclear industry would develop on a large scale in the country. But, we will not be able to even mention it after the agreement. One will not be able to develop the nuclear industry in the country. I had made this point in Rajya Sabha last time also and before the country also that this agreement would not lead the country anywhere. We face one more danger from it. If the Government has no military programme of its own and it signs the NPT, then we will come under the US hegemony towards which Basudeb Achariaji too was indicating. So, what is this pressure which is coming from all the sides? I saw it here that Mrs. Clinton gave some vague answer to a question posed to her on this issue. After that, ACA Director, Mr. Darryl Camble told the newspapers of the country that:—

[English]

> "The purpose and intent of the G-8 policy — and the pending November, 2008 NSG proposal [which was passed now] — is indeed to bar ENR technologies to States [like India] that have not signed the NPT."

[Translation]

It is very dangerous if all these things are coming from the side of US or its officials or its scientists. Reaction of Shri Anil Kakodkar thereon States that all the nuclear scientists are very concerned and apprehensive about this. I, therefore, want as has been stated now and what Advaniji has also already said that the House and the Parliament should make a law prior to it that any treaty which affects the sovereignty of India economically, strategically and agriculturally should not be passed without the consent of the Parliament. We had introduced this last time as a Private Member Bill, but, it could not be passed. This incident makes it clear that there is an urgent need of this law which is in the interest of the country and is a must for protection of the sovereignty of the country.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an urgent matter of public importance. The entire country is in the grip of drought today. We will take up a detailed discussion on this on the 28th. North India is particularly affected by it. Prices have also increased due to this drought situation. You must have seen that the prices of pulses have increased. Crimes have also increased due to the price rise. Crime graph is rising up regularly. Poor labourers, who earn their livelihood on day to day basis, are facing much problem. Not only that, even birds and animals are troubled. Environment is getting polluted and various diseases are spreading. I, through you, would like to demand from the Government that a central team should be sent to such areas. A survey should be conducted at the Tehsil and Block level, about the rainfall received at various places.

Madam, I would like to draw your attention to my constituency Kaushambi. It has got three Vidhan Sabha constituencies and adjoining Pratapgarh has two Vidhan Sabha constituencies, Allahabad and Fatehpur. It is a complete division and is reeling under severe drought. I would demand that the Central Government should send a central team there and should try to address the problem of drinking water and price rise by giving a special package. Particularly, the birds and animals are badly affected. Birds are dying and there is neither drinking water nor fodder for the animals. I would demand, through you, that a Central team should there and make proper arrangements for drought affected places by conducting a survey at tehsil and block level.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Madam, I associate myself with him.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Virender Kashyap, your name was called earlier, but, you were not present.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Madam Speaker, I am sorry, I had gone out. I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak again.

Madam, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that the benefit of the loan waiver scheme announced by the UPA Government has not reached the farmers and horticulturists of the smaller and particularly Himalayan States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States. The cooperative sector banks of the hilly States particularly the Bhumi Vikas Banks had given them loans for the purchase of power spray machines, power tillers, utility jeeps and other small vehicles for collection and marketing of agro products so that they could bring their produce to the market from remote areas as trucks do not ply on the narrow and kutcha roads. They have not got any relief from the said loan waiver scheme. More than 16% rate of the interest is being charged from the farmers for the loans granted to them under the said heads. Therefore, I request you that the loans of such farmers should also be waived with immediate effect.

I also want to bring to your notice that all our hilly States do not have wide roads but narrow roads. That is why the horticulturists and the farmers had purchased small utility jeeps for their own use. They took loans for the purpose. I am happy that our horticulturists and farmers have benefited from the wide roads constructed under PMGSY during the NDA Government But, I regret that during the Question Hour, the hon. Minister was saying that...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Other hon. Members have also to speak.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam, I will conclude within a minute.

The PMGSY has been truncated in all the Himalayan States. I want to bring to your notice that there were 1660 scheme in 2008-09 in Himachal Pradesh which have been reduced to 1500. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government that such schemes should be made for all the Himalayan States so that the farmers and horticulturists benefit from them.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government, through you, to an assurance given by the then hon. Minister of Water Resources in this august House in reply to a Calling Attention Notice. I would like to quote one sentence in this regard. The hon. Minister said, "It is an assurance to the House that Orissa would not be at the receiving end." This is the assurance he gave to the hon. Members of this august House as well as to the people of Orissa.

Madam, I am not against any project that is being constructed by any particular State. But when it comes to an inter-State irrigation project, certainly as a Member representing a neighbouring State that is going to be affected, I will speak for my own State. So, please allow me a minute or two.

Madam, Polavaram irrigation project is being constructed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. I have nothing against the construction of the project. But since it is an inter-State river project, we must adhere to the principles and guidelines for execution of such projects. On that particular occasion in the House, the Members from Orissa raised three objections. First, the Detailed Project Report of the project was not made available to the State Government of Orissa even after its repeated requests not only to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh but even to the Central Government. Secondly, there is confusion over what the height of that dam will ultimately be? The Godavari River Tribunal had recommended a height of 150 ft and we had no objection to that. But it was alleged that the height of the dam was being raised to 182 ft. If that happens, there would be a large scale submergence of areas inhabited by tribals in the State of Orissa, in the Districts of Malkangiri, Koraput,

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

Sundergarh, Kalahandi, etc. Not only that, there will be submergence of vast areas in the States of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra also and they have also raised objections. However, what the height of the dam will be has not been made clear so far.

Thirdly, the State Government of Orissa repeatedly requested the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the details of the project. The then hon. Minister of Water Resources assured the House that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh will certainly make available all the required information to the State Government of Orissa before the project is approved by the Central Water Commission of the Government of India. This assurance has not been adhered to. On the other hand, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh pleaded that this should be declared a national project. I do not mind if it is declared as a national project. But the interests of the State Governments of Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra should also be honoured.

I, therefore, request the Union Minister of Water Resources to come to the House and make a statement on these points. We would like to know what the status of this project now is. The Technical Advisory Committee of the Central Water Commission has already approved the project. I, therefore, would request through you Madam, the government of India to direct its Ministry of Water Resources to give clarification on all my points. The Central Government must ensure that the interests of the State Government of Orissa and also of the Governments of the neighbouring States will not be hampered and also there will be no submergence of the area unless all the States are agreeable to it.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Madam, I would like to associate with him.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Madam, my name may also be associated with him.

MADAM SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1400 hours.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

FINANCE (NO.2) BILL, 2009

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up item No.10.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move:*

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2009-2010, be taken into consideration."

Sir, you are aware that the Finance Bill is a unique Bill in the sense that some part of it becomes operational the moment it is introduced and after that the hon. Members get the time of discussing the Budget in details. Demands for Grants are passed and after that the Finance Bill is taken up for consideration by the House. So, at this stage there is no scope of making any observation. With these words I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2009-2010, be taken into consideration."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling) : It is while facing the hon. Finance Minister that I am assailed by a sense of nostalgia. I was mentioning it to the Leader and Deputy-Leader of my party that this is my eighth term in Parliament. I am assailed by a sense of nostalgia because some 30 years back it was the first time that I exchanged views on Finance Bill and Budgetary proposals with Shri Pranab Mukherjee who, I would presume would allow me the intimacy of referring to him as Pranab Babu because though we confronted each other on the Finance Bill 30 years ago, it was with epees and not with *lathis or dandas.* In a similar fashion, I do submit and I say it sincerely that Pranab Babu, we wish fervently that you succeeded as the Finance Minister of the country. This is the job you have long wanted; you are suited for it and in your success the country benefits. If the finances and the economy of the country are sound, then it is the common man whose benefit you are advocating. The *aam admi* who will benefit. How can we wish the country's finances to suffer? We, in this side of the House, certainly cannot wish that.

Sir, on an autobiographical note I remember when my leaders Shri Lal Krishna Advaniji and Shri Vajpayeeji shifted me from the South Block to the North Block, I just walked across the road, as will always happen, there was on the other side an army of pressmen there who asked me as to what was my policy. I had not thought of any policy or anything. So, on the spur of the moment there I shared *[Translation]* that we have a clear policy — housewives should have money to spend and the poor should have full belly. *[English]* I think the fundamentals of the economic philosophy of the country are the same — unless the housewives have money to spend, unless the poor man or woman has a fully belly, the synergy that is India, the creative talents that are ours shall not be released. It is a very peculiar system that we have here. I will be coming to it in a moment. But this is on a personal note that I thought I would say something. I wanted to start on a personal note because I wanted to pay a tribute to my colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and I have to wish him well.

I have to share a larger thought with you to which I will come subsequently also. It is about the totality of the systems that we have inherited from the British and continued with, in the Ministry of Finance but there is a connected problem too. That connected problem, if you permit me to say, Mr. Finance Minister, came in the latest *Economist* and I would read. a part of it.

> "Of all the economic bubbles that have been pricked, few have burst most spectacularly than the reputation of economics itself."

This is not a light comment. This is a very serious comment and we have to reflect on it. When we reflect on the totality of the Budget of which the Finance Bill is a part, what the world has experienced, hon. Finance Minister, is actually an economic Tsunami. We cannot be totally saved from the consequences of it.

In a recent lecture, Shri Paul Krugman who is a winner of the Noble Prize in Economics in 2008, has argued that much of the past 30 years of macro economics was "spectacularly useless at best and positively harmful at worst." These are thoughts that we must seriously reflect upon because economists must understand finance. Finance professors need to think harder in the context in which they are working. After all, in the end, economists are social scientists trying to understand how society and the world is working.

The Finance Bill has its origin. I really wanted to mention it the other day in a different context. From the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament, from which a lot of things flow. The entire policy of the Government flows from it, and the Budget also flows in its totality from that. The Finance Bill is the child of the Budget. The Budget, in a sense, is the instrument of the fiscal policy of the Government. But the essence of the fiscal policy of any Government has to be two-fold. One is, it is not simply service of pure economics that is not at the heart of the management of our country's economy but it is the citizen. We are not subserving a pure economic theory, we have to subserve the benefit of the citizen.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

There is, Mr. Finance Minister, if I might submit to you, an equally important objective that the Finance Bill must have and that objective is objective of imparting to the country's public life a degree of purity.

I will come to the point of how the Budget and the Finance Bill can be instruments that will impart to the country's public life a sense of morality and purity. But I wish to, from the general aspects of the Finance Bill, come to parochial, not personally parochial but nationally parochial points.

They both arise from your Budget speech. One is in paragraph 73, which relates to cyclone Aila and the other is on paragraph 68. Mr. Finance Minister, you have allocated an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 crore for meeting the requirements of cyclone Aila. I submit to you firstly that besides being the most untimely, unseasonal and unprecedented cyclone, it was also devastating in its effect. You feel all that it hit is the "coastal areas of Bengal." It was much more than the coastal areas. It hit the hills of Darjeeling also.

I submit to you, Mr. Finance Minister, as a distinguished and an eminent citizen of not just India but also of the State of West Bengal, that in the sum that you have allocated, serious questions have arisen about the utilisation of that fund. Firstly, I do not think Rs. 1,000 crore is adequate. Secondly, I do think and you know very well that the Left Front Government is the most parochial in the application of that money when it comes to the Darjeeling Hill area.

The entire definition of "disaster" or "calamity" is different. This cyclone has resulted in floods in the plains of Bengal. The cyclone has resulted in devastation in the hill districts, where landslides, house collapse and deaths from its consequence. It is in this context that I appeal to the Government of India, I appeal to you, Mr. Finance Minister, firstly, please allot a sum larger than just simply Rs. 1,000 crore. Secondly, please allot a sum that is directly applicable to the hill areas of Darjeeling because for the last thirty years the Left Front Government has neglected Darjeeling Hill area as never before. It is for that reason – because of its neglect by the Left Front Government – there has arisen the entire demand for Gorkha land, which I support because I represent them. I appeal to you, please address this issue seriously, address it urgently.

You would know very well, you have held the charge of Defence Minister too, as I had the honour, Pranab Babu, that Darjeeling is the only district in the country which adjoins four international boundaries. It is the only district which has four nations touching it. If you do not address this as a serious issue of national security, you are doing a very grave wrong to the national security, to the citizens of Darjeeling. It adjoins Bhutan, it adjoins Nepal, it adjoins Bangladesh and it is barely 12 kms. from the People's Republic of China. There is no other district which has four international boundaries. It sits at the door, hence the word "*duar*" or the "*dwars*". It sits at the door, the entry point. It is the gateway of the entire North-East. It is the guardian of the chicken's neck.

You allocate roads to Sikkim, but there are no roads allocated to Darjeeling. You allocate for Sikkim a border road on the ground that it is a border State. Of course, it is. I am asking this not at the cost of Sikkim. Though it is adjoining four international boundaries, you do not consider Darjeeling to be a border State, the hill areas of it, that is then, you are doing a grave injustice not simply to the people of Gorkha land but also to the national security.

That is not the reason why I am pleading. You have to actually now go to see the condition of the roads that exist there. I am sorry to say that 'The Queen of Hill Station', as it was called earlier, has been reduced to a state today wherein 36 people died in the recent cyclone. Damages worth crore of rupees have been caused.

The hon. Minister of Finance knows it very well. He is the hon. Minister of Finance. About 19 tea gardens have been closed in *Dwar*. One tea garden has been closed

in the hill areas. If France can build up an industry, simply on the name 'Champagne,' why cannot an industry even of tourism be built up, if the tea that comes from Darjeeling is called the 'champagne of tea' Please address this question seriously.

I am glad that a Tripartite Conference has been called. I urge you to recognise the need for a Gorkha land. It is the oldest of the demands that have come. The entire Himalayan tracts from the North-East, whether it is Nagaland, Manipur or Arunachal, Mizoram, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir, have been recognised as separate States. What wrong have the Gorkhas done for not deserving a separate State? They are the sword arm of the country. They are living on the border. They fight for the country and they die for the country.

Sir, I have had the benefit of serving as a soldier, but when it comes to a demand to have legitimate interests of Darjeeling hill area, a legitimate demand for Gorkha land, you refuse even to contribute or meet. I urge you as the Central Government, as a distinguished leader of the country, as a distinguished citizen of West Bengal, to please take interest in it. I am glad that the tripartite talks have started. The Central Government must take interest. You must be a part of it. You are one of the three and see to it that the grievances are redressed and the Gorkha land is granted.

I have a second parochial request to make. That arises from your Point No. 68. It is about One Rank One Pension. I am very glad. I congratulate you, I congratulate the Government that it has recognised the legitimacy of the demand for One Rank One Pension. The legitimacy can be quite easily demonstrated, if we see it personally. This is my personal view. I do not think Members of Parliament frankly deserve any pension. But having granted that the Members of Parliament shall also have a pension, then whether a Member of Parliament becomes a former Member from 1952 or from 1990, he gets the same pension because the principle is irrespective of when you go on pension, you must get the same pension, because at some level the recognition here is the inflation index. We have been pleading this cause in the BJP. I am glad that you have finally recognised the legitimacy of it. But in the process of doing it, you have introduced something very wrong. Let me bring it to your notice and appeal to you, particularly as you held the Defence portfolio. I do not know if I am wrong, but this, 15th Lok Sabha is possibly the first Lok Sabha after some time, when I am the only ex-serviceman in the Members of Parliament. It saddens me. The 14th Lok Sabha had others. I do not want to go into details. I am sorry that in the 14th Lok Sabha, we had more Members from the Services. Now, there is no ex-serviceman — neither in this House nor in that House. In that sense, I am the only ex-serviceman to speak for ex-serviceman. I am not a pensioner. I have had the honour of holding the Commission for the President of the country. I resigned my Commission for individual, personal and political reasons. I resigned it for individual, personal and political reasons but I accepted no pension, no gratuity. Therefore, if I speak for the pensioners, I am speaking purely for the ex-Servicemen. You have granted One-Rank One-Pension to the Other Ranks and JCOs but you have left out the officers. I do not understand the logic of it. You are separating the Armed Forces into two particular divisions. The Officers are the first to die. The officers lead their men into the battle. It is the officers also who also leave widows behind. Surely, you have to go and see the condition of the widows. Mr. Finance Minister, I appeal to you, as a former Defence Minister, not to make this separation. You have accepted an additional expenditure of Rs.2100 and odd crore. At the most, it is another Rs.1000 and odd crore that will meet the officers' requirement. Can you imagine a distinguished officer of Field Marshal Cariappa's rank that you will exclude his family from it, or the others who have given their lives in the service of the country simply because they held Commissioned Ranks or they were officers? This is, Mr. Finance Minister, such a typical example of bureaucratic limitedness of thinking. I appeal to you as a former Defence Minister, I appeal as a soldier to kindly correct this wrong before it goes any further.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

Sir, I wish to say something about the Finance Bill proper. I wish to depart from the routine by submitting to you, Pranab Babu, that I think you need a wholesale departure from the established procedure. I do not think – it is my personal view – you need a Finance Bill at all, because in effect what happens is that the Finance Bill is a consequence of the policy that you have announced in the Budget, and then through the instrumentality of the Finance Bill, you introduce all the various changes and taxes. Personally, I think, this annual orgy of Budget-making that we engage in is totally wrong. A country like India, the size of India, our economy is not sub-continental, our economy is continental. It is a continental economy. Simply because it is an inherited, imperial legacy, that we have this kind of an Annual Budget. I do not see the sense of it. In the NDA, we had introduced a system of reporting to Parliament every quarter. That seems to have fallen by the way side. I am not saying that you should follow what the previous Government did or did not do. But I think, all of us, need to reflect on whether it makes sense to have such an annual orgy. This is possibly the most inefficient way of managing the country's economy. I say so, Sir, because it is on account of the faith that was placed on me by my senior leader, the former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the then Deputy-Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani that I held this job once in 1996 – though I am not an economist – and I held it again when the NDA came back into Office. It was my experience then – I say this on the basis of my experience – that this system is far too inefficient, it is an antiquated system. It does not serve the purpose intended. It is not an efficient system. Because, after all, the Finance Bill gets reduced simply to changes in Direct Taxes or in the Indirect Taxes. What is so sacrosanct or secret about the Direct Taxes? I will be coming to some examples which I am sorry to find. Personally, I can never read the Finance Bill fully. If you have actually fully read the Finance Bill, then you are a far greater man than I am.

I am sure your predecessor, my friend, a very distinguished Chartered Accountant and a lawyer Mr. Chidambaram not only read the Finance Bill, but he must have, perhaps, written the Finance Bill. But it makes life miserable for any Finance Minister. So, in the Finance Bill, the direct taxes need not occupy us here. Indirect taxes, because they result in certain gains or losses, can be announced every quarter at the Finance Minister's discretion and he can then report to the Prime Minister. But the kind of ritual that we go through here is totally unnecessary. It is time consuming and it is not necessary.

I wish to share with you something before I go into specifics. Since we are multiplying inefficiency, through this a methodology, the Finance Minister has to take note of one singular fact and that singular fact is really based on a principle. The principle, Mr. Finance Minister, is that discretion is equal to dictatorship and that is equal to corruption. The moment you start granting discretion to officials and if we grant ourselves discretion that we can exempt this thing or tax this thing, then we open the door of corruption the law must be specific. You have announced that you are going to reintroduce a new Tax Manual. Please simplify it. At the present moment, the Tax Manual that we have is unreadable. It is so incomprehensible that no Finance Minister can make sense out of it. I certainly could not make any sense out of it. Secondly, in the totality of the situation that we face today, we have to take into account all the aspects of security and its consequences on economic growth and progress.

There is an illusion that the concept of free market is the logical saviour of our problems. I have had occasion to say this earlier and share it again that free market, Mr. Finance Minister, is not a synonym for a free for all. Free market is the expression of the uncapping of the creative genius of our people, but not the kind of a free for all that we witness now. It is not also correct that the free market is the saviour of our problem. We are not mentioning that. We wish to build on a kind of business model which is based on exponential growth and this growth has to be

fed by a similar exponential consumption. That kind of exponential growth requires consumption of energy, consumption of natural resources, raw materials and a continuous expansion of new markets.

That is why let me share with you some worries in regard to environment. About 50 per cent of the world's forests are gone. The remaining tree cover that India has will be gone within the next 30 to 40 years. There is a very real danger of the green house gas emissions and the consequences that we face, particularly from the developed countries. There is an increasing acidity of the ocean and if this trend continues, then it will kill most of the planktons that are there, the coral reefs and the entire food chain. 11 out of 15 ocean fisheries of the world are gone. The fossil fuels have depleted and are declining at an average rate of 10 per cent annually.

Fresh water is one of the most serious problems that we face in the country. I am saddened to point out, Mr. Finance Minister, that outside of the two poles, we have the largest glacier wealth of the world, but we do not have an institute for the study of glaciology; private citizens have set one up. Our glaciers are depleting at a rate of 15 meters per annum, it must be the fastest in the world. There is a forecast that the Ganga may dry up in the next 30 years, that there might not be a Ganga left is an alarming thought.

I cite these as having consequences on all our economic planning exercise. If I cite safety, or if I site security, it is for a very good reason. Please reflect for a moment, Mr. Finance Minister, on our entire neighbourhood. The situation in our neighbourhood today shackles us and if it shackles us, please take it seriously, for there is simply no way that if our neighbourhood is disturbed, India will be able to develop as it wants to, in the manner it wants to and at the rate it wants to.

I do not wish to go into examples of countries, but the entire neighbourhood of India being disturbed, we have a very serious external security scenario. Please reflect then on the internal security situation, which my distinguished colleague and Deputy-Leader pointed out the other day about Maoists; about Naxalites, about the internal security and terrorism that we face.

There are some specifics I have. I cite these examples because, as I said what happens otherwise when we go into the details of Finance Bill, then the Parliament becomes a kind of an extension of either corporate interest or Members of Parliament get approached by a variety of corporate houses saying please put this or that across. Members of Parliament are not the lobbyists, or are not to be lobbyists, and the House is certainly not an assembly of lobbyists to compete for the interest of one corporate house or another. We are not the voices of the corporate houses. That is another reason why I think that the entire set up of this taxation system must be the preserve only of the Finance Minister.

Then, I come, for a moment, to the very many changes that I advocate. But this annual exercise that we go on is unproductive and inefficient. I am citing these examples because in these examples, if you forgive me for saying so, Pranab Da, I really do not see the sense of why that is being done. You have proposed to increase individual exemption limit for women by Rs.10,000 and for senior citizens, in which category I too fall...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : He also falls in that category.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : So you also fall in this category....

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Yes, I also fall in that category, being a woman.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I attended the first Budget some 30 years back. *[Translation]* I have been involved in this for the last thirty years, in fact more than thirty years. *[English]* And for women, it is Rs.15,000. What does it actually amount to? It means, the individual man will get Rs.1,030 and Sushma Ji will get Rs.1,545.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : I know.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, Rs. 1,030 at my age.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What a big gift!

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : It would not get me even a bottle of whisky. Then what kind of an exemption have you given? You have created an impression as if you have given an exemption, but this is no exemption.

I would also submit to you that all retrospective laws, particularly Taxation Law are bad. We have a very eminent jurist sitting here but I do not want to cross-talk with him. If you have established a Tax Law and if you change it retrospectively, then I think that is really bad. I do not know whether it is illegal or not, but here in this particular Budget, it is very difficult to trace what is going on in the Finance Bill in explanation 3 to Section 147. It is a maze. You propose that with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1989, when I was a Member here of this House in that Parliament. And you are saying that this essentially grants the Assessing Officer the right to open old assessment, at his or her discretion and include that income without assigning any reason. I just do not understand.

[Translation]

I do not understand how an Assessing Officer can be given the right to re-open a twenty-Year old assessment of his own without any obligation on his part to justify his actions. If any Assessing officer has enmity with me he can easily frame-me and send me to jail and politics is a vocation where enemies abound.

[English]

Please reflect on that. I do not see the sense. What possible logic is served by granting an Assessing Officer the right to reassess without assigning any reason and open cases that are 20 years old? You could, Mr. Finance Minister, at least say you will re-examine and until it has been re-examined, you will not grant the Income Tax Department the right to open assessments without assigning reason. This is discretion. You have given the discretion to an Assessing Officer. This discretion is equal to dictatorship, is equal to corruption. That is why I have always held that the lesser the discretion to the executive, including the elected executive, the purer will be the public life of the country.

I give you one more example. It is about charitable trusts. It is tax on anonymous donations which is *gupt daan*. I know, I realise that *gupt daan* is an accepted *daan* in our social and our civilizational context. But, has it been misused? Yes, Sir. It has been misused. But the answer to misuse is not to have a kind of a blanket ban or enhancement of exemptions. I have not had the chance to study it; a representation was received by me under the signatures of a variety of Trusts of all denominations, all shades. A gist of that I am submitting through you. We have proposed an amendment which grants the total exemption to partly-religious and partly-charitable institutions, mixed trusts, from tax on anonymous donations except where the anonymous donation is made to an educational or medical institution. Either the phraseology that you have used is not correct or it requires to be improved upon. If I am in error, please do not pay heed to what I have said because I have not actually had the chance to study that thing.

But I do believe that we need to encourage the whole concept of charity further particularly when it comes to education and medical.

Sir, the other principle – one principle I shared is the discretionary power – the second principle that I share with you is, which the Governments must not do, is that the Governments must stand by the commitments that have been made to the citizen, which follows from the first. As the Governments will continue, to keep changing their stand, then what you actually do, the States of the Union will do, so that we will not have any order or a system, certainly not economic methodology but a kind of anarchy. Then, there are some problems that we are confronted with let me explain.

Those problems relate firstly, to the 'air of scarcity'. There is psychology, psychological atmosphere of scarcity; whether it relates to cooking gas or food grains, this air of scarcity or psychology of scarcity generates within itself all kinds of difficulties.

The second difficulty, Mr. Finance Minister, relates to the discrepancy between the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. These are the two indices. If the Wholesale Price Index reflects a negative growth, that is not a healthy sign; but the difference between the WPI and the CPI is in fact in double figures. The citizen has to relate to the CPI; and in any case when the other very distinguished Finance Minister, late Shri Venkatraman had introduced point-to-point system of wholesale price indexing – that was the shift that had been made; you were then a Member of this House even then – objections were raised that this would mislead – it is misleading. I think, you need to look at it.

Sir, there is preoccupation with Gross Domestic Product, GDP. I have often said it. A common citizen cannot eat GDP. GDP eventually must result in growth. Yes, I have always said it, and I said it even when I was in the Finance Ministry. I was not much liked for saying it but there are theorists in the Ministry of Finance. A much greater value would be a concept of 'Gross National Contentment'. You, as the Finance Minister and the Leader of your Party, which has been in the Government, please address yourself to the question of 'Gross National Contentment' within the country. If there is an air of scarcity, if the Consumer Price Index is that what you have, then the GNC factor – the Gross National Contentment – is not there.

Sir, I would like to make a very brief word about fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. These are real worry areas. I do not want to go into a tutorial on this, and certainly not, Pranab Babu to you, but fiscal deficit, for the benefit of all of us here, is really the Government's net borrowing needs. Now, if you, the Finance Minister, Sir, have a 6.8 per cent Central Government deficit, that broadly translates itself into Rs. 40,000 crore of borrowing during 2009-10. This will roughly be, Pranab Babu, about four times the amount that was borrowed in the Budget of 2008-09.

So, your borrowings programme goes up four times to which please add, at least, another Rs. 15,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore to be borrowed by the States. So, Rs. 20,000 crore plus Rs. 400,000 crore is going to be a very large sum of money because the public borrowing programme of this kind of magnitude will definitely crowd out private investment and push up interest rates. The only way to restore fiscal balance is for economic growth, which is why I wished you well, to go up to 8.5 per cent to nine per cent, which requires that the tax revenue must go up.

Now, let me share, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that in the three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10, the revenue deficit has gone up more than four times from 1.1 per cent to 4.8 per cent and the fiscal deficit from 2.7 per cent to 6.8 per cent. The revenue expenditure has increased by more than Rs. 3,00,000 crore while the tax revenue has risen only by Rs. 35,000 crore. If your revenue expenditure – I am not talking about fiscal expenditure – goes up by Rs. 3,00,000 crore and your revenues are only Rs. 30,000 crore, I recognise that it is due to interests, Defence, and Bharat Nirman Programme, National Rural Employment Programme etc. and also possibly due to the 6th Pay Commission overhang, some of them will, perhaps, result in over-borrowings, but these over-borrowings can only be at the cost of the citizens. But you have it. I do not want to go into this monetisation debate because you have clarified it. The open market operations will not result in that; also, perhaps, the loan waiver and the 6th Pay Commission could, by next year, reduce the burden and you hope that the revenue buoyancy will follow, but there are many questions to be answered. That is where the imponderables arise and that is where I spoke of security and drought. Drought is a very serious problem, and the shortage of rainfall is causing a serious situation. It is not simply a question of "No, no, we had this kind of spread all over the country."

[Translation]

What is the use of rains once the crops are spoilt. What will we eat it rains arrive after the monsoon season has passed.

[English]

I am, Mr. Finance Minister, a failed farmer. I call myself a failed farmer. I do have land; I keep cattle; I come from an area, which is a single crop zone; I am rain-dependent; I have no irrigation; I know the problem of dry land farming. Already half the month of *Saanwan* has gone. We are now towards the third week of July. Normal crops, which are called *Kharif*, are 90-day crops, 75 days is the shortest possible. You are running very rapidly towards the cooler months of autumn. It is a serious situation. I do not want famine to strike us; I do not also want that the rainfall deficiency to strike us, but it is a reality. With the kind of deficit that you have, if you continue to, Heavens forbid, if the rain is ruled out, we will be in difficulty. I pray for rain because I pray for your success. It is not an individual success. I want you to succeed as my Finance Minister because if you succeed, then the country will benefit. I do not want to go further, but I will leave certain thoughts with you.

We have to firstly reform the mindset about the entire budgetary process, the mindset in which we are going about the budgetary process and the Finance Bill. This is the most tedious method. You must be heaving a sigh of relief that the Finance Bill is shortly going to be behind me and I can get down to some serious work.

But the passage of the Finance Bill does not help you. The passage of the Finance Bill is guaranteed. The passage of the Finance Bill will actually add to your difficulty because you will then have to have all the attendant steps that you have to take about having a new tax manual, etc. I speak from personal experience. I lost my hair when I had experienced this.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I have already lost !

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I was astonished. I said to Mr. Chidambaram, "Of all people, you are beginning to lose your hair." He said, "Yes, the Finance Ministry is taken by hair." It is a very difficult job. So, my sympathies are with you. We have to collectively address this question, not simply of the reforms of the mindset in which we are approaching the entire economic management of the country but also the methodology. Why do you want to do it only once a year? Break it up. Do it three or four times in a year. Break up the Finance Bill. Abolish the Finance Bill. It is after all only a question of tax reforms. That is the Finance Minister's job.

You know, Mr. Finance Minister, that the Finance Ministry is the only Ministry of the Government of India which has not been reformed since the British days. Not one change has taken place. I tried to do but I failed.... *(Interruptions)*

I think it is vital; it is very important that you change it. Denis Healey said—I met him once—"Mr. Singh, you and I share a similarity. We have similar eyebrows." He also had very bushy eyebrows. He said, "There are only two kinds of Finance Ministers" he said it. I have not said it; he said, "Those that leave before they are found out and those that are kicked out." I certainly was kicked out. I was not kicked out by any human action. I was kicked out because the electorate said; "Go home." I am cautioning you. Before you are found out, change the Finance Ministry. Reform it truly. We will cooperate with you. I, certainly, will cooperate with you.

Sir, I want to make certain other suggestions. You reform the Finance Ministry as an instrument for the development of India and not for torturing citizens of India.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : It is true.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Today, everything in the Finance Ministry is money. *[Translation]* I was given that charge by Advaniji, Atalji but I was able to sleep for one week. That Ministry is ruled by money-whether are says

yes or no or remains silent it affects the flow of money. *[English]* You reform it. Please reform it. The Finance Ministry should be an example of the moral authority of the country. It should not be an instrument of fear. Today, a citizen is petrified of going to any Department which has anything to do with the tax laws because he fears, that as soon as he approaches any tax-man, he will get stung. The only answer lies in a reform of the Finance Ministry in which sense, Pranab Babu, the Finance Ministry is also an instrument in its totality of the moral reforms of the country.

Please abolish this expenditure department. After all expenditure and income, it is really treasury operation. Separate the Finance Ministry. Have a separate Treasury, like the United States' Department of Treasury.

15.00 hrs.

What was the income? How much expenditure was incurred? If you examine the budgetary process and what we are doing, you will find that we are spending most of the time during this. Shri Pawan Kumarji these are the accounts we maintain. We do not have to spend all the time. The Finance Ministry must not spend all the time on this and then, our accounting procedures are such that it is difficult to find it. Without disrespect to any hon. Member, I do not think that any hon. Member goes through the entire tables, the incomprehensible tables of liquidity flow charts. Beyond a certain point, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, to me, the number of zeros in the figure of 3000 lakh crores become incomprehensible. That kind of figure becomes notional. So, it is very important that the treasury operations must be separated, so that the Finance Minister can apply himself or herself to the reality of the economic management of the country.

I would make one more request Sir please either abolish or merge the Planning Commission and the Railways into the Finance Ministry. What is the Planning Commission doing now - incidentally, I have been the Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission also and therefore, I speak from my personal experience – other than causing problems for the Finance Minister because the Planning Commission says allocate this much amount to this State and I want so much annual total outlay and not Rs. 80,000 crore, not Rs. 800,000 crore. The Chairman of the Planning Commission being the Prime Minister, it is not a good policy to quarrel with the Prime Minister, but every year, the Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister will have squabble. Who is responsible? There should be one authority and that should be the Finance Ministry. Please call the Planning Commission as the 'Reform Commission' or some such appropriate nomenclature may be given to it and make it a part of the Finance Ministry.

I do not understand why FIPB is not part of the Finance Ministry. What purpose is served by keeping Railways outside the ambit of the Finance Ministry? I do not want to create any trouble between the hon. Finance Minister and the Railway Minister, but what possible sense does it make? So, you re-name the Finance Ministry as 'Ministry of Economic Development' because that is what India needs. In that, Mr. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, you have my fullest support for the economic development of India.

I pray for the economic development of India. I will work with you and I wish you well.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I must start with congratulating a very senior Member, Shri Jaswant Singh. This is my sixth year in this Parliament and I do not think that I have heard a more enjoyable, a more entertaining and a more learned lecture on the Finance Bill than I have heard today. I compliment him for this. He has turned this most drab subject into something enjoyable. In fact, everybody heard with rapt attention. I must compliment him and say that since there was no demand to speak in Hindi also, it shows how excellent and articulate he has been. I really thank that I am coming after him to speak.

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

[Translation]

Hon. Finance Minister Sir, you are aware that the Finance Bill is a very dry Bill. As Jaswant Singhji said, we discuss many issues, The Finance Minister himself said that there were not many issues that we could discuss. We may take up the case of any one department, industry in particular or some issue that are of interests to some people. Apart from this, there are not many other issues. Even so, we get a chance to comment on the work undertaken by the Government during the year. Jaswant Singhji gave a suggestion that the Finance Bill may be repealed entirely and amalgamated with Budget. It would be the best thing. He talked of his confusion. I would like to give you a small example. You may remember that a few days back the Home Minister and hon. Sushmaji had a verbal skirmish regarding some figures.

After listening to that verbal fight, I called up a very senior finance Ministry official who was known to me and asked him to verify the figures quoted by the Home Minister and Sushmaji. After contemplating for two minutes he said that figures quoted by both were correct. This is the problem that both were correct. Than he explained the situation to me. The interesting thing is that I also got to see how the Home Minister and hon. Member Sushmaji both were right. Anyhow, let us talk about other things.

I would like to place some of my views before the Finance Minister. The manner in which, he has mobilized funds for governance in the Finance Bill despite the current economic slump, is commendable. There is a 6.8 per cent deficit and funds are in short supply, even so, the Finance Minister has made all out efforts to provide funds for developmental works and for investment, where needed. For this, I compliment him, both the Ministers of the State and the entire Finance Ministry for this achievement. As Jaswant Singhji said, the economic scenario is undergoing an upheaval and we also need to change our style of financial management to keep up with the changing times. There is an issue, which the Government or the officials have taken cognizance of so far. I do not know what be the value of my suggestion since even the former Finance Minister has said that it is an almost impossible task to bring about any change in the functioning of the Finance Ministry. Even so, I would like to point out that we have been allocating funds and levying taxes on the basis of outdated criteria, old laws and way of thinking. But, the only purpose of taxation is not to collect it and allocate it to the Governments to be utilized for welfare of people and developmental works. Budget and taxation are pointer for the economy, the various sectors, industrialists and other professionals of the future direction towards which the country is likely to move. Commodities on which taxes are raised or reduced are also indications. There is one issue that has not been taken cognizance of is-our financial system but which is going to affect not only our country but the entire world in a critical manner. In our country, the system has kept itself unconcerned with this issue so far. It is known as green taxation to some and environment related tax to others but we have not taken cognizance of this issue. I would like to give an example to illustrate my point. Some States in our country such as Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have taken better care to conserve their forests than other States. Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and some other States have not taken as effective steps for conservation of their forests. If our country has 22-24 per cent forest area today, it is because of those States, which played a pro-active role in conserving forests. They could have also cut down the forests to create agricultural land. They also could have cut down forests to set up industries. They could have raised buildings or set up new projects by cutting down their forests, but they kept national interest foremost and realized that these forests are needed for the sake of the country and the states and they preserved the forests. Jaswant Singhji had referred to GDP. He observed decline in GDP. If today there has been progress in industry and agriculture in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra or Gujarat and the people are earning more in these States then we should realize that other States have made a sacrifice in national interest. But there is

never any indication in taxation or allocation of funds to show that if any State has done anything in national interest then it must be compensated. Perhaps most of the people may not know that 33 per cent of water in the Ganges comes from several hilly regions in Madhya Pradesh. As not much water is coming from the glaciers in Uttarakhand, and if Madhya Pradesh also cuts its forests then even the existing volume of water in the Ganges will also dry up. The Minister of Finance will have to take note of these facts.

Sir, we discuss global warming and environmental problems day-to-day. At present there is a drought situation in the country. Though it is not directly related to it but as there is enough time and I want to bring this fact to the notice of this House. This country had to face the worst drought of this century during the period from 1986 to 1988. That drought was more severe than the drought at present. But even in that period of three years we had not have to face the kind of problem what we are facing today. It is because we have exploited our environment in such a way that we have almost completely destroyed the environment. That is way we are helpless in less severe drought situation. Now we have reached such a stage that we would not be able to tackle such natural calamities in future. The Government should give more benefits to those States which have not progressed much in terms of industrial growth, revenue collection, infrastructural development but have protected the environment, preserved the ground water, forest cover, wildlife, caused less carbon-emission than other States through tax structure and allocation of funds because those States are sacrificing their development for the sake of other States' development.

Sir, Jaswantji has mentioned about purity. A young man like myself trying to understand the system has got a lesson from him that we should not only talk about purity and morality in respect of Finance Bill but we can also provide a new direction to the country through it.

Sir, the question of fund mobilisation also arises. I have seen the figures. There are certain worrisome facts also as we are getting a lesser amount under some heads under which we were supposed to get Rs. 6,60,000 crore. There has been a decline in everything. Today there is global recession. But we have to speed up the development process in the coming years. The Government publishes an important document titled 'State of Revenue Foregone'. I want to draw the attention of the House to this document only. It is a simple report in which the Government provides the details of rebates, cuts, concessions etc. to the industry and income tax payers. The Government calls this document 'Statement of Revenue Foregone.' The Government also accepts that a certain amount of funds should have been mobilized but it could not be done. Though income tax and corporate tax collections are supposed to 33 per cent but the tax collection is not more than 21 to 22 per cent in our country. The industry demands treatment at par with the international trade practices from the Government. But at the time of paying tax the industrialists want to give tax at the rates prevalent in African countries. In this case they do not want themselves to be treated at par with America of European countries. The tax realization is 22 per cent in our country, whereas it is 28 per cent in other countries. If we take foregone tax, I have some figures. I was surprised to see the figures on page no 30 of Statement of Revenue Foregone 2008-09. This figure is 418095 and it is in crores.

If we take a round figures it is almost 4 lakh. We have foregone Rs. 1,28,000 crore in excise duty regime, Rs. 68,000 crore in corporate tax and about Rs. 1,00,000 crore in income tax. I am not saying that all this foregone tax can be collected. But even the Government accepts the fact that 3 to 4 lakh crore rupees could have been collected had the Government not provided the concessions or not accepted the demands the industry. Today when the country needs more funds, this figure also needs to be brought down. Had we increased the real tax realisation from 22 per cent to 28-30 per cent, then not more than Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 crore would have been reflected in the statement of revenue foregone during the last five to seven years and we had not have to face the shortage of funds. Today Jaswant Singhji has asked as

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to why only Rs. 1,000 crore is being provided for relief to 'Aila' victims'. According to him perhaps it needs more than that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am convinced that gradually we will be able to meet the shortage of funds. I was very surprised to see other petty items also. I do not know the origin of these figures. Let us take wealth tax. If any person has wealth more than 15 lakh in this country, he has to pay one per cent of that. About Rs. 425 crore is collected as wealth tax which means that the person paying wealth tax have property worth only 30 to 35 thousand crore. I do not agree with this fact. Though the Minister of Human Resource Development is not present here, however, he had said that our annual out go on education abroad is 7 billion dollars, which works out to Rs. 30-35,000 crore approximately. We spend such a huge amount on education abroad. Total assets of one Reliance group is Rs. 80,000 crore whereas assets of the other Reliance group of companies are Rs. 90,000 crore. When Forbes magazine releases list of wealthiest persons in the world, it becomes difficult to find the names of persons belonging to nationalities other than Indian in the list. If total wealth in our country is Rs. 30-35 thousand crore, with the persons having total assets of over Rs. 15 lakh, it is not acceptable to me. If we keep a close watch on these small looking issues, we can definitely increase our revenue by collecting more amount as taxes. I have said about Green Tax. There are several minor issues, which I have tried to convey to the hon. Minister of Finance through the House. He took a good initiative on some of the issues. He had said that the Government will give tax exemption in case of several products and items. But it will be much better if tax exemption is given to the sectors which need more investment. He made a mention of warehousing also. In this regard, I know that at the juncture there is not much scope for change, but I would request him to take care of it next time. So far as investment in agri-sector is concerned, be it in agro-based industries, exemption may be extended to such industries also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has taken initiative on a very important issue. He made a mention of political contribution. Shri Advaniji, who is a very senior leader of our country is sitting here. I would like to draw his attention also to it. Though the hon. Finance Minister is not present now, but I would request the Ministers who are present to pay attention to it and I feel all the political parties need to pay attention to it. Every Indian wants our leaders, legislators, Members of Parliament to be totally honest. The money they spend on elections should be either received through contributions or their hard earned money. The money should come to us through transparent means. I am saying it quite frankly, may be, some of you may feel bad, so in that case please forgive me as I am younger to many of you. Everyone desires his representative to be totally honest. Unfortunately, we have no such system. In our country the parties do not work like organizations which receive funds and then disburse them. We neither have any system nor has anyone tried to develop a system.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we say that we will evolve a system wherein contributions can be received and utilized for clean funding of political processor electoral process but if one spends money beyond a limit, he would be nabbed. Some of the candidates spend huge amount which influences the people in a big way and still people expect us to be fair and honest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as political contributions are concerned, we should bear in mind that it will not help you and me but *[English]* It is an investment into our democracy. It is an investment into our country. It is an investment into our future. It is an investment to show that our coming leadership is honest and does not have the kind of problems that some of us often face. *[Translation]* Some of our friends get compelled to cross the limit of good and bad. It may not be the case with everybody, but there are certainly such cases. There is an urgent need to ponder over the issue of political contributions as a question mark is raised on politics and politicians but no one wants to take any step in this

direction. But, we will have to evolve some system so that electoral process goes on as the elections and parties are as much a necessity for democracy as voting and the country can't survive without it. We have not evolved any other practical or feasible mode to make the democracy more meaningful. Some political thinkers may come on the scene and evolve new kind of democratic process wherein we may not need these things. But we will have to want for it. However, presently we need it. Perhaps, our next or next to next generations may witness that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would urge the hon. Minister to evolve new modes of taxation. Today there is a need to have environment and greenery related taxation. I would like to thank Shri Jaswant Singhji who has said that everytime we increase or reduce tax on minor items through Budget. This act should be excluded from Finance Bill or such system. Many times, we hear argument on this issue. A document is presented which explains Finance Bill and other things included in it. For example, it contains arguments that presently steel industry is facing some problem so we have given concession or something is facing problems in its smooth functioning so we have made changes. They can do these things to ensure smooth functioning of the system. Since we cannot change the basic structure of the system so we should not interfere more in it and what is under the domain of the hon. Minister of Finance, should be removed from here and we should make separate arrangement for that. I fully support it. I am not sure whether we can change it or not. But the way several ministers have evolved new systems in the recent past, we should try to change this system in the similar way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my maiden speech, I had said that a new idea was mooted in 1991-92, wherein change of whole economic system was envisaged. Today, our HRD Minister desires to change our education system. Since several changes have been carried out, why can't we change our annual budgeting system? Therefore, I can't accept it. Our Finance Minister is one of the strongest and most effective leaders politically and with regard to will power and intellect. Therefore, I would expect him to give a serious thought to carryout a change in our present financial system as has been suggested time and again by Shri Jaswant Singhji and other people. If it is done, it would make the Parliament and the Government more efficient.

Sir, I will conclude with saying one thing. Some changes should also be made in the income tax rules. Eight to ten years ago, I had heard that a person taking a PAN number would be considered a respectable citizen by the Government but this is not observed in practice. Jaswant Singhji and said whenever a citizen encounters a tax or tax system he feels afraid. It is true. I do not think if there is any person whose hands will not tremble on receiving income tax notice as we are unable to understand the reason behind it. We all think about ourselves somewhat educated. Some of the members amongst us are so assertive that even a Collector, SP, DIG or DGP are afraid of them But, on receiving a notice from the income tax office, the same Members feel scared. Now, you can imagine what a common man would feel? As Jaswantji has said, the income tax rule book is so voluminous and complicated that every person cannot understand it. There are some vested interests who wants to keep it complicated and they must be got rid of. These vested interests comprise not only the officers but large number of people who work behind our entire financial and tax system and they get the sustenance to run their household from this too. I am not against them but there is a need to simplify the things. The need is there because, earlier the income tax used to be 10-12% of the total revenue of the country but it is 46-50% today. And the way our system is working-decreasing excise and customs on one hand and paying more attention to the income tax on the other-it looks like income tax may contribute 60-70% to our total revenue. Therefore, income tax reforms are needed to simplify the present tax structure so that every person understands it and pays tax with respect. It is very necessary to further simplify the process. In his speech the Finance Minister has said that he would begin it from

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today. Most humbly, I would say that I am hearing about simplification of it for many days but it looks as if it is not so easy. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister that beginning of the simplification process is not just for simplifying the time of income tax payer but it is for increasing the revenue collections so that the Government gets more money.

Finally, I would say that the way hon. Finance Minister and his Government has handled the country and given it direction in this disastrous situation, is commendable. The Government collected money even in the midst of a falling economy and falling manufacturing sector so that the country is run smoothly for which I appreciate him. I hope within one or two years when global economy becomes stable and he will get the opportunity, then, he would take notice of things I have suggested which he thinks are purposeful.

I hope that his Government would bring more laurels to the country in the coming five years as far as progress of the country is concerned.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : Thank you, Sir. I agree with Shri Jaswant Singh when he made clear whether there is a need of a special discussion with regard to the Finance Bill because it is really the part and parcel of the Budget that we have passed. So, there should be some changes in the style of functioning of our Finance Ministry itself. Sir, anyway, we are discussing the Finance Bill because this has become the custom.

The Finance Minister has presented the Finance Bill for the year 2009-10. I remember, in the Budget speech also he has touched about 137 items. He has touched various items and, excluding the concluding remarks, it has come to about 137 items. Sir, as far as the Finance Bill is concerned, it mainly deals with the income or the revenue that we are in need of to meet the public expenditure which is speedily growing year-by-year. Sir, we are discussing the issue in the wake of global recession. It is true that there was no sudden setback here, when there was financial crisis in the western countries including USA, at the same time, now we see that the recession has come in each and every field of our economy. So, we have to take more care when we discuss about the financial structure, tax structure of our society.

Sir, in any society when there is an inadequacy of the demand in various sectors, what we need is the stimulation by the Government through the public expenditure. That is the main issue that we have to discuss. The second one, I think, is the investment on the basic needs of the common people, especially the development of the infrastructure investments. In the Budget speech made by the Finance Minister, he made it categorically clear that there is sufficient investment to meet any challenge that our economy now faces. We can examine the tax structure and the tax mobilization and also the other ways that the Government has taken. I would like to analyse the matter with my limited capacity as to whether the claim of the Finance Minister is fully correct or not.

Sir, the prime needs of the day are to give gainful employment to vast majority of the people; to invest in social sector to have better condition of the society; and to invest in infrastructure, especially in the rural areas. It is true that the expenditure has increased. In 2009-10, it was 13.3 per cent compared to the revised budget, 2008-09, when it was 10.65 per cent. When we compare the ratio of the GDP in 2009-10, it is expected to be 17.4 per cent. So, there is a gap between 13 and 17 therefore, it has to be addressed by the Finance Ministry how we can mobilize revenue. When we go to the amount of the expenditure, 27.6 per cent go for the payment of interest alone and 22.61 per cent go for the defence expenditure alone. It means 50 per cent of the total investment is mainly on the two heads.

Another major issue is that there is no substantial amount for the salaries of the Government employees. Then, the expenditure on subsidies also came down

compared to the revised estimates, 2008-09. As regards assistance to the States and the Union Territories, there is an increase, I agree, but it is only 8.22 per cent. The central assistance to the States directly go through schemes like NREGA and if we compare it with the revised estimates that is only 3.7 per cent. So, there was a rosy picture when the Budget was placed but when we compare it with the revised estimates, the increase is only 3.7 per cent. So, we have to provide sufficient public expenditure to meet the needs. How is it possible? It is true that there is 6.8 per cent fiscal deficit and I do not blame the Government for that because there may be high interest rate or just because of the growing fiscal deficit in the last year. If this is true, the Government has to borrow at cheaper rate. Here we have to see how the Government mobilised money. This is an area where the Government has to focus.

Now, I take the tax proposals or gross tax revenue which is only 2.09 per cent compared to revised estimates of 2008-09. It again shows that the GDP is estimated to come down from 11.8 to 10.9 because the Centre's share has again declined from 8.8 to 8.1 per cent. Here interesting thing is that though the level of increase of tax revenue is low, the total revenue receipts are expected to increase by Rs.52,324 crore. Of course, that is a good picture but how is it possible? It is possible because the major share comes from non-tax revenue. We know how the non-tax revenue comes. In the 14th Lok Sabha, we discussed about selling of 2G spectrum. Now they have auctioned 3G spectrum. If you deduct this amount from the annual receipts, I am sure the position would really be bad with regard to last time. I do not know whether the Government is going to sell 4G spectrum or whether there is 4G spectrum or not. The Government is not mobilising revenue but it is really selling the Government assets. That is one of the ways in which the Government is proceeding. Besides selling public assets, the Government is finding it difficult to mobilise revenue now-a-days.

When we go to the tax structure, as stated by the other hon. Member, it is evident that there is no substantial addition from the corporate tax but at the same time, the corporate profits have boomed tremendously for the last few years. It is because the taxable corporate profits are lower than the declared profits before tax. The figures show that there is growing tendency of tax evasion, especially, in the corporate tax sector. In 2007-08, the taxable income declared by the corporate sector was only two-third of their actual profits.

This itself comes to about 18.44 per cent of the GDP. This means that 53 per cent of the profit is concentrated in 119 companies. The Government can tax these rich concerns. Why is the Government hesitating to tax them? The number of millionaires during the year 2004 was just 9 and the number in 2009 is 53. At the same time, assets of the corporate sector also have increased to three times. So, the Government has a wide scope to tax and to earn more revenue. In the year 2008-09, as per the figures supplied by the Government in annexure 12, the corporate sector tax revenue foregone on account of various concessions is to the tune of Rs. 68,914 crore. The Government has again decided to give these concessions. What should be the most obvious means for generating substantial additional revenue? No doubt, elimination of these concessions is one way. I do not mean to say that we would be able to eliminate all the taxes. But at the same time the Government can put restrictions on certain concessions. If that is done, then the Government can hope to get some more revenue from certain other sections. It is not only the concessions that the Government has provided to the corporate sector but also has extended these, in the last Budget, in various other forms. I would not like to go into the details.

Sir, take for example the case of the personal income tax. A series of concessions and reliefs have already been announced. It is good. It would benefit about some more 10,00,000 people. But such concessions may not benefit much to the people who are marginalised. The Government could endeavour to frame its tax concessions whereby the richest amongst these sections of people are taxed. Why should the Government hesitate to do this? This aspect has to be made clear.

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

Sir, Wealth Tax is another sector where the Government has given more concessions. Earlier this amount was Rs. 15 lakh and now it has been raised to Rs. 30 lakh. The amount has been doubled and this benefit again goes to the corporate sector. The Government has already provided exemptions in the form of incentives. Now in the Budget the Government has made it clear that they are going to make it valid for the next financial year also. It is interesting to note, as has been mentioned by an hon. Member, that the total amount that is given by way of rebates and concessions is to the tune of Rs. 4,18,095 crore and so in two years time this would be around more than Rs. 8 lakh crore. This is the amount of concessions and exemptions that is being provided to these people.

Sir, in short, the proposals of the Finance Minister shows that there is sufficient revenue to meet any challenge. We can say that it is different from the kind of evidence that we have from the figures that have been supplied. The very fact that there is unwillingness on the part of the Government to extract tax from the upper strata of the society is another lacuna in our economy. It means that we are getting a limited tax amount. If we limit the expenditure on development works, then of course the economic growth will be more sluggish than expected.

Sir, there are two major constraints that we face today. One is the price rise and the other is the loss of job opportunities. Economic experts say that there is negative inflation trend. So, as stated by the hon. Member, GDP growth does not mean that we may get lower prices. If any Member of House would visit any market place in India, they would not find anything worthwhile in the market because of the high prices of commodities. What is the reason for this? I would like to know if this is because of hoarding; or whether it is because of the failure of the Government to implement the provisions of the laws that have already been passed by the Parliament.

The Government cannot be excused for price rise. The price rise of petrol and diesel has become one of the most important issues, especially price rise of essential commodities. In the Economic Review, we have not got any perfect picture regarding employment situation in the country. There are some sample surveys. But generally, it admits that there is loss of employment, be in private or public sector or in any other sector. We see that lakhs of people are returning from foreign countries, especially from Gulf countries. I remember that every year, the Government of India gets nine billion dollars as foreign exchange from these people. But there is no rehabilitation in this Budget when they are returning after losing jobs. I request the Government to at least have a rehabilitation scheme to assist them.

Sir, I would like to give some other suggestions regarding taxation structure. There are views expressed by the cooperative societies and urban cooperative banks for exemption of income tax imposed on the cooperative sector. I am sure that the Minister is well aware of the functioning of the cooperative societies. They are really the assets of the people. It is not the public management here. Anyway you have given tax exemption to various people especially the people belonging to the upper strata. I request the Government to abolish the tax imposed on the urban cooperative banks which are really the assets of the people.

Sir, I would say something on the abolition of tax on perfumed coconut oil and imposition of tax on palm oil. Tax on palm oil was 100 per cent, then it came to 60 per cent, then to 25 per cent and now, it is zero per cent. It has drastically affected the people of Kerala especially the coconut farmers. I request the Government that there should be restrictions on taxation of palm oil. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the coconut farmers to have a better price. You may get perfumed coconut oil in any shop. It is available in a small bottle. But the Government has imposed 8.5 per cent tax on it. That also has directly affected the coconut sector.

In many development works, we are acquiring land. At the time of acquisition, we know that people lose their land and they have to go to some other place. I have the

experience when there was eviction in Ezhumalai Naval Academy. Hundreds of people were evicted. At the same time, when they get compensation, Government imposes ten per cent tax for the compensation that they are getting. This is really a very serious issue. Many people go to the court and get its assistance to get some relief. So, this tax of ten per cent also should be abolished.

As stated by hon. Members, there should be transparency and accountability. It is really the main objective of the Finance Bill and the Ministry of Finance. I am really sorry to say that there are some shocking instances nowadays that have been raised in the Rajya Sabha, and have appeared in the newspapers and the Internet. It is that the Government of India have banned any kind of exports of foodgrains. It is because of less production, drought and floods in some areas last year. But it is stated that the Government of India have decided to export foodgrains to 21 South African countries not through FCI but through private parties. Accusations of corruption charges are there. I do not know whether they are correct or not. But when we speak of transparency of our Parliament and the Ministry of Finance, which has appeared in the Internet, in the newspapers and raised them in the House, the Government should make the issue clear. Such allegations should not be there but they have come up. These aspects should be taken into account.

My last point is, as stated by the hon. Member, about the drought and flood in many parts of our country. On the one side, especially in North India, there is drought. On the other side, as far as Kerala and other States, there is flood. Whether it is drought or flood, the victims are the poor farmers.

In my own State, 115 people, including two children, have lost their valuable lives. About Rs. 660 crore have been lost. So, the Government should take special care to assist these people, especially through the National Calamity Fund that we are allotting. The main issue is that the Government takes more time to reach this assistance to the people. It gets delayed. So, as the consequences of these floods are serious in Kerala and in other States, the Government should take serious steps urgently and also send a special team for providing relief to these people.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill (No.-2), 2009.

Sir, a number of hon. Members have given so many suggestions during the foregoing discussions on this Bill. It is a well-known fact that the farmers in the country are major contributors towards the economy of the country. Even now, 70 per cent of the population of the country resides in villages. The vagaries of weather is wreaking havoc throughout the country — Some areas are lashed by heavy rains whereas others are reeling under drought. Inflation is at an all time high. The pulse prices have risen from 40-50 rupees per kg. to 80-90 rupees per kg. If drought leads to hike in prices, the crime rate is also likely to rise.

The second serious problem relates to drinking water. Not only humans, even the cattle in rural areas are in a bad State, the monsoons have failed and North India in particular is reeling under severe drought. Some hon. Members have explained in great detail that the fiscal deficit for the year 2009-10 is estimated to be 6.8 per cent of the GDP of the country which is highest for the last 18 years. Our respected former Finance Minister Shri Jaswant Singhji has said that the country may have to take a loan of upto Rs. 4.52 lakh crore. The entire world is experiencing a slump from which we need to emerge. On the other hand, the farmers are facing the brunt of the fallout of economic policies. The economic situation of the country is dependent on the farmers. The current budget has laid-down that farmers would be given loan at 6 per cent rate of interest. A provision of Rs. 411 crore has been made for the farmers in the Budget. Dr. Swaminathan has clearly said in the report that the farmers should be

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

provided loan at 4 per cent interest. Similarly, the Standing Committee of the Lok Sabha has also twice recommended that farmers should be given loan at four per cent rate of interest but there seems to be a long way to go before this target is achieved. We are not even able to give the direct benefits that are within our means to the farmers. This is the reason why after everything — loan waiver and extending the time limit for one time payment of loan. The farmers condition is pathetic and they are resorting to suicide — the farmers are the people who are the most hard-hit by the delayed monsoon in the country.

The provision under the National Agriculture Development Scheme has been increased by 30 per cent and for the irrigation sector by 75 per cent. But, even today, the efforts made for development in the agricultural sector are meager. Our irrigation capacity is inadequate. The main reason for this is that our glaciers are receding due to global warming owing to which rainfall is getting affected and rivers are drying up. This is the reason for reduction of our irrigation capacity. In view of all the above points, the budget provision made under the said head is utterly inadequate in my view and needs to be increased manifolds.

The issue of NREGA is raised from time to time. This issue was discussed during the question hour today as well as at the time to Vote of Thanks on the President's Address. The provision of Rs. 39,100 crore has been made and it has been increased by 144 per cent for investment on infrastructure. But actually NREGA is suffering from many shortcomings. These shortcomings have distorted the basic premise on which the said scheme had been started. A village Pradhan from my constituency was recounting how all the labourers want their wages in cash but the provision under NREGA is that all the workers employed under the scheme shall get their wages from bank. There are many labourers who depend on daily wages to buy food. This creates great difficulty for them. They need cash on daily basis and hence are forced to borrow money from moneylenders and become debt ridden. The objective of NREGA would be fulfilled only when the labourers are directly paid daily wages.

You have also talked of getting pucca work done under NREGA. There is a big difference between the market rate and rates fixed by the Government of items such as bricks, sand, cement and iron rodes. The rate of a cement bag fixed by the Government is much lower than the prevailing market rate of Rs. 300 per bag. Otherwise also, the prices of such items increased manifold. This needs to be looked into.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been discussed at length during the question hour but it also has many shortcomings. Roads are built but their maintenance is not done. Roads are being maintained at some places but in most places the roads fall into despair and no one takes any steps to repair them. Now major roads have also been included under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. However, there are many villages, majre and poorbe which have not been linked to major roads till now even though their population has gone over 250-300. Until such places are linked to major roads, the development of the country would not take place.

The provision under Indira Awas Yojana has been increased by 8800 crore rupees, that is, by 163 per cent. The provision under Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana is Rs. 3973 crore. Under the said scheme it is proposed to provide housing for the poor in the urban slums. The rural beneficiaries under housing schemes are given Rs. 25,000 to build a house. We all know that let alone a house, not even a room or a varandah can be constructed at this cost in the prevailing times. The beneficiaries have to arrange for additional funds to build the house. I would like to request the Finance Minister to make provision for granting at least Rs. 50,000 to each beneficiary to enable them to construct their houses.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Finance Minister has mentioned about employment opportunities to 5.4 crore people in the budget. I think he must have included the NREGA scheme also while giving the said estimate. It is

not clear whether he has included the NREGA scheme or not. I pray that the willpower of the UPA Government remains strong and it gives employment to educated unemployed. If it is unable to provide employment then the provision should be made in the budget for unemployment allowance. That is the only way to remove unemployment from our country.

You have provided Rs. 12,887 crore under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission by increasing as much as 87 per cent. Today Shri Jai Prakash Agarwalji, Chairman of House Committee stated during Zero Hour that the funds are provided in instalments. If sewer line is to be laid in any city, the funds are provided in instalments. There is delay in releasing the subsequent instalments. If any provision is made in the budget for any metropolitan city or a city, total funds should be released at one time so that if the work is started then it is completed also. But, what happens in that the funds are provided is instalments and the work remains incomplete and the new construction breaks as a result of which it is delayed further.

87 per cent increase in the allocation for rural electrification has been made but even today there are several such purvas and majaras, particularly the slums where the persons belonging to scheduled castes live, which are not electrified. Separate provision should be made in the budget for them.

Maharashtra is the economic capital of our country and much care of Maharashtra has been taken in the budget. But you should also take care of Uttar Pradesh as it is the heartland of India. Rs. 250 crore and Rs. 100 crore have been provided for water sector and transmission projects respectively in Maharashtra. Similarly, special packages should be given to the most backward States, be it Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or Orissa and the development process should be given momentum. At the same time it should also be monitored as to where the development is hindered.

Our Government employees make a great contribution in the development, economy and functioning of the all the departments of the country. The income-tax limit has not been increased for the Central Government employees. I demand that this limit should be increased. The Government has given much relief to the Central Government employees in the sixth pay commission but that appears to be a mirage because on one hand we are giving money to them and on the other, all that money is being taken back as income tax. So I would like to request that the income tax limit for the male employees and female employees may be increased upto Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 3 lakh respectively. Only then they would be benefited. Keeping in view steep price rise even this increase is not enough and the hon. Minister of Finance has increased the tax limit by a meager amount of Rs. 10,000 which is almost negligible. Hence I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that if the income tax limit is increased upto Rs. 2.60 lakh and Rs. 3 lakh for the male and female employees respectively, they will be greatly benefited.

The second point which I would like to make is that there are several employees who are the sole earning member of the family. If such an employee has two daughters then he should be given rebate in income tax.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the sole earner of the family has to marry off + two daughters, there is a need to make special provision for such a person.

Sir, I would like to make one more point which has been raised by hon. Members in the House from time to time. I think the amount of Rs. 2 crore being provided under the MPLADS is not enough. Either this fund should be abolished or it should be increased to Rs. 10 crore.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

When Rs. 2 crore were not given, everything was transparent. We were answerable. Today our name is

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associated with corruption also and no development takes place either. Hon. Minister of Finance may divert this fund under any other item or increase the amount to at least Rs. 10 crore.

I would like to put my second demand that whenever we, the members of Parliament visit the rural areas of our respective constituencies, the people living there complain that there is no power. There is drinking water problem. There are no developed colonies, they do not get pension. The roads are in a very poor State there. There is problem of electricity and we have to face all these questions. A person votes for Pradhan, BDC member, Member of Zila Panchayat, Member of Legislative Assembly and Member of Parliament. So we are also responsible. There is drought in the country and the prices are sky-rocketing. The shortage of drinking water is the biggest problem in the rural areas today. A delegation of Members of Parliament in the 14th Lok Sabha had met the hon. Prime Minister and requested for making provision for providing. I demand that five thousand hand pumps be given to every member of Parliament for a Parliamentary constituency consisting of five Assembly constituencies, sometime there are six to seven assembly constituencies constituency, so that the Members of Parliament may provide hand pumps for the areas facing drinking water problem.

Today, I had raised the issue of drought during the zero hour also. There is drinking water problem. Crimes are on the rise and the prices are also rising. My constituency is a very backward area. Kaushambi is a newly constituted district. Pratapgarh is also a very backward area. Fatehpur is also a backward area. There is drought in the entire division. There has been no rainfall. I demand that Kaushambi, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur and Allahabad be declared as drought affected areas. Bundelkhand in Allahabad across the Yamuna river is a rocky area. These districts should be declared as drought affected areas. A central team should be sent there to assess the situation and thereafter special package should be provided for these areas by declaring them drought affected areas. As the Minister of Agriculture has stated in the budget that the State Governments have not demanded anything and if the State Governments demand, he is willing to make budgetary provision for that. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance, through you, that he is concerned and the Government is also concerned and if the Government is willing to help the people then a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be sent to these areas for taking stock of the situation or he may get a report from the Members of parliament to assess the drought situation. The drought situation will be discussed in detail in the House on the 28th July.

With these words, I conclude and support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate on the Finance Bill.

Sir, in the last few years, India has become one of the world's fastest growing economies. The high economic growth of the last few years has provided the Government with additional resources for expenditure on social sectors like health and education. However, there are gaps between plans on paper and actual practice. Though budgetary allocations to the social sector have been rising, outcomes are not encouraging. In India, there are various non-financial constraints impeding progress in all sectors, especially in social sectors such as health and education. Removing such constraints entails improving the quality of governance. Experience all over the world suggests that it is not so much the size of the Government budget, but how it is spent that determines the efficacy of the system. The latest Economic Survey had highlighted the distortionary effect of surcharges and cesses and the need to phase them out.

As a first step, the Budget seeks to eliminate the surcharge on personal taxes, thereby increasing the disposable income in the hands of individuals and

boosting consumer spending. In addition, the much criticised fringe benefit tax and commodities transaction tax have been eliminated leading to reduced compliance cost. This reform is a welcome move.

Now, I come to the basics. It must have been noticed that indirect taxes collection in the first quarter of this fiscal year are lower than those in the same period last year. Customs duty collections have dipped 37 per cent, while revenue from excise duties has fallen by a third. Did we expect this? Yes, three stimulus packages since December have contributed to it. Drop in customs revenue follows a fall in both oil and non oil imports; lower oil prices added to the fall too. So, customs duty collection may not revive soon.

Hiking excise duty rates is also not a solution either. Yet some are taking solace on the fact that advance corporate tax collection has shown a growth of around six per cent in first quarter, that is April to June, over the same period last year. The projected decline in tax collection by the Government is likely to have serious impact on State Government finances. That would hamper their ability to participate in any meaningful effort at stimulating the economic recovery.

Two aspects of revenue side of the Government's accounting ledger are significant this year. First there is a sharp deceleration in tax revenues projected for the current year. Gross tax revenues of the Union Government are projected to fall by seven per cent in 2009-10. When compared to the Budget Estimates of the previous year, while revenues through income tax and customs, both, projected to fall by 18 per cent, collections of Central Excise are likely to fall 23 per cent in this fiscal.

The second aspect of the shift is in the increasing reliance on the non-tax revenues which the Centre does not share. It does not share with the States. The unprecedented increase in non-tax revenue in 2009-10 adds a fresh twist to the contentious question of the terms on which the Union Government transfers resources to the State Governments.

The States are going to suffer serious erosion of their resource base as a result of the lower collections. Their share of the tax pool is projected to fall to Rs. 1.64 lakh crore in 2009-10, and this is a very large amount, from Rs. 1.78 lakh crore which was in 2008-09. This loss of revenue is happening at a time when the States own revenues are slowing down significantly.

The increasing reliance on non-tax revenues in the Budget has an important bearing on State finances because these resources are mostly outside the scope of the shareable pool prescribed by the Finance Commission.

Last year, while discussing on the Finance Bill, I had also raised it but now I have certain figures, and I hope that the Government will look into this. Although non-tax revenues are projected to increase by 46 per cent in 2009-10, the States will be unable to draw anything from this. Furthermore, direct transfers of funds from the Centre to the districts and administrative structures below the district level have increased phenomenally this year from about Rs. 60,000 crore in 2008-09 to more than Rs. 95,000 crore in 2009-10. As the State Governments have to necessarily commit a portion of the funds for the Central Schemes, they are left with no funds for other programmes of their own.

According to a report by credit rating agency called Fitch Ratings, this Finance Bill could have a negative impact on smaller States, and this is more alarming. The Ministry has revised downward the estimates for gross tax revenue for 2008-09 by eight per cent to Rs. 6.27 trillion when the Budget was placed in this House. It estimates an anaemic growth of only two per cent in tax revenues in 2009-10. Lower revenues mean a slowdown in transfers to the States. This would derail State plans. States that rely on a large share of Central transfers in their total revenue include Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh. I have mentioned five States who rely more on the Centre's transfer of funds to the States. Their plans are made on the Central funding. Central transfers made up at least half of these States' revenue receipts in 2007-08, according to RBI's review of the State finances. But smaller States with limited access

[Shri B. Mahtab]

to organic revenue will be most affected. This economic crisis, which is looming large over our country today, would affect all States regardless of their size. But to mitigate the effect of slowing revenue, the Centre has increased the States' borrowing limit by 0.5 percentage point to four per cent of gross State domestic product. But what would be the cost?

I would like to draw the attention of this House towards another issue by which the States are bereft of resources. Recently, the Government has set the ball rolling for the auction of spectrum or airwaves, to private sector phone companies for the launch of third generation or 3G telephone services. By the end of this year, we would know how much the Government would have earned by the auction. Estimates vary. I need not venture into speculation. But that is not the issue.

Similarly, by allowing the private sector to tap another national resource, that is gas available offshore within the territorial waters of the country, the Government is hoping to earn some money, partly as royalty and also a portion of the profits that will accrue to the entrepreneur. An estimate is not available. But the sums involved are not small.

These income streams have become available only during the last decade or so, after liberalisation set in. These are all natural resources, be it telephony, be it gas, crude oil or the like. These belong to the country, and in all fairness should be shared between the Centre and the States. The principle may be appreciated by decision-makers, but in practice the fact is that the accruals on this account are not shared with the States. The unfairness is all the more. As I have stated earlier, it is a fact that the Union Government has developed a new-found practice to increase the effective tax rate through the use of a cess and a surcharge.

You have fuel cess on motor spirit, surcharge on pan masala and tobacco products, education cess, secondary and higher education cess, and many more. All these cesses or surcharges may be small at an individual level but these cesses add up to a lot of money at the national level. In 2008-09, these collections are nearly, what I have gathered, Rs.1.28 trillion. This comes to nearly 85 per cent of the transfers of the tax revenue from the Centre to the States in 2008-09, and this is nothing small. There is no illegality in this. I do not challenge it on the principle of legality or illegality. These are perfectly valid within the Constitutional framework of our country. The only catch is that a cess or a surcharge is designed as a temporary measure but some of these cesses and surcharges have been in place for five years or more and are now more permanent in nature. They fundamentally violate the ethics of the Centre-State fiscal relations.

I have certain suggestions to make. On income tax, a draconian PAN provision has been inserted. Even Non-Residents are not spared despite Section 139 (A) not making it mandatory for them. I am of the opinion that PAN is the basic 'penetrating needle' for the Income Tax Department to rope in every income earning persons. But to achieve targets, the Department has shown some palpable signs of impatience and has opted for this type of draconian provision.

PAN quoting has been made mandatory for TDS deductors, and if a deductee fails, then penal rate of 20 per cent TDS will immediately come into force. If one misquotes one's PAN number or errs while putting the PAN number, how will the hapless deductor know that he has committed the mistake? There is no answer to this, and I would request the Minister to look into this specific aspect.

The Finance Bill has proposed a committee system for resolution of foreign taxation disputes in the Income Tax. I need not go into the specific case which is now being discussed elsewhere and that will be too intriguing. But my basic question is on the policy. Can a decision taken by this committee be reviewed and if it can be reviewed, in what forum?

Among a host of amendments the Finance Bill, 2009 has proposed is the retrospective amendment to MAT. Clause 43, clause 44 and clause 45 of the Finance Bill have proposed an amendment seeking to overrule the Supreme Court ruling. Simply to affirm the inconsistent and defeated revenue stand and to overrule a legitimate or correct Supreme Court ruling in a case, an amendment has been proposed from retrospective effect for the Assessment Year 1998-99.

I am not referring to what Shri Jaswant Singh said. This is a different case. It is to state that, any provision for diminution in value of any asset will be disallowed to increase taxable books profits in the hands of corporate assesses/tax payers. This needs to be reconsidered and be dropped or to be prospectively applicable. I would suggest either you may reconsider and drop this provision or make it prospectively applicable and not retrospectively.

Of course, this was not stated in this House, it was stated outside that such amendments were required to correct the aberrations that had come in by decision of *quai judicial* bodies, which went against the 'legislative intent'. One may say that the aberrations already generated have to be corrected. You create aberrations to correct aberrations. But that is not a good policy. Two wrongs do not make one right.

The Finance Bill proposes amendment to Explanation 5A of Section 271 (1)(C) of IT Act. It is unnecessary. I think, there is a little bit of misunderstanding in quoting the figures. I read somewhere that this existing Explanation is with retrospective effect from 1st June, 2007. This new Section provides that if in the course of search, an assessee is found to be the owner of any money, bullion, gold, jewellery or other valuable articles or anything, and the assessee claims that such assets have been acquired by him by utilising his income for any previous year ended before the date of search for which return of income has been filed, then the assessee shall be deemed to have concealed the particulars of his income or furnished inaccurate particulars of such income.

In other words, the above explanation provides that if a return of income has already been finalised and some income has not been shown and such income is later on disclosed, at the time of search, then the assessee shall be deemed to have concealed this information. There is no dispute relating to this. This is settled in law. It is common sense also that if income is detected by the Department after the return of income is filed, it is concealment under Explanation 1 itself. Therefore, a question arises here as to what is the necessity of such presumptive Explanation 5A. If it is already a settled law that it is concealment, what is the necessity for the Legislature to introduce this Explanation, that too, with retrospective effect?

Perhaps, this is my presumption that the provision that was supposed to be amended and such explanation was to be introduced is Explanation 5, it appears that Section 5A has been amended in place of Explanation 5. Please look into this.

I read somewhere that Finance Minister's Budget— and this concerns senior citizens like you — leaves countless 60 plus senior citizens angry and anguished. It is a reported item. The National Old-Age Policy envisaged by the Government in its previous tenure had also committed itself to retain a uniform age limit for designation of a person as senior citizen.

Why does Income Tax Department insist on 65, not 60 as the age for senior citizens? It is a grave anomaly that needs to be addressed and corrected by the Finance Minister. For the Income Tax Department, those below 65 do not qualify as senior citizens even though the Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Railways consider anyone who is above 60 as a senior citizen. *Didi* says anyone who is above 60 is a senior citizen. Dada says, no, it is above 65. This anomaly is there both in *Dada's* and *Didi's* Budget, which we are discussing in this Session. This anomaly should be corrected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : One is based on the health and another is based on the wealth!

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I quoted RBI also. RBI deals with wealth. I am told that the Government, the Finance Ministry, in response to a question made under the Right to Information Act, has revealed that the Income Tax Department was forced to pay a whopping Rs.13,159 crore by way of interest payment in just three years, all because the Department delayed refunds to assessees. It is in the Report. Is this not an eye-opener? When the Department has paid Rs.13,159 crore as interest on delayed refunds, should no one be held responsible? Why can we not have an easy tax law? Perhaps, that is the design. It is a maze, the two volumes of Income Tax Law. Every time we say this, but perhaps, that is the design of the State. Here discretion plays a major part. When one does not know whether a fish drinks water or not inside a tank, how can one say what happens when discretion is enforced when someone is in the Executive?

Before I conclude, I must say that a number of expert committees have recommended to the Government the advantages of having a simplified tax regime coupled with moderate tax rates as opposed to a complex one featuring innumerable incentives and concessions with their potential for an unending cycle of litigations and retrospective legislation. Plugging loopholes through retrospective legislation is no solution to what is essentially a political issue.

The Budget mentions 'Revenue foregone'. I need not delve into it. Already, Mr. Sandeep Dikshit has dealt into it in great length. There was a mention of revenue losses. The revenue foregone, if you can say, in 2008-09 was Rs.68,914 crore whereas in 2007-08, it was Rs.62,199 crore. The anomalies should be removed and there is a need to move towards a flat tax regime, which will remove all exemptions and substitute the overall lower effective tax rate. Yes, when I say this, this will deprive the public policy of a useful tool for influencing tax payer's behaviour. It has certain misgivings also. Therefore, before enacting a new tax code, about which the Finance Minister has also mentioned in his speech, the Government should finalise its stance on the desirability or otherwise of introducing a flat tax regime.

Before I sit down, I again want to remind this House that the Finance Minister, while in his intervention relating to the case of Orissa, had assured us that he will come back to this House with what has happened relating to the flood relief of 2007 and 2008. We are still awaiting that reply. I hope the Government will come back to this House and also to the people of Orissa, the people who have been affected by the flood. Regarding the money that was provided to us in writing but subsequently withdrawn, that should be clarified.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvallur) : Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill, 2009. I wish to make a few points on behalf of my party, the AIADMK.

I would like to state that the removal of Fringe Benefit Tax is likely to give a boost to superannuation funds, which were very adversely affected by introduction of FBT a couple of years ago. This will enable life insurance companies to generate new business from corporate pension schemes. I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that our leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had promised in the AIADMK election manifesto 2009 to scrap Fringe Benefit Tax. I am happy that Fringe Benefit Tax has been removed. Increased outlay for police modernisation, border-fencing and allocations for setting up of more IITs and Central universities also find mention in our 2009 election manifesto and it is gratifying that these are taken good care of in the Budget. However, I regret to say that the Budget lacks vision and does not set any clear roadmap for a better India.

Hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech had said that the Government would have to "ensure that Indian agriculture continues to grow at an annual rate of 4 per cent." I would like to point out that farm growth in the year 2008-09 was a paltry 1.6 per cent and there is very little to suggest that 2009-10 would be considerably better. This Budget is likely to be remembered not so much for what it offered but for what it omitted to do to the farm sector.

A number of major and medium irrigation projects are languishing due to cost and time over-runs and need additional funds for the so-called 'last mile' connectivity. Contentious inter-state river water issues such as Cauvery water dispute, Mullaperiyar Dam dispute and Palar River water dispute need to be resolved quickly in the larger interest of the country.

Mr. Chairman, it is said that the Government would await the Report of the Finance Commission, which will give its Report in October 2009, to indicate how to fix the fiscal deficit. The Finance Minister has refrained from making any major commitment and proposed a modest disinvestment target of Rs. 1,120 crore for the current financial year. However, it is a foregone conclusion that there would be more sell-off proposals later in the year. With reference to Tamil Nadu, there have been promises that the Salem Steel Plant and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation will not come under the disinvestment plan. There are very few PSUs in Tamil Nadu and I would appeal to the Finance Minister to give a categorical assurance that these PSUs will not be disinvested.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say something about Hindustan Photo Films. Hindustan Photo Films is one of the old PSUs, which was started in 1967. The indifference of the Centre to this factory has put a question mark on the future of the employees. It is the only integrated photographic film manufacturing company in the country and one among the five in the world. There are over 1,000 employees in the factory with their families dependent on them. The pay-scales of the employees have not been revised since 1987. The reason 'non-viability' started by the Government is not correct because this factory was given ISO 2001 Certificate in the year 2000. If the Centre provides policy support in the field of health care, defence etc. under its management, then Hindustan Photo Films can have an additional turnover to the tune of Rs. 350 crore. The requirement for the revival of this factory is only Rs. 302 crore. In view of this, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to allocate Rs. 302 crore for the revival of Hindustan Photo Films in Ooty and save the livelihood of its employees.

Mr. Chairman, it is disappointing that very little is done for the upgradation of primary education in India. I feel this is more important than higher education. Surely, we need more universities, but we also need quality people to be able to get into them. Right now, all that the Government seems to be doing is to open more schools. We need to improve the quality of existing schools on priority basis.

There has been much talk about the proposed Food Security Bill to ensure that every BPL family gets 25 kilograms of rice and/or wheat at Rs. 3 per kilogram. However, there is no provision in this Budget proposal for the scheme. I hope, the Government will find enough funds for this scheme in the current year itself.

Mr. Chairman, the 23 per cent increase in allocation to National Highways Authority of India for the National Highways Development Programme and Rs. 15,000 crore for Railways are not sufficient for the road and rail infrastructure to cope with the growth in population.

How would a mere Rs. 500 crore budgetary allocation by the Finance Minister meet the demands of 22 lakh current Self-Help Groups in India in addition to 11 lakh Self-Help Groups which are to be created in the near future?

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak) : Thank you, Sir. I stand today to welcome the introduction of the Finance Bill by our hon. Finance Minister. Before I get into my comments about the Finance Bill itself, let me comment about the expenditure side, as a general Budget.

In my speech, when I made a speech on the Budget, I called the Budget bold and balanced. It is a term that has been picked up by some of the news reporters who are sitting here, and they have been using it repetitively. So, I am very happy that not a lot of news reporters are sitting here. So, they do not use the terms that I have used in the House.

[Shri Deepender Singh Hooda]

It is a bold Budget because the Finance Minister has taken a risk with the fiscal deficit, but it is also a balanced Budget. For the first time, the driving forces of our economy are balanced between consumption and investment. The Finance Minister has specifically chosen to ignore the fiscal deficit because the private investment — which was the driving factor in our economic growth story of the last decade — is softening up, and this is the time to enhance our investment in the public sector. As a result of this, the public investment can replace some of these private investments that are drying up. At the same time, I think that it is a landmark Budget too because the paradigm has been shifted from just being an investment-led economy to an investment and consumption-led economy.

The private consumption, as a percentage of GDP, has been coming down. At one point, that is, in 2000-2001, it was about 2/3rd of our GDP, and it has come down to about 40 per cent now. But this is the time when the Finance Minister introduced things such as enhancing the allocation for NREGA, Sixth Pay Commission, increasing the MSP, and personal tax incentive. All these are going to put money in the hands of our people and increase private consumption, so that we can be a much more balanced economy where both investment and consumption act as drivers of our economy.

I think that before I comment on the Finance Bill, let me also repeat one observation that I made during my Budget speech.

[Translation]

There is a huge contribution of farmers of India in the mandate that we have received today. The farmers of India have supported UPA because of the decisions taken by hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji during the last five years. I am disappointed by one thing in this budget. *[English]* Like I pointed out, I am happy with the overall broad contours of the direction of our economic polity, which does come out of the budget. *[Translation]* but it is not as much as it should have been for agriculture sector and farmers. The interest rate has certainly been reduced to 6 per cent from 7 per cent but we had demanded it to be at 4 per cent. There has been 3 per cent less allocation for agriculture rural economy. Mr. Namo Narayan Meena is present here and he also has a farmer's background. I thought that he would present a better perspective here. Fertilizer subsidy has been reduced by nearly 50 per cent and allocation for fertilizer subsidy has been brought down to Rs. 42 thousand crore from Rs. 84 thousand crore.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that they are talking about bringing a reform in fertilizer subsidy and they mentioned about introducing Nutrient based fertilizer subsidy in place of Administered Prices based fertilizer subsidy. Even they talked about cash transfer. But somewhere I feel that it is an alarming signal to reduce fertilizer subsidy to half in the budget allocation. A task force has been constituted in Maharashtra for the private money lenders, I do not understand why such a task force has not been constituted for the entire country. Even today 73 per cent farmers does not go to the cooperative banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the farmer of our country is happy with the UPA today and we have to maintain this happiness.

[English]

As far as the Finance Bill is concerned, let me first start by disagreeing with somebody whom I respect a lot. Jaswant Singhji started the deliberations on the Finance Bill by saying that the discussion on the Finance Bill is rather obsolete. I disagree with him. I think the nature of our economy has changed. If we were just discussing public expenditure, then a discussion on Budget would be sufficient, but now private investment is such an important part, and that private investment is driven by tax incentives, tax breaks, subsidies, tariff rates, that all these have to be discussed thoroughly in our House so that we can better shape the future of our economy.

Let me elaborate that by picking up one example, by taking up some of what Jaswant Singhji said. He was pointing about the environmental challenges ahead, the Green House and all those things. Let me start with the renewable energy sector. I think it is a crucial sector. India has a target that by 2012, 10 per cent of the total power used in India will come from renewable sources. I think that is a target which, if I have to put my money right now, I do not think we can ever come close to meeting that target. It is one of those targets, and we need a mandate. We need proper mechanism of incentives like I said, tax subsidy, tariffs, to actually come close to meeting that target.

Before I point out some of the suggestions I have in this critical sector in terms of the tax regime, let me point out two successful models around the world regarding the renewable energy sector. One is the American model, and the other is the European model. Now, I will highlight some of the key points in the American model. In America, the polluters, that is, the consumers, the industries, are given regional energy credits. So, any polluter that is using energy from the renewable sources gets credit which is deductible against the taxes they pay, and this enhances the consumer base for the renewable energy sources.

Secondly, there are direct federal grants on investment in renewable energy, up to 10 per cent. So, if somebody wants to put up a biomass plant or solar energy plant of US $ 100 million, US $ 10 million would be directly paid in as grant by the federal Government there.

Thirdly, production tax credit, this is a very innovative idea that the Obama Administration came up with, which basically entails a dollar per dollar deductible after taxable income on all the people, all the conglomerates, who actually acquire or choose to diversify into building renewable energy investments.

Fourthly, accelerated depreciation, we have tried a little bit of that. We have a little bit of accelerated depreciation allowed in our accounting system, but not to the extent that the actual investors can take benefit out of this accounting manoeuvre. Basically, what it entails is that the tax equity funding is provided to all the people who are putting up or conducting capital investments into the renewable energy, and accelerated depreciation is allowed. The entire capital investment can be depreciated over a period of one year to take benefit from the tax credits and other benefits that are provided by the federal Government. This is the American system, with multi-pronged approach, to actually increase the base of renewable energy. The European model is completely different. It is just one point model which actually has very successfully worked in countries like Germany and Spain where more than 80 per cent of their energy-mix now is coming from renewable sources. What it entails is a direct feed in tariff so that the tariff that is provided to the producers is much higher than what would be provided to a producer who is using conventional energy source to the extent of 40 per cent to 50 per cent. This is a one strike policy which has worked for Europe.

Now I come to India. I think, given all this, I have a few suggestions that can work really in India. We need a universal feed in tariff which is simple and uniformly applied all across the State. We need accelerated depreciation. Currently 80 per cent of capital investment is allowed for depreciation. Over a period of two to three years, I think, we need to reduce it to one year and increase the capital investment from 80 per cent to 100 per cent so that the actual benefit goes to the investors through this accounting manoeuvre.

We need tax equity funding. We need interest rate subsidy and also accelerated debt funding through one of our public banks for people who are willing to make capital investment in this key sector. We need to create a Government managed renewable energy fund so that the Government can not only promote investment by partnering with some of the key players but also, as the money is re-cycled, can actually benefit out of it.

We also need to look at something called the peak power pricing. This is a very interesting concept. The peak

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demand for power usually occurs during middle of the day and the lowest demand of power is during the midnight. This is the cycle of demand and supply. Now, fortunately, all the renewable energy sources produce their peak power during the middle of the day too. For example, solar energy would be the maximum during the middle of the day. If, like in many other regimes, we can consider a peak power pricing mechanism, then some of our States will also have to cooperate in this. I think, this can really go a long distance.

What I sense is that a lot of times we think too much about our present. We are entangled with the problems that are facing us at the present time. We forget about our future. Shri Jaswant Singhji just pointed out a fact that within 30 years River Ganga might run dry. It is our future and we have to be concerned about that. We have to be concerned about our next generation. We need to make sure that we not only just talk but also we need to make sure that renewable energy becomes one of the major suppliers of energy for us. We are a big energy importing State and we need to make sure that we look at renewable energy. *[Translation]* Sir, there is a saying is Haryanvi which means that one cannot milk a he-buffalo. *[English]* Till the time, we do not radically change the tax incentive tariff regime, I think, just saying that we have a target that ten per cent of our energy is going to come from renewable source is not going to be enough.

I have a few things about Haryana that I would like to point out. The first is a general comment. It does not necessarily entail to a peculiar situation, not just in Haryana but overall. This relates to the strain on our federal economic structure that our growth is now creating. We really need – this is a crucial point – greater devolution of Central taxes. What situation do we have today? Today, there is a great imbalance between fiscal resources and fiscal responsibility. States have far less fiscal resources but far greater fiscal responsibility. And this situation becomes peculiar especially for the States which are raising a lot more taxes but are getting much less in return. Let me point out that, even for the country as a whole, while States are raising 34 per cent of their revenue, they are incurring 57 per cent of expenditure. This ratio was just the other way round when we got our Independence. And we defined through the Constituent Assembly our federal economic structure. I think we need to take a look at that again now. The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended that at least 30 per cent of the total revenue should be devolved to the States. I think that needs to be raised to 50 per cent. I will tell you why. There is a big problem with this.

The expenditure of the Central revenues is usually done through Centrally Sponsored Schemes which have a uniform formulation across the country. Each State, a lot of Members would appreciate this, is peculiar. Each State has its own problems and its own priorities. One cookie-cutter, Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is designed for the whole country in a uniform formulation does not work in certain States. We need to provide States with more flexibility. This creates a rather strange imbalance in which some of the States which have been doing really well, the so-called progressive States, do not end up benefiting from these schemes.

For example, a State like Haryana does not benefit from a scheme like NREGA because our wages are higher. Haryana does not benefit from a scheme like Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana because all our villages were electrified in the 1970s. We do not benefit from a scheme like Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana as much as some of the other States do because we achieved the last-mile connectivity in Haryana in the 1980s. So, we are essentially being penalised for our good performance. I think this thing cannot go on for long. Acceleration of political federalism in our country has to be reflected in some form of economic federalism also which is not the case at present.

I suggest that we start by providing flexibility in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. A case in point is Rashtriya Krishi Yojana in which broad guidelines are there but enough flexibility is provided to the States to choose how

and where to implement schemes so that they can take care of their own peculiar set of problems and priorities.

Another point which could be very beneficial in this regard, without the States having to compete with each other for Central revenue pool, is allowing borrowing flexibility to the States. We have States in India with GDPs bigger than those of many nations which very successfully borrow while issuing sovereign bonds. I do not know why the Centre provides guidelines to the States not only on how much a State can borrow in terms of debt or bonds, but also on where to borrow. I think that needs to be changed. I think the mindset that the Centre does not trust the States in the way the States manage their own economics, has to change. I think we need to allow our States to raise money from wherever the States can.

Regarding GST, the principle of it has to be welcomed and I do that. But again there is a problem in this. I was working with certain experts to estimate what proportion of State vs. Centre taxes would GST subsume, and here is the estimate that we came up with. It will subsume 80 per cent of the State taxes, 35 per cent of the Central taxes. Income tax and customs essentially providing for 65 per cent of the Central tax have been left out of the GST. What I demand is that whatever expenditure is borne out of the revenues collected by GST, they have to be split in favour of the States. I recommend a 40:60 split in favour of the States. This could be looked at but the expenditure has to be split in favour of the States.

GST makes some glaring omissions in exemptions. Take for example food grains. In agrarian States like Haryana, Punjab, and others, wheat and rice are currently subjected to a State VAT of about four per cent. They will be included in the GST. Now, when the State is imposing a VAT, the State usually uses that money to invest in agriculture, back into the Marketing Boards, so that the farmer and the farming infrastructure are strengthened. It has more control over it but this is a double warning for us. So, I think we need to omit food grains such as paddy and wheat from the GST.

Another point which I feel is very important for a State like Haryana. *[Translation]* Sir, Haryana has a very peculiar problem. Many other states also have similar problem. There is no natural resource available in Haryana by which we can produce electricity. We do not have waterfalls and coal mines which is why even if we set up a power plant, we will have to procure coal from other states or will have to buy power. The State from which we buy power takes benefit of shortage and charges us according to demand and supply. Where is this power utilized? 50 per cent of power in Haryana goes to agriculture sector by which wheat and rice are produced. The same rice and wheat go to those states at subsidy rates who have already charge us more for power. *[English]* So, I think this is another unsustainable situation we are in. We really need to make sure that we change this situation. My recommendation, as far as this is concerned, is we need to extend tax benefits to all the power companies who choose to sell their power to agrarian States like Haryana who are pumping that power in their agricultural sector to fulfil the hunger needs of our country. This is a very important point and we need to take a look at it.

[Translation]

Sir, there is one more peculiar problem that Haryana and other states are facing, be it Punjab or Rajasthan, this problem is there with many other states also. *[English]* We have land-locks. If you look at the growth that has happened in China over the last two decades, it is a lopsided growth. The coasts have flourished and the countryside is facing a lot of problem. Our growth trajectory has moved into an export-led growth model now. Over the next ten years we will see that a lot of growth will occur in the coastal regions. We also understand that it is our mandate to have an inclusive growth. We cannot have a region left behind. We are not like China where we can actually ignore the countryside, having left behind. We need to make sure that we provide certain incentives, tax breaks to all the investors who are willing to take a look at the landlocked States. I propose introduction of a freight neutralisation subsidy so that all the exporters who are

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investing in some of the States like Haryana can avail this to neutralise the cost advantage and disadvantage as compared to some of the other States.

I think Delhi Metro needs to be declared as the National Project. What has happened, Sir, that while the metro is constructed within Delhi, the Delhi Metro gets the funding from the Urban Development Ministry but as soon as it enters the neighbouring States, within the other States of NCR, large proportion of this – although the Government of India still funds a part of it – has to be funded by that particular Government. I do not think we should have this kind of discrepancy. I think we need to convert it into a National Project.

Last but not least, this is the last point that I made during the Budget speech and I really want to emphasise it because at that point I did not have enough time to dwell on this. There is an entity called the National Capital Region Planning Board. What is the National Capital Region? All the area surrounding Delhi, whether it is Rohtak, Sonipat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Alwar in Rajasthan, Ghaziabad, Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, is called the National Capital Region. There is a Planning Board to make sure the infrastructure of the National Capital Region comes up in a way so that it does not create too much pressure on Delhi because the differential between Delhi and these small townships outside Delhi does not become too much out of hand. Sir, I am appalled, while the mandate is there to reduce the differential, to have the inclusive growth, to not leave any area behind, to not create India Shining capsules in the middle of the vast amounts of poverty, as far as National Capital Region Planning Board is concerned, this mandate is not reflected into action.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, you would be appalled to know that for the Commonwealth Games the National Capital Territory is getting about Rs.5000 crore. The entire budget of National Capital Region Planning Board – if you could venture a guess – is Rs.50 crore. I am not mentioning other things that Delhi is getting. I am mentioning what Delhi is getting for Commonwealth Games to beautify Delhi for tourists. We welcome that. It is our capital but I have a recommendation. If this is the case, then all the people who would come to Delhi during the Commonwealth Games, for that one month and go back, need to be told to stay in Delhi. It is because if they go outside Delhi, they will be appalled at the conditions there. Or, a wall needs to be created around Delhi and it should be written on that wall that you cannot go outside Delhi. On the other side of the wall, it needs to be written that you cannot enter Delhi because when people would come and see the difference, they would not like it.

So my suggestions in this regard are two-fold. Firstly, if the Government can enhance the direct grant for the National Capital Region Planning Board, I think it should do that to the extent possible. Secondly, the Board needs to be allowed to issue bonds because I can put my money on the fact that even if the Board chooses to re-finance and make money out of it and it bets on the economic growth of the National Capital Region, the Planning Board will make a lot of money. I think issuing such infrastructure bonds could be a very good idea.

With these words, I conclude by thanking you for the opportunity given to me to speak. I pass on my best wishes to you, all the Members and the country for the festival of Teej.

[Translation]

Today Haryana is celebrating Teej, it is a festival of riding on swings and I extent my best wishes to all of you on this occassion.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Jaswant Singhji was speaking on behalf of our party. He has very wisely presented all the facts and figures and the truth before the House. I accept those facts and reality and would urge the hon'ble

Minister of Finance to ponder over those facts and take the country on the path of progress.

I come from a village and I am a farmer by profession. With god's grace I was born in a community whose name itself is Gopal which means cattle rearer. Therefore, the nature of a person is formed according to the place he comes from and his thinking and attitude are also influenced accordingly. I come from a village and I am a farmer, that is why the contents of my speech will naturally be influenced by my background. This is what we call vested interest. Today, the financial management and economy of India is in the hands of vested interests. This is an English word and it was used by the Marxists and socialists. A class of people having such vested interests has cropped up in India who are around 10 to 15 per cent. They control the economy, finance and show losses as profits and profits as losses, show deficit as surplus and change surplus into deficit. No one knows how long this jugglery of figures will continue in India? This game will continue as long as the village people, poor, farmers, weak, neglected, backward and dalits do not take over this Parliament, this game is not going to stop as long as they do not come forward to acquire leadership.

"Ka dukh jane Dukhia Ka dukh jaane dukhiya maye
Jake pair na fate biwai so kya jane peer parai."

One who has never lived in a village, never slept in a hut, or never had chapatti of bajara, jwar, ragi, and maize alongwith onion and salt, will never understand their pain.

You prepare the budget. In the budget certain concessions are given to senior citizens or to the women. Who is benefited from these concessions? If certain concessions are given to senior citizens them only those will be benefited who pay income tax. 80 per cent population of India is living in villages and they have no income hence cannot be income tax payees. When they do not have any income and do not pay tax then what is the benefit of rebate for them. This is a very painful game.

How shall one pay tax when one has no income? And if one pays no tax, how can one avail rebate? India is a country, where for luxuries, comforts and prosperity of just 5-10 per cent population islands of affluence are created in the ocean of poverty for honey-moon trips of prosperous and affluent people.

What has this Parliament provided in the budget or in the financial system for 80 per cent of India's population living in villages who toil hard round the year, be it scorching heat, shivering cold, heat wave or heavy downpour? Nothing has been provided for them. One would ask how? There are tax payers. When there is price rise, the central Government appoints pay Commission Sixth, Seventh or Eighth Pay Commission for Government employees and their salaries are increased. The Government employees are compensated for price-rise out of Government coffers. But is there any Commission constituted for those 80% farmers living in villages. Neither a pay Commission nor any other Commission will be constituted for them. Then what would the Government provide them?

My first demand is for farmers. Army personnel and other employees get pension after retirement from service. But what about the farmers, their wives, sisters and daughters-in-laws who work very hard round the clock alongwith their children. While working in the fields the sweat and dust make their clothes so dirty that no detergent available in India can clean them and bring out their original colour. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should make suitable provision in the Financial Bill and do something for them. When a farmer and his wife attain the age of a senior citizen i.e. 65 years, they should also be provided at least Rs. 3000 per month pension on the lines of defence personnel or other Government employees. Will the Government do such thing for them?

Shri Deependra Hoodaji was speaking just now. His father is a friend of mine. His grandfather was a freedom fighter and also a member of the Constituent Assembly. He used to sit in the Central Hall and loved me like his

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son. Shri Deependraji was saying that the farmers are happy. Which farmers, I would like to know? This country has three categories of farmers, viz. Haldhari, Chhatadhari, Bangladhari. Who are Haldhari farmers? Farmers who plough the fields, who work in the field using Kudal, Kassi (agricultural implements to dig soil) and sickle, irrigate Jawar and Bajara fields, work in the fields even in shivering cold with hardly any cloth on their body. When the power supply resumes he runs to start the motor and when power goes off he comes back to his home. Likewise he comes back to the field when power comes and if power again goes off he has to go back to his home. Even a newly wed farmer spends his night in the field as power supply plays hide and seek with him. He can hardly spare time to be in the company of his wife...*(Interruptions)* That's the stark reality of his life. He is a Haldhari farmer who works in the field with his wife his daughter-in-law and tills the fields with plough, works in the field with pick-axe, spade and sickle. Has he ever seen working him in the fields? His young daughter, who wears only a thin sari, sans blouse or petticoat to cover her body, also works with him. Her sari gets wet when it rains, still she works with her parents. In this scenario who can feel their pain? Since I, too, hail from a poor family, that's why I realize it. There is a rebellion in me against the system. If I could, I would turn the entire system topsy turvy. No matter even if I had to renounce my public life and become a hermit. I am ready to bring about that change as there is simmering agony in me. People laugh at us and make a mockery of our poverty? Several sky-scrapers come up in Delhi. The poor people who come from Orissa, U.P., Bihar, M.P. and Rajasthan help construct these sky-scrapers. These buildings have air conditioners. The occupants of these buildings enjoy with wine and women and the poor people have only tears in their eyes. 15-20 lakh people spend their night on foot-paths in Delhi. They are born on foot-paths, sleep there and also grow up on foot-paths. They get married on these foot-paths and also honeymoon there. Has anyone of us ever thought of them? I give an open call to our Finance Minister, the hon. Prime Minister to come out one night and see the plight of these 15-20 lakh foot-path-dwellers. There are two nations within our country, one is India and another one is Bharat. I urge the hon. Finance Minister to seriously think as to for whom the Government brings the Finance Bill?

The second category of farmers is Chhatadhari farmers who stand on the field-ridge and supervise the labourers working in their fields. They provide food, water and agricultural implements to them and assist the labourers. They get the work done by labourers. Third category is of Bangladhari farmers, i.e. they operate from their banglows. They own farm houses, have big buildings wherein they arrange marriage-parties and churn money out of it. If a farmer of this category owns five acres of land, he cultivates Netherland flowers and shows inflated yield just to convert his black-money into white money. They are known as Bangladhari farmers. They go to their farm houses in luxurious cars, bring maize earcorn and give is to their children to eat. They proudly say that they are also farmers. What a great farmers they are? I salute them. They are a blot on the name of farmers and they are looters of farmers. This category of farmers is happy, but what has the Government provided to Haldhari and Chhatadhari farmers? Nothing, Vachnam kim daridrum, i.e., if talks can serve any purpose, it is better to do it with tall talks. But this is the fact of life today. Our society is comprised of five categories of people around whom the entire financial and economic system revolves. These are the protected, the secured, the reserved, those laughed at and the neglected.

First category is of the protected. They are all-weather beneficiaries. Whichever Government comes they make hay. The top 10-20 families are in this category. Change of Government hardly matters for them. It is a circuitry affair. It is known as the vicious circle of vested interests. Game may change but not the players. As Shri Jaswant Singhji has said that the players should also be changed. Until and unless the players are changed, there is no use. The same team of players play every time, be it badminton, hockey, kabbadi or tennis. Today, there is need to change

the economy, the financial management, the players along with the whole set up, only then can India progress. The existing players are the protected and the secured ones. There are IAS, IPS, IRS officers who are secured. They have nothing to worry about since they are protected everywhere. Be it Bihar, Chandigarh, Karnataka or Tamil Nadu, it makes no difference for them. They get timely promotion, no one can harm their interest because they are secured in the society. On the other hand there are the people of reserved category. They got reservation from the system. Reservation does not mean that they belong to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. It means those who have been given protection by the Government and the administration. In other words they are middle men. In local dialect they are called commission agents who have got reservation. We are farmers, labourers, poor and backward class people and we are the most neglected people of the society. As long as we do not change our financial management and provide budgetary support for upliftment of the most neglected sections of the society and the poorest of the poor, inclusive development cannot take place in the country. Gandhiji had said that a welfare state should be described on the basis of budget allocation reaching to the last man of the society. Today you are talking of the welfare state and egalitarian society, but what kind of egalitarian society is this. Equality will be there only when disparity is removed from the society. Where is equality today. There is a difference of 1:8 between a village and a city. What have we done? We have developed eight cities vis-a-vis one village. On the one hand there is Ambani group and five to ten top business houses. Ambanies run companies with the help of money received by floating public shares. In this way companies are set up with public money. They take Rs. 25 crore per annum as their salary whereas we do not get even Rs. 25 to spend on our children. Will you check all this with the current financial system? They borrow money from the share market and take people's money which includes money of the poor, the farmer and the middle class people. People buy the shares with their hard earned money. Ambani, Reliance, Birla-Tata, Singhania and Padmania all set up companies for their own benefit and ask people to buy their shares and earn profits. They sell dreams to the people. They earn money this way. They earn money and dupe the poor people. They celebrate their wife's birthday and gift aeroplane to her whereas I cannot even afford to gift a plastic toy to my child on his birthday. Is this our financial system, is this our economics and can we create an egalitarian society through this financial management? They may certainly bring some people from the backward classes, dalits and scheduled tribes but not from the neglected ones. I would like to say that we are not begging for sympathy. Seljaji is present here. I would like to appeal to all that we should stir our self-respect and make it clear that we are not begging for sympathy before anyone. Great people like Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay have been born on this soil. It is because of them that we have got reservation through the constitution and therefore have been elected to this House. If there were no provision of reservation in the constitution then no party would have found an eligible candidate in the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes because they do not give us ticket on our ability rather it is their compulsion. They accept us under compulsion, make us to take charge of a post and later pass innuendoes on us by saying that they facilitated access of a dalit's daughter and a backward's son to such a high post. This is how they pat their backs and project themselves as great and kind. Can the Government check and change this through the financial management?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been fighting for the cause of reservation. I have been associated with the socialist movement. Dr. Lohia had said that backwards should get sixty per cent reservation. We have always been fighting for this. Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, women and minorities should be given at least 60 per cent representation in Government jobs, armed forces, business and politics. Will they be able to achieve this? Will they amend the Peoples Representation Act? I would like to say that Peoples Representation Act must be amended. Reservation should be given in Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils also on the lines of Lok

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Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. Why is reservation not given in these legislative bodies. Are the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes incapable of joining the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative councils. Who will provide for reservation in these bodies. Hon'ble Finance Minister, hon. Prime Minister and UPA Chairperson "Ya devi Sarva bhuteshu Sonia Rupen Samsthita. Namastasya — Namastasya Namo Tasya Namonama". Please be kind and make provision for reservation in these bodies as well, then we will believe that you actually want to create an egalitarian society. Your budget is good, Finance Bill is also good but will you do all this?

I will go a little further. The People's Representation Act should be amended. There should be a provision of reservation at the level of party organisation in all political parties and accordingly all the political parties should ensure reservation in their organisation and if they do not comply with this provision, the Election commission should derecognise them. Can you take such a revolutionary step?

Lenin had said that we must make our organisational structure in a manner in which we want the society to be. Will you do that? You will say that this can be done only when all the parties agree to it.

You have given exemptions in taxes to Reliance company. Did you consult all the parties, before doing so. If you have to give benefit to big people, you would not consult any one.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the ancient times churning of sea took place and 14 precious Ratnas emerged from there. Gods and demons both had churned the sea. Gods were the protected people and demons were the mocked and neglected people. When they both churned the sea then poison also emerged from there. Lord Shiva drank it. When nectar emerged, lord Vishnu came in disguise of Mohini and started dancing. They gave nectar to the gods and the demons kept looking at the beautiful face of Mohini. The economic and administrative condition of Indian democracy is also similar. We satisfy ourselves just by looking at the system but we don't get anything. The same concept is reflected in your financial management too.

I had said that there should be a difference of one to ten in the economy and financial system in order to bring equality in the society. A person at the lowest rung would get one while the one at the highest would get, at the most, ten. Applied Economic Research, an organisation under Planning Commission, made a survey which says that if we take five top business houses like Tata, Reliance, Birla etc. and put all the wealth of any one of them on one side and that of 20% poorest population of the country on the other and even then the wealth of the business house would be more. If we keep the total wealth of twenty per cent i.e. 30 crore people including everything from their land, clothes, jewellery to live stock etc. on one hand and the total wealth of Reliance company on the other, then the scales would still remain tilted in favour of Reliance company. Will this be the future of India, is this your Finance Bill? Can the Government create an egalitarian society and bring equality through this Finance Bill? Whether the Government brings new legislations or amends the current one, it is my request that this system should be changed. As hon. Jaswant Singhji has said and Dr. Lohia too, starting a debate in this House, had said that a limit should be imposed on expenditure. Tax should be imposed on expenditure but freedom to earn should be provided. A citizen of India may earn as much as he wishes and put his money in bank. There should be no tax on that money but expenditure should taxed. Expenditure of an Indian should be made limited. Be it Rs. 1500 or Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 but it should have a cap and 200% or 300% or 500% tax should be imposed if someone spends more than the prescribed limit. This will help in curbing wasteful expenditure. On one hand people indulge in fashion, show offs and save tax by spending money on luxuries, and on the other, people work till death hardly earning two square meals and do not even have funeral cloth for the dead. In some of the States, even

funeral cloth is not available to the poor people while burning a dead body, and poor children eat stale rice or dry chapati before going to school. Isn't this the situation in Haryana, Seljaji? A poor child goes to school after eating stale rice or chapati made from Jawar-Bajra with salt and onion. On the other hand, there are big schools where monthly expenditure on a child amounts to Rs. one lakh thus, Arabian horse is prepared on one hand while a mule is prepared on the other and the Government speaks of giving right to equality to everyone. The constitution has been neglected. The ideals of the founders of the nation have been neglected. Their ideals have been breached. Our country has been led in the wrong direction. Our nation has suffered heavy losses. The Rigveda says that a person should divide his wealth in 5 parts. First, spend in the name of religion, secondly, spend for the development of the society, thirdly, spend on your family, fourthly, spend to make your life comfortable. And lastly, spend to expand and develop your business. Our sages had given the basis of the financial management and economy for at time "Dharmarth kaam mokshanam, Aarogyam Mool Uttamam." Such a budget should be made or such an economy should be created that the man should remain healthy from the mental, physical, intellectual, spiritual and cultural point of view. Our nation cannot become successful until such citizens are produced. We have to think over it until our nation becomes a happy one.

The Government should follow its rules on economy and financial management. It spends more on consumer based items and not on production based capital. Dr. Lohia had said that capital should be appropriated for creation of capital. How can there be savings if capital is used only for consumerism? The entire economy is consumer based today which should be changed to a production based economy. The citizens of the country should be asked to put all their bank savings in fixed deposits for twenty years which could be named as National Reconstruction Fund. One can deposit as much as possible for twenty years and this money will be paid after twenty years alongwith interest. If the current rate of interest is 9% then it may be increased to 10%. Thus, the Government will have a large amount of white money for twenty years which should be used for providing irrigation facilities and developing agriculture. A land army could be raised. The Government can provide jobs to the educated but what jobs will it provide to the children of farmers who live in villages? The Government should raise land army, make the barren land fertile treat rocky land remote afforestation and recruit our unemployed rural youth in the land army on salary of one, two or three thousand rupees. We should make our nation stronger and happier. There was shortage of foodgrain but with hard work we converted deficit into surplus. The Food Minister says that 230 million tonnes of foodgrain has been produced. I was laughing within myself — oh God, where are you! Show me the light. Now, they should tell how they import foodgrains if there is already 230 million tonnes of production in the country? The Government pays Rs. 1050 per quintal to the Indian farmers and draws applause while it pays Rs. 16000 per quintal for the foodgrain produced by the whites. Is there more vitamin and protein in that wheat? I have said what I wanted to. In the end, I would say only one thing that lakhs of people in India watch on TV what we say in the Parliament. I, therefore, would urge the poor and backward not to let their self-respect become a hostage. Do not become dependent on grants. Leadership, administration, profession, business, and economy based on financial assistance and grants will never benefit India, we should get rid of such things. The day India's self respect will arouse, it will make India victorious and free of the eclipse clouding it. That day would be the Golden day for India when India would be rich, happy and prosperous and people from all over the world would come here and feel overwhelmed.

"Sarwa Swarupe, Sarveshe, Sarvashakti Samanvite, Bhayabhayastrahi No Devi Durge Rupani Bharat Mata Namastute."

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to speak on the Finance Bill but while

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listening to Hukumdeo Babu, I started feeling that he belonged to the Samajwadi Party and he feared that he would be thrown-out by the BJP...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I belong to a party. I don't work in a private company...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: That is why he said in the end that out of the countries present in the Doha round of WTO talks, the developed countries always pile on the pressure to end subsidies. This is the second stint of the UPA Government. During the first stint it had introduced the Common Minimum Programme and had implemented it successfully for five years. The UPA Government was successful and it also strengthened the Government's hands. I wanted to know whether the UPA Government has any Common Minimum Programme this time round also or it intends to run the Government without any programme...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): When you are not in the Government, who will formulate the programme...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is not so. I wanted to know if the UPA Government had any unpleasant experience resulting from the Common Minimum Programme? Did it face any discomfort? Is it why it did not continue the programme? There is no Common Minimum Programme this time. I Suspected some reason for this. But there is no such reason. Sir, they have a hundred day programme. I found out what it was all about. They have to rule for 1850 days during their five years term. If they have made a hundred days programme, what do they intend to do in the remaining 1725 days? How will any Government run without any programme and what will be its objective, what would be its targets?

The BJP and the Left had raised a hue and cry about the Indo-US deal raising fears of the country's sovereignty being at risk and threatening nationwide strikes. They used to raise the issue of the Indo-US deal in Parliament frequently. But nothing happened. The country moved forward on the path of self-reliance in the energy sector. This is the only issue I can see in the hundred days programme. But, what would I want to know is as to why the UPA did not make the Common Minimum Programme. If they have made a hundred days programme, what do they intend to do for the rest of the seventeen hundred twenty five days? The programme is only for a hundred days and they have to rule for 1850 days. The budget has also been prepared in this perspective. I heard the speeches of various leaders lamenting the rise in inflation. Hukumdeoji was talking about the Vedas. The Vedas are very old. I would like to quote lord Ram's economic policy as described in the relatively newer literature, the Ramcharitmanas:

> Mani manik mahange kiye, sahange trin jal naaj,
> Tulsi ete jaaniya, Ram garib niwaj.

The former and the present Finance Minister was speaking earlier. They are not present, but, the other two Finance Ministers are sitting here. I will explain this couplet to you-'Manik mahange kiye' means prices of luxury items should be raised, 'sahange trin jal naj' means prices of water, food grains and essential commodities should be brought down. Is the Finance Minister aware of this policy or not? Whenever the budget is presented we realize that prices of luxury items are reduced and prices of essential commodities go up. Speeches about the prices of pulses etc. are made. Hukumdeoji, what has happened to the idealism of Dr. Lohia. The concept of unified humanism propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya has been forgotten. A system for price control should be evolved because otherwise the common man suffers. It is a strange economic concept wherein inflation-level falls to point zero even as prices of essential commodities skyrocket. Prices are rising and rate of inflation is falling. The poor are not being taken care of and hence we need to be careful. The prices of basic commodities needed by the poor are rising. This fact is not reflected in the budget, no attention is paid to protect their interests.

Sir, let us talk about the principle of taxation now. The Finance Minister has mentioned taxation as a basic principle in Chankya's Arthashastra. Common sense tells us that ideal taxation would be like the action of the honeybee which draw nectar from the flower without causing any harm to the flower itself. The fragrance and texture of the flower undergoes no change. Similarly, taxation should not be detrimental to the interests of the tax-payers. The petty tradesmen and businessmen in villages and willing to pay tax but want to avoid the difficulties and exploitation. All the members have also talked about the need for streamlining the taxation system. People are willing to pay taxes. Not everyone wants to be a tax defaulter. Undoubtedly, some are tax defaulters but most people want to pay their taxes if they do not have to face harassment. But streamlining of tax system has not been talked about by anyone.

Sir, exemption of Rs. 10,000 is nominal. I have seen that there is great discontent among the people over this. This is a principle of taxation. Tax should be recovered from people in such a way that poor people are benefited. There is a taxation principle which the older people like us understand by common sense. Like the sea water turns into vapour on getting heat from the sun and then falls on the earth in the form of rain, similarly, money should flow from the rich and should be spent on the poor. This is what the common sense says as to how the principle of taxation should be implemented. I, therefore, do not want to go in more detail, but the economic development of the country would take place only if this principle is followed.

Hukumdeo Babu was rightly saying that there is such a huge gap between the rich and the poor which is growing constantly and not decreasing. There is no mention anywhere in the Bill that the Government will reduce inequality. There is no mention about it anywhere. Attention has definitely been paid to the poor man in the Bill but no mention has been made about how inequality will be reduced. It creates discontent among us. In this regard, Kabir Das says- 'Sai Itna Dijiye, Ja mein kutumb samai, Main bhi bhookha na rahoon, sadhu na bhookha jaye.' i.e. O God, give me enough for the family, Neither I should remain hungry nor any of my guests should go hungry. Rashtrakavi Dinkar has said — 'Na kisi ko bahut adhik ho, na kisi ko kum ho. Nahin toh swanon ko milta dudh-bhat, bhukhe bacche ithlate hain.' i.e. neither too much neither too little to anybody, otherwise, even dogs of rich people get milk and rice to eat while the children of the poor remain hungry. We keep on hearing such lines and their mention, its sense should be referred in the budget. Then, it would feel as if efforts are being made to reduce inequality and that the Government is going to take some steps The principle of 'Neither too much, nor too little to anyone' should be followed. Since, our country is a vast one, there is definitely shortage of resources. But, we have 2.4% of the world's total land area and 17% of world population. This population has to thrive on our limited resources only. India cannot be compared with the US as it has 3.5 times more population but 3.5 times less land than the US. Therefore, there is no comparison between the two. Our background, our history, our culture, our resources are different and so are our problems. That is why, economic policy and its provisions should be formulated accordingly so that it would give the message that the problems of common man, the poor man are being taken into account. But, I don't see such reflection in it.

Sir, in addition to it, wasteful expenditure is a big issue. There is no mention of how it will be curtailed or controlled. On the one hand, very little is being spent on the basic things while on the other, a lot of wasteful expenditure is being incurred. Therefore, a mention should also be made in it as to how the wasteful expenditure is going to be controlled or curtailed?

Sir, corruption is rampant today from top to bottom. But, no formula has been mentioned in it to check corruption. It can be controlled by implementing the five point programme of awareness generation, people's participation, transparency, strict vigilance and monitoring and accountability. Why is there corruption. It results from three reasons. Where expenditure is more than income, there

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will be corruption. Nobody can stop it. If we earn ten thousand rupees and spend twenty thousand then how this shortfall is to be met? So, excessive expenditure and less income is the number one cause of corruption. Next is nepotism, family interest and favouritism. Number three is when there are two groups and one is stronger than the other, then there will definitely be corruption. These are the three causes of corruption. There is no mention anywhere of how to eliminate these three causes. How can, therefore, corruption be eliminated? The issue of black money is being raised. A Committee on black money was formed during Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru's time. Subsequently, a second and then a third Committee was constituted. Professor Arun Kumar of Jawahar Lal Nehru University has said that black money is on the rise. Learned and scholarly persons are saying so. It has recently been noticed that black money amounting to Rs. 73 lakh crore is stashed in the Swiss Banks. This issue has been raised by the BJP and Shri Advaniji. I want to ask if BJP's statement would be accepted or would it set things right. This party has no concern with the poor and the common man. If these people start creating trouble or resist to deeds like demolishing mosque about which a report has already been submitted...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: How did mosque crop up from the Finance Bill?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am just telling about the BJP's policy as to what was the policy of Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay towards the poor?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, please, come to the subject.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Hukumdeo babu has raised the issue of farmers. Farmers are facing great difficulties but they are talking of withdrawing the subsidy given to the farmers. In my view the subsidy should be continued hundred per cent ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh babu, please address the chair.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: If Hukumdeo babu has said so then subsidy should not be withdrawn. Farmers are provided subsidy in many countries. The farmers would not be able to till their fields if they do not get subsidy. Hence, I would say that farmers should be given subsidy at all costs. Beside this, the issue of wages has also been raised...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvanshji, please look at the chair while you speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The farmers are in dire straits, today, hence they should get subsidy. We will not attain self-sufficiency till the condition of the farmers improves. It is regrettable that we have to import grains even when we say we have attained self-sufficiency. We should be cautious about the fact that a country like India remains self-sufficient with regard to foodgrains. Hence, we should be careful to find a permanent solution to this problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should make more efforts to increase the production of foodgrains. We observe that other countries achieve a higher yield in smaller land areas but in our country agricultural production falls with the reduction in arable land area. Agriculture production has to be increased. I do not see any measures being taken to raise the production. We have to put emphasis on the need for taking measures to raise the production of foodgrains.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, development is impossible without electricity.

Sir, Shri Hukumdeo babu has described the extent of power deficit in the country. The farmers wait for four to eight days for power supply. Many houses are still not electrified and electricity has not reached to many fields. The previous policymakers did not formulate an effective policy for power-generation. The hydroelectric power

generation potential in the North-Eastern region and the Himalayan region should be exploited to the full extent even at the cost of other developmental works. This potential should be exploited fully on priority basis.

Sir, we should try to make maximum use of solar energy. Thereafter, coal, gas, nuclear energy or uranium should be put to use to generate the power, if needed. But first of all, hydro-electric power and solar energy should be given top priority even if other developmental works have to be slowed or discontinued for a few years. Even at places, which do not have the potential of hydel power generation, they pump up water and then let it fall to generate hydro-electricity. However, we are tapping only 9 per cent of our hydro-electric power capacity, that is 1.5 lakh MW of power, from the hilly and high terrain regions of our country. Our neighbouring countries, Bhutan and Nepal are able to fulfill their needs through these resources.

Sir, some works have been started recently which have shown good results at the initial stages. Potential of hydel power generation in Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal, Kerala and Nagaland should be fully exploited. Similarly, other countries are making full use of researches carried out in the field of solar energy but we are lagging behind in doing so. We are not a country like Britain, which is starved for sunshine. We get the full force of the Sun and have to face unbearable heat. Hence, we should give top priority to solar and hydel energy and make minimum use of gas, coal, oil, uranium or nuclear energy. We have big resources of thorium in the country, so we should promote research on making use of thorium for power generation. We shall take these steps to meet our power needs.

Sir, Hawkley Commission and Hunter Commission on education were constituted before independence and Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliar Commission, Kothari Commission, Acharya Ram Murti Commission were constituted post-independence. A new education policy was last formulated during Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji's tenure. Yashpal Committee Report has been published recently. My comments are based on these reports.

Sir, the Right to Education Bill for children between 6 and 14 years of age is going to be presented shortly. When I came to Delhi I got to know that there is something called a play school for children below the age of 6 years. What is this play school? Children upto 6 years of age go to play schools. There are play schools in Delhi, but what is a rural child supposed to do until 6 years? The play school, nursery or kindergarten available to children in Delhi or other cities, is not an option for rural children. A rural child does not hold even a slate till 6 years. A child in rural area start his study after becoming 6 years of age. I want to say that all facilities available to urban children upto the age of 6 years should be available to the rural children also. How will the country progress until the State of education improves? Therefore, what kind of initial care should be taken for a child of 6 years? His health and education should be the foremost priority. Unless we care for the future of our children how can India progress in the days to come?

So far as admissions are concerned, we know that one has to spend Rs. 25-30 lakh for getting admission in medical college and lakhs of rupees in engineering colleges. What kind of law it is? Where and how will a poor man study. I have received 150-200 petitions for admission in the central school. I am reflecting the problem faced by the hon. Members. Since I have received a large number of admission requests it does not mean that people of their areas do not have any children. Their children, too, would like to study in the central schools. How many requests have they sent? What reply would be given to them? I send 10-20 applications daily to the hon. Minister recommending names of candidates for admission in the central school.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 25 minutes, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. I want to raise this issue concerning education. Shri Shailendra Kumar ji was saying that there were irregularities in Employment Guarantee. The Ministry of Rural Development has not issued any notification so far on

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District Vigilance Monitoring Committee to be headed by the local M.P. Why has it not been issued? Why has the said committee not been constituted so far? The former M.P.s in the previous committee who are not able to present themselves should be replaced by newly elected M.P.s. This work would hardly take a week. District Vigilance Monitoring Committee should be constituted; otherwise Shailendra ji smells a rat in the functioning of NREGA. If some irregularity is there, the hon. Members will see to it. District Vigilance Monitoring Committee should also monitor the functioning of National Rural Health Mission, including Aaganwadi. All the works being undertaken in rural areas should be monitored by the said committee. Therefore, the Government should immediately notify its constitution and the hon. Members should convene a meeting of the said committee within three months...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, since my name has been referred to, so I would like to say a few words...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. You have taken enough time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. It will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you are speaking, will not be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Here the hon. Members are seeking increase in MPLAD funds. It has been our experience that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is on his legs. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: MPLAD should be scrapped. It has been causing great loss to the hon. Members. They may realize of later. I am sharing my experience. I talk of improvement in the politics. The scheme is good but its implementation is not proper, so MPLAD should be scrapped.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Scrap the MPLAD...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Finance Bill is being debated and the sum and substance of the debate is that this Government is not performing well on the economic front and there is not proper financial management. This is the first year and the first budget of the new Government and a year of crisis. On the one hand, there is global recession while on the other, there is drought in the country. The expectations of the people will be taken into consideration in the coming days but it is necessary to know as to what has happened during the last five years despite global recession.

Few days ago a meeting of G-8 was held near Rome. The representatives of the powerful countries in the world had attended the earlier meeting of G-8 held in London. Mr. Obama of US and Mr. Gordon Brown of Britain and

the representative of Japan were among them. Our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji also attended the meeting. The leaders said that they could not with stand the phase of economic slowdown. The American economy was shattered and all the banks were ruined.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you may continue your speech next time.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 27th July, 2009 at 11.00 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Monday, July 27, 2009/Sravana 5, 1931 (Saka)

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