

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Third Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 11, 2009/Agrahayana 20, 1931 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

*Eighth Anniversary of the Terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001.*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is with great solemnity that we recall the tragic incident of 13 December 2001 When Parliament became the target of a terrorist attack.

The cowardly attack was foiled by the alertness displayed by our security forces guarding the Parliament Complex but in the process five security personnel of Delhi Police: one Mahila Constable of the Central Reserve Police Force and two Security Assistants of Parliament Security Service laid down their lives. A CPWD gardener also lost his life in the attack. A journalist representing the electronic media who was injured during the attack, succumbed later to injuries.

On the eve of the eighth anniversary of this tragic incident, the House pays homage to the supreme sacrifice made by our valiant security personnel, reiterates the commitment of the nation to be ever vigilant towards the threats to the country and its institutions and to the need for making all efforts to combat the menace of terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves once again to protecting the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our country.

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

11.02 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour—Q. No. 321.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam Speaker, the Police is firing indiscriminately at Salbani in West Midnapur district which caused injury to six persons and death of one person. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you time in 'Zero Hour'. Please raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Thank you.

11.04 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Valiathan Committee Report on AIIMS

+  
\*321. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Valiathan Committee constituted to look into the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of recommendations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The recommendations were reviewed by the Academic Committee of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and subsequently discussed in the Governing Body and Institute Body of AIIMS in its meetings held on 26.11.2009 and 8.12.2009. The majority of recommendations have been accepted "in principle" by the Institute Body of AIIMS and the recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

**Statement**

*Recommendations of Valiathan Committee not requiring structural changes through amendments in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Act, Rules and Regulations*

**Recommendation No. 1**

Through discussions among the faculty and other stakeholders, Institute should develop a Mission Statement which should be inspirational and, at the same time, indicative of its commitment to advance medical education, standards of hospital care and biomedical research for the well-being of the Indian people and progress of the Indian economy. The Mission Statement should receive the approval of the Institute Body and appear in the Official Reports and documents of the Institute and its website.

**Recommendation No. 2**

The K.L. Wig Center should set up an Advisory Committee as suggested below to give a new direction to its activities.

- 3 Professors of AIIMS representing pre, para and clinical disciplines and with active interest in medical education.
- A Public health specialist
- A nominee of the UGC who is an expert on value addition.
- A nominee of ICMR representing bioethics.
- A nominee of NASSCOM, who is an expert in software development for education and training.
- A nominee of the D/o Space, who is an expert in telemedicine.

**Recommendation No. 3**

Strengthening the D/o Community Medicine, which would be the nodal point for the Institute participation in the National Missions in Public Health.

**Recommendation No. 4**

AIIMS should form a consortium with other research institutions and industry to develop and transfer for commercialization a range of products and processes prioritized by the National Mission in Public Health.

**Recommendation No. 5**

To set up and affiliate self-financing, non-profit body, viz., AIIMS International which would draw upon intellectual and professional strength of AIIMS for global partnership for training medical education.

**Recommendation No. 6**

AIIMS International should establish collaboration with institutions for medical education and research; and teaching hospitals across the world to advance the cause of global partnership in health and education. The activities may involve consultancy by AIIMS faculty for specific projects; setting up new institutions for medical education or research in other countries;

**Recommendation No. 7**

The qualifying service required to become eligible for time-bound promotion from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor should remain 4 years as the new appointees would be gaining valuable experience during this period and generally unwilling to leave; the eligibility period for promotion from Associate to Additional should be reduced to 3 years provided the candidate has published at least 3 papers in journals with an impact factor of not less than 2. This is a reasonable requirement for anyone who wishes to occupy a senior faculty position of Additional Professor.

**Recommendation No. 8**

Age of retirement should be raised from 62 to 65 whenever the individual's academic and research performance has been excellent and he/she continues to remain productive as determined by the Academic Committee/Research Council.

**Recommendation No. 9**

- (i) A research incentive of Rs. 10,000/- may be given to authors for every paper they publish in Journals with an impact factor of not less than four. For professors who have papers or sessions to chair, international travel should be supported once a year;
- (ii) For Assistant/Additional Professors, international travel should be supported once in two years for the same purposes. The Director, AIIMS should be authorised to issue permission for these travels.

**Recommendation No. 10**

Cosultancy for Indian industry should be encouraged among faculty either on individual basis or Deptt. Wise. Various formulae exist among IITs, CSIR laboratories etc. for the sharing of consultancy fees between the consultants and institutions, but few have been free from problems in actual operation. A formula, which seems fair but may not satisfy individuals is to credit the consultancy fee to a Department fund which could be used for specific purposes—payment of subscriptions, buying of books, hosting distinguished visitors, etc. and the consultants could authorize the expenditure from the Departmental fund. AIIMS should form a Committee to study the consultancy practice in other scientific organizations and evolve a scheme of its own.

**Recommendation No. 11**

For 5 years of completed service where a Professor has been academically and scientifically productive, he/she should be granted sabbatical leave for one year to be spent in any institution of learning in India or abroad when he/she would continue to receive full pay in AIIMS and permission to retain quarters.

**Recommendation No. 12**

For Additional Professors/Professors who wish to serve in the private sector in India or abroad after 5 years of service, leave for 2 years should be considered favorably when they would not be entitled to received pay or allowances or retention of quarters.

**Recommendation No. 13**

A small number — no exceeding ten- of supernumerary positions at Associate Professor/Professor level should be created to be filled when there is need in a frontier area in any branch of science (i.e. Non-medicine) and a brilliant individual who is available may be lost by too much delay in regular selection. The Research Council should recommend these individuals before the offer of appointment to the supernumerary post is made.

**Recommendation No. 14**

At Additional Professor/Professor level, if any individual with proven contributions to science wishes to switch to a purely research career that should be permitted.

**Recommendation No. 15**

If a faculty member has excelled in research and has patents, which got licensed through the Institute, he/she should be given leave to join the industry as consultant/partner on suitable terms and lien protected for a specified period.

**Recommendation No. 16**

In new areas where AIIMS lacks expertise, acknowledged experts from laboratories in the public/private sector/institutions of higher education should be permitted to join as Adjunct Faculty on contract basis.

**Recommendation No. 17**

Headships of departments should be rotated every five years.

**Recommendation No. 18**

For Assistant Professors/Associate Professors who have innovative ideas for research and whose synopsis is recommended by the Research Council, seeds money up to one lakh should be granted to undertake a study or do a pilot project.

**Recommendation No. 19**

The Institute should create a Personnel Deptt. With a competent Personnel Officer (MBA) in charge who should report to the Director.

**Recommendation No. 20**

The Institute should offer a regular, structured programme for continuing education for all categories of technical staff including nurses, technicians, radiographers, dieticians and physiotherapists on a yearly basis. From the existing senior staff and with the assistance of retired staff as consultants, a Committee should be set up to prepare the course content of short term training, (2-3 weeks), their updating every year and monitoring of progress. The Personnel Deptt. should be closely involved in the operations of these programmes. Certificate of attendance at these courses should be made mandatory for promotion.

**Recommendation No. 21**

Recruitment to Class C&D level posts should be done through reputed professional agencies in the public/private sectors.

**Recommendation No. 22**

The present OPD should be expanded to the adjacent land in the rear so that its capacity can be nearly doubled; this should be accompanied by corresponding expansion in laboratory and other support facilities.

**Recommendation No. 23**

The expansion in the OPD should be could with the introduction of an MD course in family medicine, whose faculty and trainees will provide the core staff supported by other Deptts.

**Recommendation No. 24**

As expansion of the OPD will provide no more than temporary reprieve Government should consider a scheme to expand the OPDs of the 4 Medical Colleges in Delhi simultaneously so that they would draw away 8000 patients a day and reduce the pressure on AIIMS.

**Recommendation No. 25**

The expansion plans involving 12 super specialty block should be evaluated *vis-a-vis* the Mission of AIIMS and not only in terms of engineering feasibility. We would also urge that no project is launched without DPRs and before DPRs are approved by the GB and the Central Government.

**Recommendation No. 26**

The Emergency Deptt. Already expanded, should be improved further with a view to introducing a Course in MD in Emergency Medicine, the trainees should have rotational postings in the Trauma Center which should, when opened, work in close collaboration with the Emergency Deptt. And the Satellite Trauma Centres in the National Capital Region. AIIMS should give support to the local authorities in terms of planning, consultancy and partnership for launching the Satellite Centres linked to the Trauma Center.

**Recommendation No. 27**

A construction group should be set up separately to supervise the construction part of all new projects.

**Recommendation No. 28**

A position of Dean (Research) should be created to coordinate and promote research activities. It should be filled by a faculty member who has impeccable credentials such as Fellowship of one of the Science Academics, Bhatnagar prize etc.

**Recommendation No. 29**

Two Research Councils should be set up to monitor the activities in clinical research and biomedical research with membership as suggested below:

- (a) Research Council (Clinical) (18 members of which 9 members who are Fellows of the National Academy of Medical Science (FAMS) in different medical disciplines.
- (b) Research Council (Bio-medical) (18 members) of which 9 members who are Fellows of the 3 Science Academics (INSA, IISc, NASc) in different medical and biological sciences

**Recommendation No. 30**

A new project Planning and Monitoring Committee should be set up for all major developmental projects of AIIMS, Its role and composition are given separately

**Recommendation No. 31**

A reputed Institute of Management such as IIM/A may be asked to study the management practices at AIIMS and suggest a model for faster decision making, better control of operations, optimal use of financial and human resources, and for making it an effective organization.

Recommendation of Valiathan Committee requiring structural alterations through amendments in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Act, Rule and Regulations:

- i. As the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare extends over numerous institutions all across India, including two institutions of National Importance (AIIMS and PGI) and several more AIIMS—type in institutions on the anvil, it would no longer be practical or productive for the Minister of Health to preside over individual institutions. We would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the time-tested model of Ministry of HRD for IITs and suggest that the Minister of Health may preside over joint council of AIIMS, PGI and other AIIMS-type institutions, which should be created for this purpose.
- ii. The President of India should be the Visitor AIIMS, which would place the Government-Institute relationship on a time-tested an highly prestigious foundation.

- iii. To enhance autonomy and give primacy to Science and Education in the stewardship of AIIMS, changes are necessary in the Act, Rules and Regulations.
- iv. It is necessary to induct individuals with expertise in diverse fields such as management, cost accountancy, urban planning etc. in the Standing Committees, which need strengthening to make prudent use of resources. This requires and amendment to the Act, which is recommended separately.
- v. The Standing Committees should be reconstituted with a view to making them more effective with carefully chosen experts to address sectoral needs. A new pattern of membership for the Standing Committees is suggested.
- vi. The period of the service of the members other than ex-officio members should be limited to one term in the Institute Body and Standing Committee.
- vii. The selection for the Director's post should be done by a Search-cum-Selection Committee headed by the President of the Institute and consisting of the DGHS, DG-ICMR, VC, Delhi University, 4-members of the Institute Body nominated under sub section (e) and (f) of Section 4. The Institute Body should appoint the Director on the basis of Committees' recommendation with the prior approval of the visitor.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Madam Speaker, the answer of the Government is...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are requested to maintain peace.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: There is a brief reference of recommendations of the Valiathan Committee in that answer, it has been mentioned in the recommendation number 21, which is the most controversial issue for AIIMS...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Which number you are asking about?

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I am asking about recommendation number 21.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Which number of Valiathan Committee have you asked about?  
...(*interruptions*)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I am reading out the recommendations of the Valiathan Committee you have attached herewith. You have not laid the report of the Committee, no hon. Member has received it. Alongwith the reply, you have attached brief details. I am reading out item number 21 related with the recommendations. In it, it has been said that this is the most controversial issue, due to which AIIMS has been a place of dispute for the last four years, where students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes were tortured. Many decisions were given regarding the backlog of appointments that on the basis of roaster of reservation, special drive special campaign should be started. After that, even advertisements were issued, but the advertisement of 4.11.2008 was taken back. It was said that there was vigorous opposition from the faculty association. However, the Government conceded that. In the meeting held on 13.8.2008 and 18.8.2008 of the Governing body it was decided that backlog of SCs, STs and OBCs in Group 'C' and 'D' will be cleared by special campaign. The reply of the Government was opposed by it. The Valiathan Committee said that they should make appointment by hiring private agency from outside and deprive those classes from the benefits of reservation. There is a constitutional provision for reservation. In the year, 1956 AIIMS was set up through the enactment of an Act. If you stop the privilege of reservation by hiring private agency, that will be a misfortune. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government would agree to stop the appointment against the backlog of SC, ST and OBC vacancies in AIIMS and instead would allow appointment through private agency so as to thwart the reservation policy?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, so far as the Valiathan Committee is concerned, it has dealt with many subjects for which amendments have to be brought in the whole Act. There are seven recommendations like this. There are 31 such recommendations which are not needed to be incorporated in the Act. It has given many recommendations but only certain issues are being taken by the Government after the submission of the report so far. There are 31 issues for which no change has to be made in the Act. There are many things which are

now not considered in the first phase. There are things which are not being taken up now in the first phase. So far as reservation is concerned, the Government is committed to implement it. So far as your demand for an outside agency for appointment in Group 'C' and 'D' is concerned, Group 'C' and 'D' have been merged after the implementation of the new pay commission. But now no outside agency will be involved in that because earlier on recommendation used to work. A person, at the director level or of any other level used to do selection but when they gave the report, selection by a person has been stopped and a transparent system has been prepared by which a written examination will be taken. 90% numbers will be for written examination and 10% numbers will be for interview. So far as reservation is concerned, which is applicable in all Government departments, will also be applicable in the medical institute...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Madam, no clear answer has been given of my question. The reply given by the Hon. Minister is not appropriate. He says that he is giving reference to the last meeting. A meeting was held on 26.11.09, in which decisions were taken. One of the decisions taken was that famous commercial agency of public and private sector would recruit the posts of group 'C' and 'D' level. When this has been conceded, then contradict it that you will not accept this recommendation. As per our legal and constitutional provisions for SCs and STs, you will not deprive them from any benefit...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your supplementary Question.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Madam, I want the reply of my first question, I want your protection. My second question is whether the Valiathan Committee encouraged privatization. Industrial houses like FICCI and ASSOCHAM are said to be empanelled in it so that private participation should enter AIIMS gradually. I want to know from the Government whether it proposes to privatize AIIMS through it and whether in the light of the recommendations of the Valiathan Committee, it has been decided that ASSOCHAM and FICCI be empanelled?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, Hon. Member has said that all the recommendations of the Academic Committee have been put before the Governing body and the institute body in the month of November, December and were approved. All recommendations have been cleared by the academic

body, institute body and Governing body and we will implement them and there is no doubt about it.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: There is group 'C' and 'D' also in it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Whatever has been committed in it, and you are also saying that we have accepted, will be implemented by us.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Madam, this Valiathan Committee is against reservation policy ...*(Interruptions)* Group 'C' and 'D' has been combined ...*(Interruptions)* The reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs ...*(Interruptions)* The Governing body of 26.11.09 and he has assumed that we are not involving outside agency. We want your protection...*(Interruptions)* What is the meaning of that.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let him complete the reply. Do not interrupt. He is already giving clarification.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Member, you know that 'C' and 'D' groups have been combined by the new commission. This has been done by new commission and whatever reservation is there for SCs and STs, for group 'C' or 'D' combined or separately, must be implemented. You tell me where does it come from...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Madam Speaker, I want your protection...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What is the meaning of private agency? What is the relation of private agency with selection?

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: You should first read the reply given by you...*(Interruption)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Today, I have put before you what has been accepted and what has not been accepted. The issue is also whether selection of Group C and D would be made by private agency...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Valiathan Committee has recommended the merger...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Whether there is merger or no merger, you are not getting my point, I have put it only for your information...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: You should put it in writing for my information...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Well, that is about Group C and D, you do not take the information. I am saying that from now on there will not be separate Group C and Group D, it will be only one Group, I want this to inform you...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I am not asking whether or not there should be Group C and Group D...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Well, this will keep on happening, you please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, what I am saying is that if there is something which requires further explanation you may kindly call them to your office and explain it in through detail.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I will reply to the second supplementary.

[*Translation*]

Come to me, I will convince you...(*Interruptions*) I will convince you also.

Madam Speaker, so far as second question is concerned, there is no question of privatization of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Their recommendations were not about privatization, but it seems that the way for privatization is being paved, that is why the Academic Committee, the Governing Committee and the Institute Body of the All India Institute for Medical Sciences have not accepted it and said that it may be accepted in future, but, today the only institute for treatment which enjoys the trust of the poor across the country is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. It is still a hospital for the poor, hence there is no question of its privatization.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why can you not reject such recommendations?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, Valiathan Committee was constituted as there was infighting in AIIMS and Prime Minister was unable to rein in his Minister. That is why Valiathan Committee was constituted. It is important for us that it was sent with the recommendation from the PMO in 2007 that it has to be implemented. There were two such members who sent their note of dissent. The policy changes with the Government, I have got to know about this nature of the Government for the first time.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I am going to ask my question. I belong to Santhal Pargana. I have written two letters to the Honble Minister. There is not a single hospital there for one and a half crore people of that area. Yesterday also, people have died in my district for want of oxygen. I have written letter to the Hon'ble Prime Minister in this regard. I seek your protection, because Tendulkar Committee says that more than fifty per cent, seventy per cent people live below the poverty line there and majority of the patients visiting AIIMS belong to Bihar and Jharkhand. This recommendation was made in 2007 and Mr. Minister has stated in his reply that AIIMS is not going to be privatized, but sixth recommendation of the recommendations accepted on 8 Septemeber and 26 November says that

[*English*]

AIIMS International should establish collaboration with institutions for medical education and research: and teaching hospitals across the world to advance the cause of global partnership in health and education. The activities may involve consultancy by AIIMS faculty for specific projects: setting up new institutions for medical education or research in other countries.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, that is what I am doing. I want to ask what is the meaning of partnership? If there will be partnership at the world level, then the medical facilities available for the poor will certainly get affected. I want to say that the poor people are looking towards AIIMS and the sixth recommendation, whether these two do not contradict each other?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, I have already stated that the Sixth recommendation which you are talking about and the fifth one are same taken together.

*[English]*

To set up an affiliate self-financing, non-profit body, namely, AIIMS International which would draw upon intellectual and professional strength of AIIMS for global partnership for training medical education. AIIMS International should establish collaboration with institutions for medical education and research: and teaching hospitals across the world to advance the cause of global partnership in health and education. The activities may involve consultancy by AIIMS faculty for specific projects: setting up new institutions for medical education or research in other countries. We have written its reply- Accepted in principle for future.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH: How can you say for future?

*[Translation]*

This will lead to disaster...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete his answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why can you not reject that recommendation?

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, Basu Debji, let the Minister complete his answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: How can you take responsibility for future?

The responsibility for the future will be borne by future generation, how can you take the guarantee for the future?...*(Interruptions)*

Will you take responsibility for the future?  
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You will not take responsibility for future, future generation will take guarantee for future...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please be quiet.

*[English]*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam. I do not think they can speak for the future generations. They have to speak for themselves. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you completed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I have not completed my reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If you are not interested to listen to the reply, the choice is yours. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH: What is his parameter to define future. A period of even after one week is future. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: AIIMS was created to provide medical treatment to the poor people. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Dome, please sit down. Shri Basu deb Acharia ji, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying that that he has not completed his reply yet Let him complete first.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He has already said that the Government has accepted in principle. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. First listen to the reply and then you are free to reject anything you like.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should be reject it. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: They are throwing the country to the dog. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First you listen to the reply. Sharad Yadavji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing should be go on record. You must sit down.

(Interruptions)\*...

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, the Progressive Medicos and Scientists Forum have quoted that AIIMS was established by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for every poor. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji, that is enough for now.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Valiathan Committee Report will lead to its commercialisation and coroporatisation. There is a provision to include the representatives of FICCI and ASSOCHAM. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have completed. Now, the Leader of the Opposition may speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It would harm the interests of the poor. ...(Interruptions) The Progressive Medicos and Scientists Forum have submitted five-page memorandum. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji, please sit down.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The condition of Medical system in India is very critical. A larage part of our population is poor. Therefore, they cannot be left on the mercy of Private Hospitals. Today, a few answers given in the question hour were such as caused concern for all people as to whether AIIMS is going in the same direction too? Hence, this reaction. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Kindly listen to the leader of the opposition, he is on his leg.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I would like to see a full fledged discussion on this subject, either in the form of a Calling Attention or in the form of a Calling Attention or in any other form but the doubt that arose due to this should be addressed completely. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are the leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadavji, please sit down. I feel that all members of the house are very concerned about this. As the Leader of the Opposition has suggested, you may give your notice. We will have a complete discussion on this under the Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 322 Shri Shivarama Gouda—  
Not present.

Shri Rao Saheb Danve Patil—Not present.

Q. 323 Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia—Not present.

Q. 324 Shri Baijayant Panda.

#### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission**

\*324. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission approved recently, is a public-private partnership project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the Mission;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up special institutions for research in solar energy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the fiscal incentives proposed to be given to the private sector for the setting up of solar energy plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) to (c) No, Madam. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (NSM) is not a Public Private Partnership Project as defined under the scheme of Ministry of Finance. However, NSM envisages major participation of private sector by setting up grid connected solar power projects on Build Own and Operate basis. They will be eligible to get preferential tariff for solar power fed to the grid. In addition, private sector will continue to be engaged in setting up of manufacturing units in the country. The private sector is also expected to be a major user of various types of solar energy systems and devices. An amount of Rs. 4,337 crores has been approved for implementation of the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013.

(d) and (e) Government will strengthen some of the existing research institutions in the country for undertaking intensive research in solar energy and develop them as Centres of Excellence.

(f) A number of incentives such as nil or concessional customs and excise duty on selected items, 80% accelerated depreciation, preferential tariff for feeding solar power to the grid; and capital/interest subsidy for installation of solar energy systems for various applications are also available to the users including private sector at present.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister, in his reply stated that an amount of almost Rs. 4,500 crore has been allocated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. However, I would like to bring to the hon. Minister's attention, various media reports, quoting hon. Prime Minister that much larger sums would be allocated for solar mission—in fact, it was an amount of Rs. 90,000 crore which was mentioned.

This is a very important matter. Would the hon. Minister clarify this? Particularly in the light of the climate change negotiations that India is undergoing currently, solar is critical to our clean energy requirements. What is the difference that is there between the Minister's response and the Prime Minister's statement?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: There is no doubt about it. The hon. Member is quite right. The final figure that will come will be much larger than this amount of Rs. 4,000 crore that is mentioned. But that is over a period; and that money will be needed up to 2030 and beyond. So, there is no difference as far as this reply and the other one goes. This amount of Rs. 4,000 is to meet the present demands that will be up to 2022 and maybe, this will increase between this time and then.

We have got to do 1300 MW of solar power in three years. In these three years, 1100 MW are those that are grid connected and 200 MW are those that are roof-tops, for the villages that are around the border the poor villages like we have done in Sundarbans, after the cyclone hit them. So, this is the way we are going to go about it.

Further I would like to you to hear some of these, when many of the questions would be answered; you will not ask any questions once I have read this out to you. CERC has announced preferential tariff of Rs. 18.44 per unit for solar PV power and Rs. 13.45 per unit for solar thermal power. This tariff will be paid for a period of 25 years. Zero or concessional duty is applicable on import of certain specific items. Zero Excise duty is no domestic manufacture of many solar energy devices and systems.

Under the Mission three major steps are proposed. (i) create volumes which will allow domestic manufacture, (ii) support research and development to reduce material consumption and improve efficiency; and (iii) announce long term policy to purchase power. We have announced a target, as I said of 1,100 MW grid solar power capacity by March, 2013.

My Ministry is supporting research and development on all aspects of solar energy—starting from poly silicon material, solar thermal coatings to complete solar energy systems. This will be very important to reduce the cost. One company in West Bengal is planning to set up a unit to manufacture poly silicon material in the country.

NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam will purchase solar power for a period of 25 years at a fixed tariff announced by CERC.

I hope these measures will help us reduce the cost of solar power. CERC will review the costs every year and fix tariff accordingly for new projects.

I am happy to inform you that on 9th December, 2009 I have inaugurated the country's first megawatt size grid connected solar power plant at Jamuria, in Asansol district of West Bengal.

This was an area which was earlier having coal power station. It has now been taken over by solar power. The plant has already generated more than 3 lakh units of electricity in about three months time. Two more plants of 2 MW capacity each have been set up on Karnataka. Kolar and Belgaum districts. They will add one more MW to both the plants very soon. One more plant of 1 MW will be set up in Raichur district in Kanataka. My Ministry has recently made a proposal for another 28 MW capacity solar plants in the country. I understand that many private companies are preparing projects to set up more units.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Madam. I am happy to hear that the hon. Minister is bringing his energy and enthusiasm to this very important subject. Indeed, 1300 MW of solar power represents a growth forward. However, much more needs to be done. The Prime Minister in his statement has indicated a figure of 20,000 MW by the year 2020.

Madam. I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that the measures that he has pointed out tackle one side of the problem. The problem is that solar power while desirable is very costly to set up by some

measurers as much as three to five times more costly than traditional technologies like coal based technologies. So the steps that he has mentioned address a part of the problem which is that the CERC's tariff regulations giving Rs. 13 and more will then offset the cost of anybody who invests in solar power.

Madam, the hon. Minister should also be aware that many times the CERC's guidelines are either not followed or not possible to be followed by many of the State Electricity Boards and the State Grid Systems because they are unable to buy power at this high cost and then supply it within the States. Therefore, the other side of the problem needs to be addressed, which is to make sure that the cost of putting up the plant is some how normalized so that these investors who ever put up these plants can actually sell their power at more affordable rates to the State Electricity Grids. So, will the hon. Minister consider taking some measures where the cost of setting up the plant is either subsidized or somehow brought down rather than only the tariff being made high?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: The hon. Member is very right. We should bring down the cost and that is why measures have been taken. For example, many of the imported parts that come in will be on zero duty basis. That will also give the industrialists an opportunity whereby they can set up the plant at a cheaper rate. We are interested in this as a cheaper plant comes up cheaper will be the electricity that we will be able to generate from these plants. I am very happy to tell you that the NVVN which is directly going to purchase this power is the one who will give the money directly to the person who is going to set up the plant. He will not have to worry as to how we are going to work up with the States because his money is guaranteed from what the power he produces. If he produces power at Rs. 18 per unit, he is guaranteed that 18 rupees by the Government.

*[Translation]*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam Speaker, you are aware that hilly areas are nearer to the sun. The Hon'ble Minister himself belongs to such an area. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what arrangements have been made for providing solar energy in our state of Jammu and Kashmir? Secondly, the department under the Hon'ble Minister better knows that not even one solar lighter has been installed there in our state at present. As a result, thousands of villages are deprived of electricity. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what arrangements he has made for them and whether he will give priority to this work and if so, by when?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member has rightly said that. It will take a lot of time to connect hilly areas, including J & K to the Grid. Today, our Ministry is focussing its attention on this and we do not wait for any Minister from the state to come to us. Instead our Ministry goes there. Our Ministry has visited Jammu and Kashmir on three occasions. The Ministry also visited Himachal Pradesh and is scheduled to go to Uttarakhand. I visited West Bengal as well. Similarly, we are trying to reach out to all such places and we have asked the concerned authorities to send their proposals at the earliest, so that we could take action on them. Recently, we have fully electrified all the areas in Kargil and Gurez situated on the border by providing them panels. Now there are two lights each in every household. The former Minister of Finance Shri Jaswant Singh had been there during the war. A new light has illuminated there. We went to to emulate this in every state. We need states help for reaching out to the places, which are inaccessible. States should send us their projects as my Ministry cannot do anything unilaterally. I would like to request Chaudhary Lal Singhji to ask the State Government to send us their projects at the earliest so that we would be able to provide electricity to such villages by working on their proposals. I have visited the state thrice, alongwith my whole paraphernalia including the secretary. We have asked them to send the projects to us. We have made arrangements for lighting up the Government Rajbhawans, Secretariats, Minister's houses etc. The Governor of West Bengal is the only Governor to use solar light in the Rajbhawan. We hope that other Rajbhawans will follow suit. We want our country's people to see that. We want to connect Shirdi and other such religious places with solar light, so that the poor people will get to know its benefits and will be able to save electricity expenses. They will be able to study in the light and their homes will prosper.

Madam, I would like to submit that I want that the Government should provide a television set to each of the community halls in remote villages. We are ready to instal a panel there. It will enable children there to get distance education, the women folk will be able to know about new things and we can acquaint our farming community with novel and modern technology. I would like the hon. Members of Parliament to exert influence on their respective State Governments to send projects to our ministry at the earliest, so that we are able to help them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you should also consider installing solar light in the Parliament complex.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I am fully prepared to electrify the Parliament through solar light.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, hon'ble Minister visited Shimla some months ago. As far as I know he has declared Shimla and Hamirpur as solar cities. I am grateful to the hon'ble Minister for that. Through you, I would like to know the amount of funds the Union Government will provide under the project and when the said project is likely to be launched

Madam, secondly, the hon'ble Minister was referring to the villages. Earlier, the Union Government used to provide 75 percent, 80 percent subsidy on solar light. The street lights, solar lights were installed in the villages on subsidy basis but, now, it has been stopped. The subsidy has been completely stopped. It was due to the said subsidy that street lights have reached in thousands of villages in Himachal Pradesh. My submission is that subsidy should be restored, so that electricity could be made available in villages in hilly states. This is my only submission through you, to the hon'ble Minister.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I would like to inform him that the Union Government provides 90 percent subsidy for such projects in several areas including far flung areas and border areas. As far as other villages are concerned, as he had mentioned that subsidy was being given earlier and now it has been discontinued. I will examine this and he will get the answer within two days regarding our present policy in this regard.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would like to know whether he will restore subsidy or not.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Why not? We would like to use solar energy.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 325 Shri K.D. Deshmukh—Not present Sh. Jagdish Sharma.

*[English]*

**Priority Sector Lending**

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\*325. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines to scheduled commercial banks to follow a percentage criterion for providing loan under the priority sector;

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

(c) whether all the banks are following these guidelines;

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government against such banks;

(e) whether service sector has now been included in the list of borrowers in the priority sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the quantum of loans disbursed to this new sector by the end of September 2009?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) In terms of Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, has been stipulated for lending to the priority sector. This includes domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Further, in respect of foreign banks operating in India, the target is 32 per cent of ANBC.

The basic objective of setting priority sector targets/sub-targets has been to ensure greater flow of credit to certain sectors where credit would "normally" not flow to the desired extent. The credit requirement for these sectors is justified in terms of their employment generation potential and also social objective of reaching out to large masses of economically vulnerable sections of population.

(c) and (d) All the scheduled commercial banks are required to follow the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time and to lend to priority sector as per the targets set in this regard. As on the last reporting Friday of March, 2009, out of 27 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 24 had achieved the stipulated target of 40% and out of 22 private sector banks, 17 banks had achieved the targets.

The domestic scheduled commercial banks, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are

required to deposit shortfall amounts into Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), set up with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and other funds as decided by the RBI.

Foreign banks operating in India, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are also required to deposit shortfall amounts into certain funds set up with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) or other financial institutions, as decided by RBI.

(e) and (f) The service sectors form part of PSL for scheduled commercial banks in the country. Micro (service) Enterprises with an investment in equipment not exceeding Rs. 10 lakh, and Small (service) Enterprises with an investment in equipment of more than Rs. 10 lakh but not exceeding Rs. 2 crore, are categorized under priority sector.

The small and micro (service) enterprises include small road and water transport operators, small business, professional and self-employed persons, retail trade and all other service enterprises, subject to certain credit limits.

(g) As reported by RBI, the total loans outstanding to service sector, as on the last reporting Friday of March 2009 for all scheduled commercial banks was Rs. 83,842 crore (provisional).

#### *[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, as per the guidelines stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India of the total credit flow under Priority Sector Lending, 40 percent credit has been set out for the priority service sector so as to remove unemployment in the country and provide employment opportunities to pave way for the prosperity of the country. They have covered some more items under the priority sector. Earlier there were lesser number of items. Agriculture, small scale industries and other sectors were covered. But later on, they extended the lending to the Service Sector. It will take time to name all the services, but they added some 20-25 services in it. The percentage of granting loan was kept upto 40 percent only. Madam, you too often visit your electoral constituency. The bank's attitude towards granting loan to farmers in the agriculture sector is. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, we are talking practically. Since the question will not be replied till I make my point clear. I would like to tell you that in

case of agricultural loan, without paying 20 percent, I am talking about the state of Bihar at least. ...*(Interruptions)* until the bank gets 20% amount, no loan can be availed from Kisan Credit Card. I am putting my own point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have not asked your question so far. You please ask the question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: I seek your protection.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is there, but you please ask your question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, what will happen if any MP will be beaten up in his area because of these banks? When I visit my constituency and ask some bank officer to disburse the loan, they don't even talk with the MP. People say that banks come under the Union Government and we are their representatives at the centre, if we are not heard, who else will be? Madam, I would like to submit that be it tractor loan or harvester loan these banks have their deal fixed with the shopkeepers and they say that they would not provide any loan until the borrower makes a purchase from a particular shop. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are stretching it long. You please ask the question.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: I am coming to the question. Through you, I would like to know whether the Government will raise the percentage from 40 % to 75 % in case of the loan provided to the priority sector in view of the extension of services in this sector? Secondly, this facility is not available to the priority sector schemes including the Pradhanmantri Rojgar Yojna in which you provide loan. Whether the Government will form monitoring a committee under the chairmanship of a Member of Parliament in the country for the same.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question. Thank you. Now you please sit down.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, I would like to demand to form a monitoring committee under the chairmanship a Member of Parliament.

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member's moot question is whether the priority sector lending will be increased from 40 per cent to 75 per cent. My

response to that would be that it is not possible because there are certain criteria for the total bank deposit money. Certain amount is to be kept under CRR, certain amount is to be kept under SLR and disposable amount which can be advanced by the banks, from there 40 per cent amount is being dedicated to the priority sectors and priority sectors have also been identified.

Now with the regard to the question about the service sectors within the priority sector which provide employment, we have made the expansion of that and always there is a scope for looking into it as per demand.

But the other extraneous issues issue which the hon. Member has brought to the notice if the Branch Manager or other authorities of the banks do not listen to the suggestions of hon. Members of Parliament or other things if he can bring these to my notice, surely I will issue instructions, it is expected that the Members of Parliament should be extended due courtesy. If a public office holder and somebody does not do it, it is the dereliction of duty but at the same time I will request the Members of Parliament, as I sometimes receive individual loan application and for advocacy for individual loans is not the job of the Members of Parliament.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has replied that he will increase 40 per cent as per the demand; however, I would like to say one thing that the hon. Minister added dozens of services to the priority sector fixed by the Government and he is talking about increasing the percentage.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister that the Government's Pradhan Mantri Rojagar Yojna is in priority sector and it is for giving loans to the poor educated youth. He is saying that we have to write, we need to send the request. We have written to him earlier also. I would like to know from a committee under the chairmanship of a Member of Parliament for monitoring the loans to be disbursed in respect of priority sector?

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: My response is no. We cannot allow the commercial activities of the banks should be supervised by the representatives of the people. Many years ago this issue was debated and a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of

Shri V.K. Krishna Menon. At that point of time the public sector banks were coming and so it was suggested that the Committee of the Parliament represented by the Committee on Public Undertakings could look into the functioning of the public sector units but individual banks or their transactions cannot be allowed to be looked into by the individual MPs or by any extraneous elements.

Secondly, the hon. Member is making a mistake. These are advances for the commercial activities which are to be supported for instance, the *Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana*. Budgetary allocations are there which is provided; resources are provided through the Budgetary support. Where is question of commercial activity there? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdish Sharmaji, you please sit down and take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdish Sharmaji, you please take your seat. Now, no long argument can take place in this regard. This is question hour.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Listen to what Shri Sampatji is saying.

[*English*]

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Madam, the hon. Minister has stated in the reply that out of the 27 public sector banks, 24 have achieved the stipulated target of 40 per cent and out of the 22 private sector banks, 17 banks have achieved the target.

Madam, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister to reveal the names of the public sector banks and the names of the private sector banks including the foreign banks who have not achieved the target as fixed by the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member must have noticed from the statement itself that even those banks which failed to reach the target of 40 per cent priority sector lending if there is a shortfall that shortfall

is to be made up and this is to be made up by making equal amounts of money equal to the shortfall to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIBS) or certain other funds which are being exercised by the Reserve Bank where these resources would be utilized for building up those projects which will generate employment.

It is a long list which the hon. Member wanted to have. I can lay it on the Table of the House because it will take some time to read it out.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh—not present.

#### **Advertisements of Food and Beverage Products**

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\*326. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay down guidelines or enforce self regulation in the food and beverage industry to deal with the questionable claims in advertisements which promise health and fitness benefits to consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any investigations against some companies for making misleading claims to popularize their products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb endorsement of misleading advertisements by the doctors, sportsmen and actors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, framed under PFA Act, 1954, contain provisions to regulate the advertisements relating to food products. Similar provisions also exists in Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which will replace the PFA Act,

1954. In addition, the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) has drafted a "Concept note on code for self regulation in food advertisements" for the food business operators and advertisers to take note and bring in precautionary and corrective measures in the context of misleading claims and advertisements. The concept note also emphasizes promotion of high standards of business ethics to ensure responsible commercial communication of food and beverages products and scientific substantiation of information about health claims of food products. It also emphasises that Celebrities or prominent people who promote food should recognize their responsibility towards society and not promote food in such a way so as to undermine a healthy diet.

(d) and (e) Based on complaint made by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, regarding the claims made on the label of the food product "AMAZE Brain food" of the Hindustan Unilever Ltd. claiming it as the product gives 33% of the key brain nutrients children need daily, the Food Safety & Standards Authority of India has constituted an expert group consisting of 5 members in the month of October, 2009, to examine the scientific validity of the claim.

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: In the hon. Minister's reply it is said that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is being replaced by the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the provisions of this Act have been implemented. If so, what is the outcome?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam Speaker, this is under process. In this, 42 provisions have been notified out of the 101 provisions. When all of them are notified it will come into action in its full force.

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: What measures have the Government taken to maintain the quality and hygiene of perishable products like meal, fish, vegetables, fruit and milk, which are being sold by road-side vendors?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The provisions of the PFA Act are in effect now, which take care of it. Basically, it is the State Governments which implement it. The food inspectors go out, inspect them, give it to the laboratories, and then they are tested. If there are complaints, cases are filed and the provisions of the law take care of it.

SHRI VARUN GANDHI: My question relates to rural consumers. The rural consumers in our nation are less likely to have authentic information regarding manufactured food articles and beverages, and are thus most susceptible to exploitation by companies that are local, that are imitating the FMCG majors, thus, creating spurious products which are immensely damaging to rural consumers health. The *Jago Grahak Abhiyan*, which, I think, is very successful is less likely to reach them as well.

So, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to take any specific steps to protect the rural consumers from these false brands and spurious products as well as whether the Government proposes to involve the *panchayati raj* institutions to reach to rural consumers and enhance their knowledge about these questionable products.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I fully agree with the hon. Member that we need to protect the consumers, especially those who are more vulnerable. The present PFA Act of 1954, which as I just mentioned, is going to be replaced by the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006. We personally feel that the provisions of these Acts will take care of this particular issue.

At the same time we all have a social obligation as well. We do also have consumer courts, we do also have people at the *panchayat* level for this. I personally feel that no law or no Act can fully address this problem. That is why, a self-regulation code also will come into effect. I think this is one issue which we have to collectively tackle. As far as awareness is concerned, if need be, we have to go beyond the aspects of law.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Madam Speaker, diabetologists and specialists of internal medicine belonging to international fraternity have forecasted that India is going to become the diabetes capital in a very short time diabetes is a killer disease. The major component of these drinks is sugar.

Now, it is seen through research that consumption of excess sugar and glucose results in further depletion of the betacells resulting in more success forms of diabetes which is a killer disease.

So, through you, Madam, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether any plan is being made to put a cautionary note on these proprietary products as "these contains certain components which might enhance diabetes" so that we can curtail this killer disease from our population.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The present Act has provisions where the labelling has to contain not only the sugar contents but also the calories etc., which takes care of hon. Member's question.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 327—Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan—Absent  
Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia—Absent

Q.N.—Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi

### **Solar Tubewells**

\*328. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any scheme for running of tubewells using solar energy, in view of drought, shortage of electricity and decreasing water level of rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost incurred on such tubewells at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reduce the price and promote its use; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing a scheme on deployment of solar photovoltaic (SPV) water pumping systems for applications such as community drinking water supply, agriculture and related uses including running of tubewells. The SPV water pumping programme is implemented through the state renewable energy development agencies and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). The installed cost of a SPV water pumping system depends on the capacity and type of pump and varies from about Rs. 2.25 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The Ministry provides a central financial assistance of Rs. 30 per watt of SPV array capacity used in the water pumping system, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per system.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has been supporting research and development in solar photovoltaics with an objective of reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency and life of solar cells, modules and balance of system components. The reduction in cost of SPV modules will result in the reduction of cost of the pumping systems. The Ministry has identified the thrust areas of research and may research projects on different aspects of solar photovoltaic technology are under implementation. Under the recently approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, these efforts would be strengthened further.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam Speaker, I come from Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency of Bundelkhand. In my entire constituency power is not available for more than 2-3 hours a day whereas agriculture is the mainstay in this constituency. It constitutes the only means of employment and livelihood there. This area has witnessed drought continuously for 3-4 years. A series of discussion was held over the situation in Bundelkhand amidst the glare of the people of the whole country and it was committed that we would make every effort to boost agriculture, provide incentives to farmers and encourage them, provide power, etc. but nothing fructified over there due to which there is resentment and disappointment among the farmers. My submission is that neither the State Government nor the Union Government is concerned about tapping solar energy to meet the power needs of the area. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Come to your question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: My only submission to you is that the cost of power generated from solar energy since deep tubewells are required to be installed there. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question, time is also needed for giving the reply.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: The hon'ble Minister was saying that 90% subsidy is given for solar energy generation. So, I would request him that for deep tubewells 90 % subsidy. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now ask the question.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether 90% subsidy would be given for providing power back up to deep public tubewells in Bundelkhand?...(*Interruptions*)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Member who has put a very good question. This is a fact that 80% people in India are farmers. There is no doubt about it and it is also a fact that the water table is registering a decline. *...(Interruptions)* Please listen. As you are aware that the Government has provided very huge amount for Bundelkhand. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen peacefully.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Either listen to my reply or I will sit down. I would like to say that there are no two opinions about the fact that you need power, but power has not reached there nor is there any connection of the grid so far. He wants to produce power from solar energy, but there has not been the advent of such technology till date, which may facilitate the use of solar energy for such deep wells. I would like to apprise this House of the fact that we have heard that Germany has developed such a technology, but our scientists will have to go there to see it and soon we will be in a position to know as to whether this technology can be put to use or not.

**12.00 hrs.**

*...(Interruptions)* Listen to me please. I would request the whole House to pay attention as it is concerned with Punjab also which is facing the same problem and diesel is being used for driving pumps over there which is harmful for environment. That is why we are thinking over it very deeply as to how we can provide this facility to the farmers. Please give us some time for this so that we could do the needful. *...(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: They talk about subsidy in Bundelkhand. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat, please. This is not fair. Take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: You may or may not listen to me. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You are the Minister. What are you saying?

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not the way.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: There is neither power nor the facility of irrigation in my Parliamentary Constituency. Farmers are dying of starvation over there. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Question Hour is over.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, take your seat. What are you doing?

*[English]*

Don't react.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. There is no need to get so agitated.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)...\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

*...(Interruptions)*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### World Bank Assistance for Projects

\*322. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) The details of the project proposals from various States including Karnataka seeking financial assistance from the World Bank which are pending for clearance with the Union Government, project-wise and State-wise;
- (b) Since when these proposals are pending;
- (c) The reasons for their pendency; and
- (d) The steps taken or proposed to be taken for early clearance of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) No proposals from the States, including the State of Karnataka, is pending for clearance in the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance, which is the nodal Department for seeking financial assistance from the World Bank.

### Reward to Informers

\*323. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides rewards to informers who provide specific information in regard to evasion of direct taxes and which sometimes also may lead to seizure of goods, currency etc;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such information to various departments can electronically be passed on;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the protection made available to the informers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Madam. There are Guidelines for 'Grant of Reward to Informants'. Rewards are given to informants who provide specific information about evasion of direct taxes if such information leads to recovery of

taxes, penalties and interest, which might not be recovered, but for the information received.

(b) The Income Tax Department considers cases of informants for payment of reward, whenever action is taken in pursuance to the information furnished by the informants, and it results in recovery of additional revenues directly attributable to the information furnished. As per the Reward Guidelines, the authorities competent to grant reward will keep the following circumstances in mind while granting any reward:

- (i) The accuracy of the information given by the informant.
- (ii) The extent and nature of the help rendered by the informant.
- (iii) The risk and trouble undertaken and the expense and odium incurred by the informant in securing and furnishing the information and documents.
- (iv) The quantum of work involved in utilizing the information furnished and in making the assessment.
- (v) the quantum of extra taxes levied and actually realized or realizable which are directly attributable to the information and documents supplied by the informant.

It is further stated in the guidelines that the quantum of extra taxes realizable will be determined only after all the assessments have become final and no appeal etc. is pending or filed; and the time for filing of appeal has expired.

As per the guidelines, Rewards to informants are in the nature of ex-gratia payment granted in absolute discretion of the authority and no reward would be granted if the information is of vague and general nature.

(c) No, Madam. Where such information is furnished by any informant in expectation of a reward, he is required to furnish a written undertaking in the presence of an officer not below the rank of an Income Tax Officer that the information is true and correct and that he is liable for prosecution u/s. 182 of the Indian Penal Code in case of furnishing of false information. Secrecy of the source is important as it can also endanger the life and security of the informant. Therefore, such information can not be electronically passed on.

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

(e) For protection of the informants, the identity of the informants is kept secret by the Income Tax Department by assigning them a code number. Information relating to informants or the rewards paid to them is not disclosed to any authority, except in accordance with law.

[Translation]

### BRT Projects

327. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) projects presently sanctioned in the country along with the funds provided thereunder, project-wise;

(b) the present status of said projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed;

(c) whether the BRT projects have proved to be a failure, resulting into traffic jams in various cities;

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

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study on the advantages and disadvantages of the BRT projects;

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(g) the reaction of the Government to the continuation of BRT projects presently running in various cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a): The details of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Projects sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission are as under:-

City	Total Length (in Km.)	Total cost (Rs. in Crore)	Admissible central assistance (ACA) (Rs. in Crore)	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad	143.99	1789.16	851.98	544.50
Indore	11.45	98.45	49.22	24.61
Bhopal	21.71	237.76	118.88	29.72
Ahmedabad	88.50	981.45	343.51	172.20
Rajkot	29.00	110.00	55.00	27.50
Surat	29.90	469.02	234.51	58.62
Jaipur	39.35	479.55	239.77	78.74
Vijaywada	15.50	152.64	76.32	19.08
Vizag	42.80	452.93	226.47	113.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>422.20</b>	<b>4770.96</b>	<b>2195.66</b>	<b>1068.20</b>

In addition, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is implementing of a BRTS Project.

(b) The projects are in various stages of implementation. Pilot corridor of 12.5 Km in Ahmedabad has been commissioned on 14.10.2009 with full complements of BRTS.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. On the contrary ridership on Buses as well as non-motorized modes have been reported to have increased considerably in cities of Delhi and Ahmedabad where BRTS project has been implemented.

(e) and (f) The concerned State Governments/Urban Local Bodies carry out studies for Bus Rapid Transit

System (BRTS) projects for their cities and submit Detailed Project Reports to the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for sanction of their projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Since urban transport is primarily a state subject, it is for the concerned State Government to carry out the required studies for their project proposals.

(g) BRTS is an established mode of Public Transport successfully running in a number of countries world-wide for last 30 years. Furthermore, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development in its 37th Report presented to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha in December, 2008 has recommended that considering its low cost, ease of implementation, wide area coverage, flexibility and overall Sustainability, this system should be encouraged.

[English]

#### **Foreign Investment in Indian Stock Market**

\*329. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Foreign Institutional Investor (FTI) investment inflow into the Indian Stock Market from the month of April, 2009 till date;

(b) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has raised concerns about the potential of such inflows to cause distortions in the Indian Financial System;

(c) if so, the details thereof and mechanism existing, if any, to tackle such situation;

(d) the proportion of FII investment inflows that came in through each of the Mauritius and Singapore routes out of the total in inflow during the same period;

(e) whether the Government has proposals to tax capital inflows into the Stock Market just as Brazil has done recently; and

(f) whether the Government has any mechanism to discern the legitimacy of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) SEBI has informed that the Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) investment inflow (equity) into the Indian Stock Market during the period April to November 2009 is Rs. 79,343 crores.

(b) No Madam.

(c) The market mechanisms have sufficient resilience and have been functioning normally.

(d) The percentage of total FII Investments that came in through each of the Mauritius and Singapore routes during the Period April-November 2009, as informed by SEBI, are as follows:

Period	Percentage of Total FII Investments
Mauritius	18.74%
Singapore	-2.5%

(e) No Madam.

(f) For the purpose of the grant of certificate as an FII, SEBI takes into account, *inter-alia*, the applicant's track record, professional competence, financial soundness, experience, general reputation of fairness and integrity, existence for a period of at least 5 years, whether regulated and/or registered by an appropriate foreign regulatory authority, whether any legal proceeding pending against the applicant and whether the applicant is a fit and proper person.

#### **Legislation on Medical Education**

\*330. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the amendments made in the Medical Council of India (MCI) Regulations, to improve the quality of medical education in the country have been implemented

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a comprehensive legislation, encompassing the various related aspects, including setting up of Medical Grants Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) To improve the quality of medical education, focus has been given to upgrading the skills of medical teachers, increase in post

graduate courses/seats, revision of curriculum, introduction of new medical courses and revision of the norms of infrastructure etc. While these amendments have taken effect, the actual implementation is expected to commence from the next academic session. Some of the important amendments made in the MCI Regulations are as under:—

- (i) The ratio of post graduate medical teacher to the student has been relaxed from 1:1 to 1:2.
- (ii) Research publications in indexed/National Journals have been made compulsory for promotion to the post of Professor/Associate Professor.
- (iii) Permitted colleges which are not yet fully recognized are allowed to offer postgraduate courses in the subjects of preclinical and paraclinical Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Microbiology, forensic Medicine & Community Medicine without waiting for full recognition.
- (iv) The teaching experience required for the post of Professor/Associate Professor has been reduced by one year in the respective feeder cadres.
- (v) Emergency Medicine has been incorporated in the medical curriculum so that the medical students are trained to tackle medical emergencies.
- (vi) Basic management skills in the area of human resources, materials and resource management related to health care delivery, General and hospital management, principal inventory skills and counseling have been included in the curriculum.
- (vii) A village attachment of atleast one week to understand issues of community health alongwith exposure to village health centres, ASHA, Sub Centres have also been included in the curriculum.
- (viii) The requirement of infrastructure like institution block, library, auditorium, examination hall, lecture theatres, etc. has been rationalized for optimal use, and
- (ix) Laboratories in different departments have been pooled to have common laboratories which can be used by all the departments for better utilization of the equipment and space and to reduce capital expenditure,

2. In addition, to facilitate expansion of medical education to the unserved and underserved areas of the country, amendments have been made in the Medical Council of India (MCI) Regulations, some of which are as follows:—

- (a) For opening of new medical colleges, land requirements have been rationalized across the country and they have been further liberalized in the case of notified tribal areas, underserved/unserved areas and hill areas. In respect of these areas, land need not be unitary piece but can be in two pieces of land,
- (b) In respect of North-East and Hill States, the requirement of bed strength in the teaching hospital has been liberalized, and
- (c) Staff and infrastructural requirements have also been rationalized etc.

3. The President of India in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009, announced the Government's intention to set up a National Council of Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory body for health sector to reform the current framework and enhance supply of skilled personnel. Consequently, a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Secretary (Health & Family Welfare) was constituted to deliberate upon the issue of setting up of the proposed National Council. The Task Force submitted its report on 31 st July, 2009. The report alongwith the draft bill for creation of NCHRH has been sent to the State Governments seeking their views and posted on the Ministry's website for inviting comments from the general public. It is envisaged that the proposed National Council, when constituted, will deal with various needs of medical education in the country.

*[Translation]*

#### **New Tribal Policy**

331. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a new Tribal Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring the Scheduled Tribes at par with the rest of the population in terms of human development index, socio-economic development and basic infrastructure facilities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy which addresses the issues relating to the holistic socio-economic development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes of the country.

[English]

#### Village Electrification through Renewable Energy Sources

\*332. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achievements made so far under village electrification programme through the renewable energy sources in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets set have not been achieved;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether incentives are being provided for the development of local manufacturing facility for the renewable energy equipment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) State-wise targets are not set under the Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry and financial support to projects is sanctioned on case to case basis after proposals are submitted by the state implementing agencies. State-wise number of villages and hamlets taken up during the 11 th Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There have been some shortfalls in the achievements against the envisaged annual, targets for the programme. However, the achievements are dependent on the State Governments and their implementing agencies identifying the villages and hamlets to be taken up, submitting proposals to the Ministry for

financial support and their timely completion by them. Delay in completion of sanctioned projects is also hampered by factors such as inadequate organizational strength of the implementing agencies, lack of state matching funds, logistic problems due to extreme remoteness of villages, disturbed conditions in the remote pockets of some of the states, etc. The Ministry has been playing a proactive role for facilitating speedy implementation through periodic monitoring and review meetings with the State Governments and other stakeholders to remove the constraints. Substantial service charges to the implementing agencies, support for conduct of district/block level awareness programmes, technical support as may be required, support for training of local technicians, etc., are also provided to speed up the implementation.

(d) and (e) There is no such provision under the Ministry's Programme.

#### Statement

*State-wise Details of Villages and Hamlets Taken up under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the 11th Plan*

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 31.10.09)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		13	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			
3.	Assam	1485		
4.	Chhattisgarh	36	184	94
5.	Gujarat			
6.	Haryana		92	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	68	
8.	Jharkhand		8	18
9.	Karnataka	46	13	
10.	Kerala	49		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	75		47
12.	Maharashtra		82	
13.	Manipur	14	35	

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Meghalaya			
15.	Mizoram			
16.	Nagaland			
17.	Orissa		91	
18.	Rajasthan			
19.	Sikkim			
20.	Tamil Nadu	32		
21.	Tripura	205		
22.	Uttarakhand	23	50	
23.	Uttar Pradesh			105
24.	West Bengal			6
Total		1992	636	270

#### Nurse-Doctor Ratio

\*333. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) the nurse-doctor ratio in the country and the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the same;

(b) whether there are inadequate staff and training facilities in the nursing institutes in the country and;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The nurse-doctor ratio in the country is 1.4:1. The Government is taking

measures for opening of more nursing institutions across the country with special focus on un-served and underserved states.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government has formulated several schemes for opening and strengthening of nursing institutions across the country which would result in more number of trained nurses and faculty.

#### Demand of Power

\*334. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power for the industrial, domestic and agricultural sectors is increasing rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated demand of power from each of these sectors as on date, sector-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has given any projections for the demand of power in the country including Gujarat during the next five years;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the rising demand of power?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The total electricity consumption in industrial, domestic and agricultural sectors in the country during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (latest available) has shown an increasing trend as per details given below:

Sector	2005-06 (MU)	2006-07 (MU)	Increase over last year (%)	2007-08 (MU)	Increase over last year (%)
Industry	1,51,556.82	1,71,293.27	13.02	1,89,424.04	10.58
Domestic	1,00,090.12	1,11,001.63	10.90	1,20,918.22	8.93
Agriculture	90,292.40	99,023.19	9.67	1,04,181.70	5.21

MU = Million Unit

(b) The 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) provides annual projections of sector-wise electricity consumption. The projected electricity consumption in respect of industrial, domestic and agricultural sectors during 2009-10, as per 17th EPS are 2,16,642.39 Million Unit (MU), 1,72,442.94 MU and 1,31,357.27 MU respectively. The State-wise and Sector-wise details in this regard are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Asian Development Bank, in their policy paper on "Energy Policy" released in June, 2009, have given projections in respect of energy demand in Asia for the year 2030. However, country-wise projections of the energy demand are not available in this Policy Paper.

(e) As per the latest assessment made by Central Electricity, Authority, a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan. In addition projects aggregating 12,590 MW are being attempted on best efforts basis. The other measures taken/being taken by the Government to augment electricity generation/availability of power in the country are:

- (i) Allocation of approximately 31 MMSCMD gas from KG Basin (D6) and additional 12 MMSCMD

gas on fall-back basis for gas based power stations of power utilities and 10 MMSCMD gas to captive power plants on fall-back basis.

- (ii) Monitoring import of coal by the power utilities to bridge the gap between the requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.
- (iii) Harnessing surplus power from captive power plants into Grid.
- (iv) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Import of hydro power from Bhutan.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

#### **Statement**

*Projected consumption by Industrial/Domestic/Agricultural Consumers during 2009-10 (utility only)*

State/Region	Projected consumption (In Million kWh)		
	Industrial	Domestic	Agricultural
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region:</b>			
Delhi	3715.73	11292.87	71.65
Haryana	6208.34	4876.32	9229.60
Himachal Pradesh	3991.88	1036.86	69.68
Jammu and Kashmir	1334.48	2761.58	236.23
Punjab	13565.72	8687.06	12909.13
Rajasthan	9145.18	7223.70	8579.88
Uttar Pradesh	11111.28	18578.06	7774.65
Uttarakhand	1560.71	1817.89	716.97
Chandigarh	371.63	611.65	3.03
<b>Sub Total (Northern)</b>	<b>51004.96</b>	<b>56885.98</b>	<b>39590.82</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>Western Region:</b>			
Goa	1781.98	690.74	27.12
Gujarat	24005.87	8991.85	15077.76
Chhattisgarh	7672.68	2952.50	1789.77
Madhya Pradesh	7747.03	8248.89	8563.41
Maharashtra	32744.61	19568.02	14168.23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3263.29	61.17	10.16
Daman and Diu	1860.72	62.08	4.43
<b>Sub Total (Western)</b>	<b>79076.18</b>	<b>40575.25</b>	<b>39640.88</b>
<b>Southern Region:</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	17156.24	13002.97	22012.54
Karnataka	10734.15	6007.92	13548.14
Kerala	4356.85	6215.23	322.46
Tamil Nadu	19148.03	19794.71	12629.48
Lakshadweep	1.11	19.39	0.00
Puducherry	2146.06	492.77	137.27
<b>Sub Total (Southern)</b>	<b>53541.32</b>	<b>45513.59</b>	<b>48649.89</b>
<b>Eastern Region:</b>			
Bihar	1379.25	6387.85	1674.00
Jharkhand	9905.18	3163.11	106.00
Orissa	6797.51	6221.55	417.00
West Bengal	12842.81	9522.91	1078.52
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.96	128.74	0.00
Sikkim	30.36	75.94	0.00
<b>Sub Total (Eastern)</b>	<b>30955.11</b>	<b>25371.36</b>	<b>3275.52</b>
<b>North-Eastern Region:</b>			
Assam	1105.32	2429.38	73.21
Manipur	67.13	249.95	4.52
Meghalaya	651.87	430.23	0.70
Nagaland	139.29	188.54	0.00
Tripura	77.05	359.17	117.13

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	8.91	113.09	0.00
Mizoram	7.19	178.26	4.60
<b>Sub Total (North-Eastern)</b>	<b>2056.76</b>	<b>3948.62</b>	<b>200.16</b>
<b>Islands:</b>			
Andaman and Nicobar	6.96	128.74	0.00
Lakshadweep	1.11	19.39	0.00
<b>Total (All India)</b>	<b>216642.39</b>	<b>172442.94</b>	<b>131357.27</b>

[*Translation*]

#### **Review of Domestic Violence Act**

\*335. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the salient features which have emerged out of the review undertaken by the Union Government on the implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005;

(b) whether there is inadequate infrastructure in many States to implement the Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided to the State Governments for setting up of the same; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The National Commission for Women (NCW) had organized five workshops between 2007 and 2008 on the implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. These workshops were held in Mumbai, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Kolkata jointly with Lawyer's Collective.

At these workshops, recommendations have inter alia been made for appointment of full time Protection Officers in adequate numbers with necessary infrastructure, notification of service providers and payment of

honorarium to the counselors training and orientation of the various stakeholders involved for implementation of the Act and setting up of multi agency response system for attending to the complaint of women facing domestic violence.

(b) The implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is the responsibility of the respective State Government and UT Administration in the country. The Government of India monitors the implementation of the Act through quarterly reports of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. While all the States/Union Territories have reportedly appointed Protection Officers as required under the Act, the registration of service providers and notification of medical facilities and shelter homes is at different levels of implementation. The Protection Officers have been appointed on additional charge basis in most of the States/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to provide financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the implementation of Act. However, the Government of India has been providing assistance for capacity building through training programmes conducted by the National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development.

[*English*]

#### **Income Tax Refunds**

\*336. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties faced by some assesseees in obtaining income-tax refunds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to credit tax refunds directly to the bank accounts of the tax payers;

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

(e) the steps being taken to streamline the tax administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER of FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Processing of returns and issuance of refund is a continuous process in the Income Tax Department. The statutory time limit to process the returns of income is with reference to their receipt in the financial year and accordingly, the returns received in financial year 2008-09 can be processed upto 31st March, 2010. Normally, after receipt of return, processing of return and issuance of refund (if due) are done in due course. However, in some cases difficulties are faced primarily due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income, illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee, non-reporting of new altered address by the assessee to the AO, incorrect particulars about bank account.
- (ii) Difficulty in verification of taxes paid or deducted, due to data mismatch.
- (iii) Technical constraints like link failure, system overload and loss of V-SAT connectivity in remote areas.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the system is already in place. So far, in 15 cities refund can be credited to the account of the tax payer directly through the electronic clearing system (ECS), at the option of the tax payer. To further expedite the delivery of refunds after processing of returns, the Department has initiated a new scheme for non-corporate assesses, titled "The Refund Banker Scheme" from January, 2007, in which the State Bank of India is authorized to credit the refund amount (both through paper mode and also through Electronic Mode) in cities of Delhi & Patna and further extended from October, 2007 to the cities of Bangaluru, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai.

(e) The following steps have been taken to streamline the issuance of the refunds:

- (i) Mandatory computerized processing of returns.

(ii) Guidelines have been issued by the CBDT to process all returns and issue refunds expeditiously, preferably within four months of filing of return.

(iii) Introduction of e-filing of TDS returns to simplify the verification of TDS claims.

(iv) Introduction of e-filing of income tax returns for speedy processing.

(v) The Department has set up a Centralized Processing Centre at Bangaluru. It will provide speedy processing of returns and issuance of refunds for all the tax payers of Karnataka region and for all the e-filed returns.

(vi) From Oct. 2009 the Department has extended the Refund Banker Scheme to non corporate assesseees of the cities of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Trivandrum, Pune, Kochi, Chandigarh, Allahabad & Kanpur.

(vii) The deductors are regularly educated and advised to correctly fill up the TDS returns, including giving PAN of the deductees so as to facilitate matching of PAN while giving credit of the TDS.

(viii) To achieve compliance of reporting of PAN of deductees in the TDS returns filed by the deductor, a new section 206AA has been introduced by the Finance (No.2) Act, 2009 requiring furnishing the PAN to the deductor, failing which the rate of tax of deduction shall be higher.

### **Vocational Courses**

\*337. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds spent on conducting the training for vocational courses in the tribal areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the effectiveness of the same;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make such training courses more effective?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas". Under the scheme grant-in-aid released during the last three years and current year State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A study of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) Scheme in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Kerala and Assam has been conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration in 2006-07. In the recommendations of the study it was inter-alia mentioned that "the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) Scheme may be continued as it is serving the desired objectives to a large extent".

(d) In view of the recommendations of the study and to make the scheme more effective, the scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2009. In the revised scheme (i) instead of training in two trades the trainee receives training in one trade of his/her choice. The training duration is extended to one year instead of six months (ii) Financial assistance under the scheme has been enhanced (iii) In addition to already established Vocational Training Centres and institutions, State Government may also recommend training of ST candidates in private recognized institutions. Preference will be given to those institutions which guarantee placement/employment after completion of training.

### **Statement**

*The State-wise release of grant-in-aid alongwith number of centres under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

(Amt. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Amount Released	No. of centres						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.50	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	107.43	13	44.46	3	172.80	13	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	89.43	12	306.37	12	124.14	11	—	—
4.	Gujarat	94.50	13	79.15	14	144.98	14	—	—
5.	Karnataka	95.46	6	19.12	2	13.98	1	—	—
6.	Kerala	17.32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	226.77	11	262.23	12	146.26	11	—	—
8.	Tripura	54.00	8	—	—	108.00	8	—	—
9.	West Bengal	54.00	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	13.50	1	—	—	—	—
11.	Mizoram	—	—	65.28	5	57.08	5	—	—
12.	Sikkim	—	—	18.30	8	18.30	8	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	25.06	1	13.86	1	—	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	13.80	1	10.78	1	13.98	1	—	—
15.	Nagaland	—	—	24.85	2	45.12	2	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	4.62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	42.11	1	—	—	—	—

[Translation]

### Solar Lighting Systems in Rural Areas

338. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes formulated by the Government to provide lighting systems through solar energy in the rural areas of the country;

(b) the number of such systems installed in the country during the last three years and the current year and the number out of them functioning/non-functioning, State-wise;

(c) whether any review has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any enquiry regarding credibility of the companies supplying these lighting systems in the rural areas of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry provides following central financial assistance (CFA) for distribution/installation of solar photovoltaic (SPV) lighting systems in rural areas:

SPV Lighting System	CFA (In Rs.)	
	Special Category States & UT Islands	Other States/UTs
Solar Lantern for beneficiaries living in unelectrified villages and hamlets	2400	—
Solar Lantern for a girl child living in unelectrified villages and hamlets & studying in Class IX to XII	Full Cost	—
SPV Home Lighting System		
—18 Watt peak PV module capacity	4500	2500
—37-74 Watt peak PV module capacity	8660	4800
Street Lighting systems (P-V module capacity 74Watt peak)	17300	9600

In addition, under the Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry for un-electrified census villages/hamlets - CFA up to 90% of the cost of SPV lighting systems is supported by the Ministry. A maximum CFA of Rs. 18,000/- per household is provided under this programme.

(b) to (d) The State-wise details of SPV lighting systems installed during the last three years and current year up to 30.11.2009 under the SPV Programme of the Ministry are given in Statement enclosed. For assessing the functionality of the solar lighting systems installed in the field, the Ministry engaged the Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi; National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi and National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi to carry out studies during 2007-08 and 2008-09 for the systems installed in the country during the 10th Plan

period. These studies covered 9908 home lighting systems, 615 street lights, 91 solar lanterns and 8 water pumping systems installed in villages and hamlets in Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal under the Ministry's programmes. the functionality varied from 70% for street lighting systems to 100% for SPV pumping systems. The functionality level for solar home lighting systems varied from 82% in West Bengal to 100% in Assam. The functionality of solar lanterns was found to be 74%.

(e) and (f) The SPV System manufacturers are required to submit details of their company and samples of their systems for testing and certification from any of the test centers authorized by the Ministry *i.e.* Solar Energy Centre (SEC), Gurgaon, Haryana; Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL), Kolkata and Central

Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bangalore for the performance of the systems under Standard Test Conditions. The programme implementing agencies also get their systems collected from the field and tested in these centres, occasionally.

**Statement**

*State-wise SPV Lighting Systems distributed/installed under the Ministry's Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Programme during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30.11.2009)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	SPV Lighting Systems (Nos.)		
		Street Lighting Systems	Home Lighting Systems	Lanterns
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181	395	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	3000	9000
3.	Assam	0	3083	670
4.	Bihar	0	1102	16352
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	164	0
6.	Goa	252	155	493
7.	Gujarat	0	4279	0
8.	Haryana	6706	13420	13233
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1200	3892	2273
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5107	452	18807
11.	Jharkhand	237	3933	0
12.	Karnataka	1052	15817	0
13.	Kerala	0	13647	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	208	1443	845
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	57200
16.	Manipur	0	1200	0
17.	Meghalaya	680	6300	20000
18.	Mizoram	116	800	0
19.	Nagaland	0	577	6150
20.	Orissa	50	812	0
21.	Punjab	2200	5440	0
22.	Rajasthan	59	21963	0
23.	Sikkim	60	0	1750

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	400	1086	0
25.	Tripura	13	1462	21555
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3167	8101	0
27.	Uttarakhand	3750	54327	36996
28.	West Bengal	753	54962	0
29.	Puducherry	355	12	0
30.	Others	3150	2915	97600
Total		29713	224739	302924

[English]

**Financial Assistance by NABARD**

\*339. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to States including Karnataka during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the areas where investments have been made and the extent thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism for monitoring and timely completion of NABARD assisted projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The details of the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to States, including Karnataka, are as under:

(i) NABARD has been providing assistance to State Governments for contribution to share capital of Cooperative Credit Institutions. The details of contribution for the last three years are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Amount
2007-08	18.10
2008-09	17.73
2009-10	0.00

NABARD has not provided any share capital assistance to Karnataka State Government.

- (ii) The State-wise, year-wise details of financial assistance provided (sanctions & disbursements) to State Governments, including Karnataka, for Infrastructure projects under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during the last three years, *viz.*, 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 and the current year (2009-10), are furnished in the Statement-I and II enclosed.

The major areas in which assistance under RIDF has been made available are irrigation, rural roads &

bridges, social sector, power sector and other agriculture related infrastructure projects.

The Sector-wise details of number of projects and RIDF loan sanctioned during the last three years, *viz.*, 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 and the current year (2009-10) to various State Governments are furnished in the Statement-III.

- (iii) NABARD is implementing the Government of India (GoI) Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) under which following releases have been made to various States so far under GoI share:

(Rs. crore)				
States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Andhra Pradesh	423.64	1151.47	12.08	1587.19
Chhattisgarh	—	162.47	—	162.47
Gujarat	121.74	20.57	183.47	325.78
Haryana	240.34	214.78	—	455.12
Madhya Pradesh	381.32	268.55	335.22	985.09
Maharashtra	—	820.07	586.81	1406.88
Orissa	140.00	453.69	—	593.69
Tamil Nadu	—	—	1008.34	1008.34
Tripura	—	—	51.35	51.35
Uttar Pradesh	—	340.85	—	340.85
West Bengal	—	134.96	—	134.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1307.04</b>	<b>3567.41</b>	<b>2177.27</b>	<b>7051.72</b>

As regards Karnataka, the process of conducting special audit of 4130 Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS) in the State has been completed recently. NABARD is in the process of finalization of the claims in regard to recapitalization of PACS.

(c) and (d) The projects under RIDF are being monitored on an ongoing basis by the Implementing Departments of the State Government. In addition, the projects sanctioned under RIDF are also monitored at the State level by a High Power Committee (HPC) headed by the Chief Secretary/Finance Secretary of the State on a quarterly basis. NABARD has also been monitoring the

RIDF projects through desk monitoring and field visits on a selective basis.

For monitoring the implementation of the Revival Package for STCCS a National Implementation and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) has been set up at the National level under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services. A State Level Implementation Committee has been set up in each of the implementing States to monitor at the State level. Similarly, at the District Central Co-operative Bank (DCCB) level, DCCB Level Implementation Committees have been set up.

**Statement I***NABARD-RIDF Sanctions (Upto 31 October 2009)*

(Rs. crore)

Name of State	RIDF XII (2006-07)	RIDF XIII (2007-08)	RIDF XIV (2008-09)	RIDF XV (2009-10)
Andhra Pradesh	753.64	1277.09	1315.21	351.55
Arunachal Pradesh	139.21	29.22	122.09	25.09
Assam	282.74	88.49	113.23	58.66
Bihar	589.80	589.04	752.23	607.36
Chhattisgarh	53.17	66.29	71.88	37.16
Goa		27.27	85.50	72.84
Gujarat	829.29	649.03	1084.93	518.94
Haryana	251.52	258.45	287.94	343.37
Himachal Pradesh	273.48	299.27	425.12	229.29
Jammu and Kashmir	461.05	602.13	342.43	288.22
Jharkhand	331.03	406.86	630.76	343.98
Karnataka	497.30	960.70	659.05	310.28
Kerala	260.50	298.30	500.71	212.25
Madhya Pradesh	728.72	1264.97	974.92	951.76
Maharashtra	513.09	1083.71	1122.66	21.85
Manipur	15.74			
Meghalaya	23.70	56.85	66.15	
Mizoram	8.19	22.33	1.07	
Nagaland	24.60	14.57	239.72	30.92
Orissa	497.93	508.96	849.25	377.93
Punjab	552.66	335.62	525.20	353.61
Rajasthan	766.99	824.97	1099.71	868.38
Sikkim	16.21	42.16	99.27	4.13
Tamil Nadu	799.21	956.83	905.42	558.31
Tripura	161.30	153.69	305.03	
UT of Puducherry			54.57	
Uttar Pradesh	1035.38	1091.59	952.29	1112.08
Uttarakhand	32.48	138.41	300.08	21.99
West Bengal	513.36	661.06	818.42	507.74
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10412.29</b>	<b>12707.86</b>	<b>14704.84</b>	<b>8207.69</b>

**Statement II***NABARD-RIDF Disbursements*

(Rs. Crore)

Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto 31.10.2009)
Andhra Pradesh	714.24	1009.79	1081.00	401.77
Arunachal Pradesh	54.10	62.28	84.84	19.79
Assam	150.00	188.00	200.00	33.79
Bihar	201.13	296.96	495.17	238.70
Chhattisgarh	116.15	59.66	113.19	64.19
Goa		5.35	65.50	23.86
Gujarat	879.01	712.05	884.54	248.55
Haryana	186.89	220.31	285.62	104.93
Himachal Pradesh	140.38	200.00	220.00	164.25
Jammu and Kashmir	182.71	250.63	410.64	104.46
Jharkhand	154.86	218.27	320.00	316.05
Karnataka	292.56	333.57	453.87	281.97
Kerala	240.21	191.21	205.91	123.29
Madhya Pradesh	499.20	652.70	752.21	282.26
Maharashtra	146.49	523.79	874.29	212.01
Manipur	1.56	4.12	1.40	
Meghalaya	21.25	29.26	41.40	24.65
Mizoram	14.00	14.00	14.00	5.79
Nagaland	26.08	27.00	57.18	
Orissa	187.06	230.65	366.30	282.00
Punjab	283.05	382.54	450.00	215.38
Rajasthan	350.75	500.00	700.00	338.29
Sikkim	7.53	14.54	40.00	10.48
Tamil Nadu	466.41	801.69	846.07	306.05
Tripura	28.03	30.99	47.54	56.52
UT of Puducherry				
Uttar Pradesh	381.53	549.69	729.77	920.41
Uttarakhand	122.75	149.42	192.13	74.22
West Bengal	374.65	376.47	526.07	265.38
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6222.58</b>	<b>8034.93</b>	<b>10458.64</b>	<b>5119.04</b>

**Statement III****NABARD — RIDF Sector-wise Sanctions (Upto 31 October 2009)**

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	RIDF XII (2006-07)		RIDF XIII (2007-08)		RIDF XIV (2008-09)		RIDF XV (2009-10)	
		No. of Projects	Sanctions	No. of Projects	Sanctions	No. of Projects	Sanctions	No. of Projects	Sanctions
1.	Irrigation	26561	3140.72	13174	4718.82	67104	4139.42	4083	2471.10
2.	Rural Connectivity	7181	4016.81	7141	4709.38	7920	6741.86	3352	3673.32
3.	Social Sector	6645	1964.91	12222	1598.20	8095	2667.48	2503	1033.43
4.	Power Sector	2	13.26	10	148.37	12	231.74	7	31.48
5.	Others	1795	1276.59	4363	1533.09	2334	924.34	664	998.36
Total		42184	10412.29	36910	12707.86	85465	14704.84	10609	8207.69

**Out of which, to Karnataka State**

1.	Irrigation	532	19.68	826	229.91	358	183.35	318.00	119.90
2.	Rural Connectivity	572	248.87	547	264.47	372	239.33	167	98.57
3.	Social Sector	1649	175.48	3629	283.48	1734	190.31	301	72.48
4.	Power Sector	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Others	450	53.27	298	182.84	117	46.06	43	19.33
Total		3203	497.30	5300	960.70	2581	659.05	829	310.28

*[Translation]***Monitoring of Power Projects**

\*340. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Government to strictly monitor the power projects to ensure the power generation targets, set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several power projects are not able to utilize their installed capacity and the pending projects not likely to be completed as per schedule;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The electricity generation targets in the country are decided on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. However, in the Conference of Power Ministers' held in November, 2009, it has been resolved that close monitoring of the projects particularly those identified as critical by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) will be ensured by the State Governments and all efforts will be made for timely commissioning of the projects.

(c) and (b) As per the information available, eight thermal power generating units and three nuclear power generating units in the Central Sector, forty-one thermal

power generating units in State sector and four thermal power generating units in private sector have achieved the Plant Load Factor (PLF) below the national average during April, 2009 to November, 2009. The PLF of thermal and nuclear power plants depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel etc. Utilization of hydro-electric generation units depends, primarily, on the availability of water/reservoir level.

Planning Commission has fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan period. CEA in its latest assessment has estimated that a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during the 11th Plan. In addition, additional capacity of 12,590 MW may materialize on 'best efforts basis' during the 11th Plan.

Major reasons for the delay in commissioning of power projects during the 11th Plan include delay in placement of orders, non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoP), shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning, contractual disputes and inadequate deployment of construction machinery.

(e) Some of the major steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the PLF of thermal power stations in the country include adoption of better Operation and Maintenance (O&M) practices, renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units, rigorous monitoring of coal supply position and reducing the duration of planned maintenance in the thermal power stations.

Major steps taken by the Government to achieve the capacity addition target during the Eleventh Five Year Plan include close and comprehensive monitoring of power projects under construction, institution of a comprehensive award scheme for early completion of power projects and augmenting manufacturing capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

*[English]*

### **Investigation of Companies**

3540. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations of the case referred by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) relating to violation of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 by some companies has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in completing investigations of the case;

(d) whether the Directorate of Enforcement has fixed any time to complete the investigations in the case; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Directorate of Enforcement receives references from the Reserve Bank of India from time to time for examining suspected cases of contravention of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). Based on such references, in the last three years, 2007-08 onwards, in 10 cases appropriate action under FEMA has been taken by the Directorate of Enforcement.

(d) to (e) The Directorate of Enforcement takes early possible steps for completion of investigations expeditiously.

### **Survey on Slums**

3541. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to complete the survey of all slums in their States and to prepare a Data Base on slums;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No, Madam.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has released funds under the Central Scheme named 'Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA)' to all States Governments in the country for the conduct of slum survey in cities and towns having population above one lakh (as per 2001 Census). State Governments have already initiated action to conduct surveys.

*[Translation]***Shifting of Government/Semi-Government Offices**

3542. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Delhi-based Government/semi-Government offices and offices of autonomous organizations etc. have been shifted to different cities of the National Capital Region (NCR) including Meerut with a view to reducing the population density of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal for shifting certain such offices to the said locations in future is under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The Regional Plans-2001 & 2021 notified by the National Capital Region Planning Board provide that the public sector offices should be allowed to retain only very small establishments to cater for ministerial and liaison functions, and the rest of the establishments should be shifted out of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. For Government offices, the main criterion for location of the offices in the NCT of Delhi must be that they perform ministerial functions, protocol functions or liaison functions which, by their nature cannot be performed anywhere except in the National Capital. The Regional Plan also provides that the opening of new Government offices/PSU's or expanding the existing ones should be encouraged in the rest of NCR or in the Counter Magnet Areas (CMA) outside the NCR.

Of the 36 offices of PSU's identified for shifting outside the NCT of Delhi, 20 have already been shifted and 02 have been permitted to continue. Eleven Government offices were also identified for shifting outside NCT of Delhi of which 03 have been shifted, 01 has been abolished and 01 has been retained. The above offices have been shifted out of the NCT of Delhi to various places such as Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam etc.

Shifting of offices is subject to a number of factors such as availability of land, construction of office building etc. and therefore, no time-frame can be fixed for shifting of the identified offices which are yet to be shifted.

*[English]***Behaviour of Tourist Guide**

3543. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the abrasive behaviour of tourist guides;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to form a code of conduct and impart them better training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA) (a) to (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime including crimes committed by tourist guides, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

The concerned licensing authorities of tourist guides undertake training of tourist guides for providing better services to foreign and domestic tourists.

**Credit to SHGs in UP**

3544. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) which have been sanctioned loans by banks during the last three years in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of women SHGs during the same period in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage SHGs to avail the credit benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and amount disbursed by banks in the country and in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are as under:

Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No.	Amount (Rs. crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. crore)
Bank loans disbursed to SHGs during the year in the country	1105749	6570.39	1227770	8849.26	1609586	12253.51
Bank loan disbursed to SHGs during the year in Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	23094	166.41	20240	214.29

Source: NABARD

NA—Not available

(b) The number of women SHGs having saving bank accounts and loans disbursed to SHGs are as under:

Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No.	Amount (Rs. crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. crore)
No. of women SHGs having saving bank accounts & deposit amount with banks in the country	3271239	3024.98	3986093	3108.65	4863921	4434.03
Bank loan disbursed to women SHGs during the year in the country	957920	5677.36	1040996	7474.26	1374579	10527.38

Source: NABARD

(c) Banks have been advised to participate in the SHG bank linkage programme of NABARD and to consider financing SHGs as a viable business option. Banks have been further advised to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing the SHGs. Use of the services of NGOs/SHGs, MFIs and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries is also permitted to the Banks.

In addition, effective use of the Business Correspondent and Business Facilitator model to extend financial outreach of bank branches in remote areas is being encouraged.

#### **National Bank for SCs and STs**

3545. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalized banks provide some concession separately for the loans given to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Bank exclusively for SCs and STs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and proposed functions thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said bank is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) All Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) provide financial assistance upto Rs. 15,000/- for engaging in productive and gainful

activities and housing loan upto Rs. 20,000 to eligible borrowers under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme at concessional rate of interest at 4%.

As per extant guidelines on DRI Scheme, banks are required to ensure that not less than 40 per cent of the total advances under the scheme should go to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Power Allocation to Andhra Pradesh**

3546. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government for the allocation of additional 500 MW of power to meet the shortage of power in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh vide letter dated 27.10.2009 had requested for allocation of additional 500 MW unallocated power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) in view of damage caused to Srisailem Hydro Power Station by the floods affecting the on-going Kharif crops that survived the floods.

(c) Additional allocation of 100 MW power from the unallocated power of NTPC Stations in Eastern Region (ER) was provided to Andhra Pradesh with effect from 15.10.2009, raising the total allocation of the State from ER to 150 MW and allocation of 100 MW to Andhra Pradesh has been continued since 15.11.2009. Due to limited availability of un allocated power, further assistance to Andhra Pradesh was not feasible. The position has been intimated to the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh on 25.11.2009.

#### **Pre-Natal Test Determination**

3547. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Family Health Survey-III has highlighted that in the five years preceding the survey, 44 per cent of urban and 80 per cent of the rural respondents had opted for pre-natal ultrasound tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has urged upon the States to take urgent steps to see that children born are given proper treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the Report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III conducted during 2005-06, 44 per cent of urban and 16.3 per cent of rural respondents had opted for pre-natal ultrasound test in the five years preceding the survey. Details provided in the report showing the percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-2006 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government of India, in collaboration with the State Governments, is implementing the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH-II) which includes the following key strategies:—

- (1) Increase coverage of skilled care at birth for new borns in conjunction with maternal care.
- (2) A newborn and child health package of preventive, promotive and curative interventions using a comprehensive Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illnesses (IMNCI) approach.
- (3) Strengthen and augment existing services (care at birth/essential new born/care, ARI and diarrhea control) in areas where IMNCI is yet to be implemented.
- (4) Implement the multi-year strategic plan for the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).

**Statement***Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done*

*Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06*

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>2</sup>				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	21.4	18,225	45.6	41.9	7.3	5.2	100.0	3,907
20-34	24.9	48,939	45.9	37.9	9.2	7.1	100.0	12,204
35-49	11.0	2,621	39.0	36.1	18.7	6.1	100.0	289
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	44.0	18,201	46.1	38.7	8.7	6.6	100.0	8,002
Rural	16.3	51,585	45.3	38.9	9.1	6.7	100.0	8,397
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>1</sup></b>								
None	2.9	16,858	33.1	28.1	25.2	13.6	100.0	487
1-3	13.2	28,250	42.9	38.0	12.2	6.9	100.0	3,722
4+	49.8	14,149	47.1	39.5	7.1	6.3	100.0	12,023
Don't know/missing	31.7	529	41.3	37.2	15.3	6.3	100.0	167
<b>Mother's education</b>								
No education	8.5	33,989	45.7	38.6	10.3	5.4	100.0	2,882
<5 years complete	16.1	5,068	46.2	40.8	8.1	5.0	100.0	818
5-7 years complete	27.6	10,240	45.9	40.2	8.2	5.7	100.0	2,829
8-9 years complete	34.8	8,593	45.3	39.5	7.7	7.5	100.0	2,991
10-11 years complete	50.0	5,530	46.3	36.9	9.6	7.3	100.0	2,763
12 or more years complete	64.7	6,366	45.3	38.5	8.9	7.4	100.0	4,117
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	23.5	54,676	46.1	38.3	8.9	6.7	100.0	12,843
Muslim	20.1	11,923	42.6	41.6	9.2	6.6	100.0	2,401

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian	36.6	1,377	43.6	41.7	7.9	6.9	100.0	503
Sikh	47.4	843	50.8	36.0	7.8	5.4	100.0	400
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	31.6	431	57.4	32.8	5.4	4.4	100.0	136
Jain	78.2	104	47.2	43.2	4.6	5.0	100.0	82
Other	6.9	367	40.6	41.1	12.5	5.8	100.0	25
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	16.6	14,340	46.3	40.0	8.3	5.4	100.0	2,374
Scheduled tribe	9.9	6,486	49.1	34.9	9.3	6.7	100.0	645
Other backward class	22.7	28,184	45.7	38.1	8.9	7.3	100.0	6,392
Other	33.8	20,251	45.3	39.2	9.1	6.3	100.0	6,850
Don't know	34.7	262	38.5	46.8	7.8	7.0	100.0	91
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	4.3	17,283	44.8	38.6	11.3	5.4	100.0	748
Second	9.8	15,466	44.8	39.7	9.5	6.0	100.0	1,520
Middle	20.9	13,815	45.2	40.7	7.8	6.3	100.0	2,886
Fourth	37.6	12,809	45.3	38.7	9.0	7.1	100.0	4,819
Highest	61.7	10,414	46.5	37.9	8.9	6.7	100.0	6,428
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	36.7	19,471	43.3	39.3	9.4	8.0	100.0	7,146
1 child	28.1	16,069	46.0	39.0	7.5	7.4	100.0	4,516
0 sons	28.9	8,632	49.0	36.8	7.4	6.8	100.0	2,498
1 son	27.1	7,437	42.3	41.8	7.7	8.2	100.0	2,019
2 children	18.0	10,403	48.5	34.0	12.0	5.5	100.0	1,872
0 sons	22.8	3,807	55.1	31.4	9.6	3.9	100.0	867
1 son	16.1	4,943	43.1	36.0	14.3	6.7	100.0	798
2 sons	12.6	1,653	42.0	36.8	13.1	8.1	100.0	207
3 children	11.7	6,284	45.8	35.3	13.1	5.9	100.0	738
0 sons	16.9	1,589	48.7	32.4	10.5	8.3	100.0	268
1 son	11.3	2,814	45.0	36.2	15.3	3.5	100.0	319
2-3 sons	8.1	1,880	42.2	38.3	13.0	6.5	100.0	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4+ children	5.6	10,359	46.4	32.1	16.7	4.8	100.0	581
0 sons	11.7	1,312	49.3	39.2	9.0	2.6	100.0	153
1 son	6.4	3,159	49.7	26.8	18.7	4.8	100.0	201
2+ sons	3.8	5,887	41.5	32.1	20.1	6.2	100.0	226
Total	23.5	69,786	45.7	38.8	8.9	6.6	100.0	16,400

Note: Total includes pregnancies with missing information on mother's education, religion, and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceeding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Source: NF HS-III (2005-06)

### Unbundling of SEBs

3548. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any deadline for unbundling of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has granted many extensions to the State Governments including Punjab to condone their delay in unbundling of SEBs;

(d) if so, the number of extensions granted to Punjab and other States which have not unbundled their SEBs so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per Section 172(a) of the Electricity Act, a State Electricity Board constituted under the repealed laws shall be deemed to be the State Transmission Utility and a licensee under the provisions of this Act for a period of one year from the appointed date or such earlier date as the State Government may notify, and shall perform the duties and functions of the State Transmission Utility and a licensee in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules and regulations made thereunder:

Provided that the State Government may, by notification, authorize the State Electricity Board to continue to function as the State Transmission Utility or a licensee for such further period beyond the said

period of one year as may be mutually decided by the Central Government and the State Government.

(c) and (d) Seven States have not unbundled their State Electricity Boards. Central Government has agreed for extension of these SEBs, the name of the States and number of extensions already given are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name	No. of Extension granted till now
1.	Bihar	16
2.	Jharkhand	21
3.	Punjab	14
4.	Tamil Nadu	12
5.	Meghalaya	16
6.	Kerala*	10
7.	H.P.+	10

\*Kerala Government had notified the Transfer Scheme on 25.09.2008 and thereafter extended the revesting deadline by 3 months from 30.09.2009 to 30.12.2009.

+Government of Himachal Pradesh had notified the Transfer Scheme on 15.06.2009.

(e) Central Government has been regularly advising these States to unbundle their SEBs as per the provisions of Electricity Act 2003.

### Funds Allocated Under NRHM

3549. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI P. BALARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to release more funds for implementation of Arogyasree Health Care Insurance Scheme for the benefit of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for financial support for Aarogyasri Scheme, under National Rural Health Mission. In view of the nature of the Aarogyasri Scheme with prime focus on high end diseases/tertiary care, full support for this scheme under NRHM was not possible. However National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) approved a token support of Rs. 10 Crores each in 2007-08 and 2008-09 under NRHM for this Scheme, as an innovative measure, considering that NRHM is focused on Primary Health Care.

#### **National Project on Biogas Development**

3550. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments including Karnataka have submitted proposal to the Union Government under the National Project on Biogas Development;

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

(c) whether funds have been released to the State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing 'National Biogas and Manure Management Programme' (NBMMMP) for installation of family type biogas plants. Under the programme, state-wise physical targets for installation of biogas plants are fixed based on the consultations and proposals received from various State Governments Departments/Agencies and other implementing organizations. Accordingly, physical targets for the year

2009-10 have already been allocated to various States including Karnataka. The State-wise details for the same are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. The details of State-wise funds released for implementation of NBMMMP during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and the current year (2009-10) is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

#### **Statement I**

*State-wise allocations to physical targets for installation of family types biogas plants under NBMMMP during 2009-2010*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets for 2009-10 (Nos. of biogas Plants)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200
3.	Assam	10000
4.	Bihar	500
5.	Chhattisgarh	5000
6.	Goa	50
7.	Gujarat	10000
8.	Haryana	1500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200
11.	Jharkhand	500
12.	Karnataka	20000
13.	Kerala	6000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16000
15.	Maharashtra	8000
16.	Manipur	50
17.	Meghalaya	400
18.	Mizoram	100
19.	Nagaland	350
20.	Orissa	5000
21.	Punjab	10500

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	50	27.	Uttarakhand	900
23.	Sikkim	200	28.	West Bengal	15000
24.	Tamil Nadu	1500	29.	Puducherry	50
25.	Tripura	100	30.	KVIC and Others	18000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4000	Total		150800

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of funds released under NBMMP during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and current year 2009-10*

State/UT	Financial achievement during 2006-07 (Rs. in Crore)*	Financial achievement during 2007-08 (Rs. in Crore)*	Financial achievement during 2008-09 (Rs. in Crore)*	Funds released during 2009-10 upto Nov. 2009 (Rs. in Crore)*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8.47	9.22	1.80	2.68
Arunachal Pradesh	0.64	0.28	0.20	0.19
Assam	—	1.56	6.79	6.25
Gujarat	3.88	5.12	1.68	2.83
Haryana	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.32
Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	0.02	0
Karnataka	0.84	—	4.46	4.20
Kerala	1.19	0.86	0.05	0.63
Madhya Pradesh	6.64	5.35	3.34	3.40
Maharashtra	2.73	4.79	11.33	1.68
Meghalaya	0.16	0.25	0.31	0.45
Mizoram	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.06
Nagaland	0.12	1.63	0.12	0.22
Orissa	3.49	1.70	1.69	1.05
Punjab	0.80	0.92	3.82	1.65
Sikkim	0.26	0.33	0.30	0.26
Tamil Nadu	—	0.32	—	0

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	—	0.30	—	0.21
Uttar Pradesh	0.84	3.66	0.52	0
West Bengal	7.33	5.61	8.03	3.69
Puducherry	—	0.02	—	0
Chhattisgarh	2.07	0.38	1.33	1.79
Jharkhand	—	—	0.11	0.38
Uttarakhand	0.80	0.10	0.28	0.09
KVIC and Others	11.59	13.17	10.33	4.82+0.80
Total	51.50	55.91	56.99	37.68

*[Translation]*

**Work Relating to Commonwealth Games**

3551. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies which have been allotted the work by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) relating to upcoming Commonwealth Games has left the work in middle;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to complete the work on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that in case of one company, namely M/s. Sportina Paycee Infrastructure Private Limited, which was awarded the work of constructing the practice venue for swimming, weight lifting, wrestling etc., the contract has been terminated by DDA as it could not achieve any of the milestones fixed as per the contract.

(c) DDA has further informed that the work has been restarted by allotting the same to another firm namely M/s. Sam (India) Builtwell Private Limited.

**Power Theft**

3552. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the inspection work of the private electricity distribution companies regarding the theft of electricity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

**Closing of Accounts by Foreign Banks**

3553. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign banks operating in the country confiscate huge funds lying in the accounts of customers who fail to keep a certain amount in their accounts and at some stage they also close their accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether before closing such accounts customers are given warning neither in written nor in any other forms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the amount of the customers money confiscated by such banks and the number of accounts closed by the banks without giving any warning during the 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the RBI has neither stipulated any minimum balance to be maintained in savings bank accounts nor stipulated levy of any service charge, if the minimum balance is not maintained in such accounts. Such stipulations are made by individual banks themselves. In terms of RBI's Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 on 'Interest Rates on Rupee Deposits held in Domestic, NRO and NRE Accounts, RBI has issued instructions to banks advising them that they should inform customers in a transparent manner regarding the requirement of maintenance of minimum balance and levying charges, etc., if the minimum balance is not maintained at the time of opening savings bank accounts. Any subsequent change with regard to maintenance of minimum balance and service charges should also be intimated to the account holders. Further, in terms of the Code of Bank's Commitments to Customers issued by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI), under normal circumstance, banks should not close the accounts of customers without giving at least 30 days notice. The Code has been developed to:

- (i) promote good and fair banking practices by setting minimum standards in dealing with customer;
- (ii) increase transparency so that customer can have a better understanding of what he can reasonably expect of the services;
- (iii) encourage market forces, through competition, to achieve higher operating standards;
- (iv) promote a fair and cordial relationship between customer and the bank; and
- (v) foster confidence in the banking system.

*[English]*

#### **Additional Constructions in Government Quarters**

3554. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1357 dated August 2, 2005 regarding Additional Constructions in Government quarters and state:

(a) whether a policy on the subject has since been formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Policy is under consideration presently and has not yet been formulated.

#### **Tax Related Concession to HP**

3555. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has given special tax related and other concessions for industries located in Baddi belt of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, has it led to flight of industry from neighbouring Punjab to Baddi area of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider giving the same concessions and incentives to entrepreneurs willing to set up industrial units in border districts of Punjab; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has provided a package of incentives to the entire State of Himachal Pradesh, including the Baddi belt which has brought investment worth Rs. 6058 crore in the State by way of setting up 6287 industrial units and generating employment of 78179. persons. It can not be said that any of these units has flown from the neighbouring State of Punjab or elsewhere.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

#### **NGOs**

3556. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

The details on Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in the welfare schemes for women and children blacklisted by the Union Government during 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): Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are engaged in the following welfare Schemes for women and children implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development:—

An Integrated Programme for Street Children; Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of care and protection; A scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greh) to promote In country adoption; Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers; Ujjawala Scheme; Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP); Swadhar; Working Women Hostels; Swayamsiddha and General Grant-in-Aid Scheme.

No NGO engaged in the implementation of the above Schemes has been blacklisted by this Ministry during the last three years.

[*Translation*]

#### Rehabilitation Policy for Displaced Persons

3557. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people displaced and affected by the hydro and thermal power projects are still fighting for rehabilitation;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate a new policy for the rehabilitation of people affected by the power projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any scheme to provide employment and other facilities to the people affected by the power projects is under consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) All Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues pertaining to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in respect of Hydro and Thermal Power Projects are proactively addressed during land acquisition and project construction stage itself. A Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is formulated through extensive consultations process involving PAPs, Head of Panchyats of the affected villages, people representatives

and the District Administration etc. The RAP, thus prepared on a consensual basis is then approved for implementation. The duration of RAP implementation varies from the project to project basis and this normally is completed by the time project implementation is completed. However, despite the best efforts, if some R&R issues are left or they crop up after the completion of the project, they are properly addressed in due course of time.

The information regarding R&R issues pertaining to various Centre Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) & Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) are as under:

#### Hydro Projects:

- (i) **NHPC**: No R&R issue is pending in respect of NHPC Projects.
- (ii) **SJVNL**: No R&R issue is pending in respect of SJVNI Projects.
- (iii) **NEEPCO**: No R&R issue is pending in respect of NEEPCO Projects.
- (iv) **THDC**: All entitled project affected families (PAFs) of Tehri Dam Project, Uttarakhand have been resettled at various Rehabilitation sites where all infrastructures facilities have been created at project cost. All due compensations have been paid to each Project Affected Family (PAF) as per their entitlement and as per approved Rehabilitation Policy formulated for Tehri Dam Project. In addition, arrangements for resettlement of 90 families due to demarcation of new survey line have also been appropriately taken up.
- (v) **BBMB**: The Pong Dam oustees have been rehabilitated in Rajasthan. Till date, 10584 no. of Pong Dam oustees have been allotted land in Rajasthan and about five thousand Pong Dam oustees are yet to be rehabilitated. Negotiation with Rajasthan Government through Ministerial Level and Secretarial Level meetings are done to resettle the remaining Pong Dam oustees.
- (vi) **NHDC**: The details regarding project affected families in respect of Indira Sagar and Omkareshwar Hydro projects are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of project	Project Affected	Shifted Families	Remaining Families
1.	Indira Sagar Project	44083	41946	2137
2.	Omkareshwar Project	5960	3227	2737

Remaining Families are residing in their houses because of Hon'ble High Court's direction in Omkareshwar Project Case.

**Thermal Projects:**

NTPC: As on date, there is no case of pending conflicts/disputes with respect to R&R at any of NTPC projects implemented since the formulation of their own R&R policy in 1993.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has notified "The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy-2007 (NRRP, 2007)" on 31.10.2007. The main objectives of the NRRP, 2007 are as under:

- to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

The policy also includes the following:

- (a) Appointment of Administrator and Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and their powers and functions.
- (b) Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan.
- (c) Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefits for the Affected Families.
- (d) Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- (e) Monitoring Mechanism.

(f) and (g) In regard to employment and other facilities to the affected people, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy stipulates preference to affected family (at least one person per nuclear family) in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of the vacancies and suitability of affected person for the employment. The policy stipulates arranging training of the affected persons, to offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons for the affected families. The policy also stipulates giving preference to willing landless labourers and un-employed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase. This Policy has been adopted by all CPSUs. As per the New Hydro Policy 2008, an additional 1% free power (in addition to 12% free power) from the project would be provided and earmarked for Local Area Development Fund, aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generation and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. In addition, 100 units of electricity per month would be provided by the project developer to each project affected family for a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project.

*[English]*

**Voting Power of Foreign Entities in Private Sector Banks**

3558. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is being amended;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which voting power/monopoly of foreign entities are proposed to be checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA ) (a) to (c) A proposal to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is under consideration of the Government. The proposed amendment, *inter-alia*, provides for addition of a new section 12B to provide prior approval of Reserve Bank of India for acquisition of five per cent or more of shares or voting rights in a banking company by any person and empowering Reserve Bank of India to impose such conditions as it deems fit in this regard in order to satisfy

itself that the acquisition of shares of a banking company is by a person considered 'fit and proper' and that the applicant continues to be 'fit and proper' to hold the shares or voting rights.

#### Issuance of FCCBs

3559. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian Companies issued Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has monitored the utilization of proceeds in all cases;

(c) if so, the details of irregularities found thereon;

(d) the present status of investigations carried out by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Enforcement Directorate; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure FCCBs are not misutilised by the Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the companies which have issued Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB) in the past three financial years and up to October, 2009 are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The policy for External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) is also applicable to FCCBs in all respects. As per the extant policy, the drawal and utilization of the ECB are monitored through monthly submission of form ECB-2 by the borrowers duly certified by the designated Authorized Dealer (AD) banks.

(c) RBI has reported that there are 17 cases of FCCBs since April, 2005, where irregularities were observed and actions under the compounding procedure of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) have been taken/initiated against the companies for the irregularities by the RBI. The details of action taken against companies for irregularities by RBI is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Reserve Bank does not carry out any investigation into the irregularities pertaining to ECBs. Where the borrower does not honour the obligations under the compounding procedure (compounding is a voluntary

process under Section 15 of FEMA 1999), such borrowings are referred to Enforcement Directorate for adjudication as per provisions of FEMA 1999. The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has informed that it is currently examining two cases for alleged irregularities with regard to the FCCBs issued.

(e) The policy on External Commercial Borrowing is transparent and administered in an environment that encourages and facilitates adherence to the guidelines. The number of contraventions compounded by the Reserve Bank has been few.

#### Statement I

*FCCBs details from 2006-07 to 2009-10  
(Upto October 2009)*

Year	Borrower's Name	Amount USD
1	2	3
2006-07	Bharati Shipyard Ltd.	100,000,000
	Dolphin Offshore Enterprises (I) Ltd	15,000,000
	McNally Bharat Engineering Co. Ltd.	7,000,000
	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	200,000,000
	S.Kumars Nationwide Ltd.	50,000,000
	Rasandik Engineering Industries India Ltd.	10,000,000
	Sical Logistics Ltd.	75,000,000
	Shringar Cinemas Ltd.	20,000,000
	Gujarat NRE Coke Limited	60,000,000
	JCT Ltd.	30,000,000
	Venus Remedies Limited	12,000,000
	Nectar Life Sciences Ltd.	35,000,000
	Jindal Saw Ltd.	81,365,242
	Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.	50,000,000
	Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.	150,000,000
	Jubilant Organosys Ltd.	200,000,000
	Karur K.C.P. Packkagings Ltd	10,000,000
	The India Cements Ltd	75,000,000
	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	75,000,000
	Reliance Natural Resources Ltd.	300,000,000
	Kanoria Chemicals & Industries	20,000,000

1	2	3
	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	100,000,000
	Ankur Drugs & Pharma Ltd.	16,000,000
	Sakshi Sugars Ltd.	40,000,000
	Sakshi Sugars Ltd.	20,000,000
	Sayaji Hotels Ltd	7,500,000
	Amtek Auto Ltd.	250,000,000
	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	60,000,000
	Bharat Forge Limited.	40,000,000
	Bharat Forge Limited.	39,900,000
	3i Infotech Ltd.	50,000,000
	Videocon Industries Ltd	105,000,000
	Helios & Matheson Information Technology	25,000,000
	Zenith Computers Ltd.	20,000,000
	Genus Power Infrastructure Ltd.	7,500,000
	Radico Khaitan Ltd.	50,000,000
	Shah Alloys Limited	10,000,000
	Nava Bharat Ventures Ltd.	51,255,928
	Zenith Infotech Ltd.	33,000,000
	Bhagya Nagar India Ltd.	15,000,000
	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	25,000,000
	Gati Ltd.	20,000,000
	ISMT Ltd.	20,000,000
	Assam Company Ltd.	48,000,000
	KEI Industries Ltd.	36,000,000
	Paramount Communications Ltd.	27,000,000
	Core Projects & Technologies Ltd.	12,250,000
	Financial Technologies (India) Ltd.	100,000,000
	Faze Three Limited	8,000,000
	Shrenuj & Company Ltd.	15,000,000
	ERA Infra Engineering Limited	75,000,000
	Ruchi Infrastructure Ltd.	40,000,000
	Adani Enterprises Limited	250,000,000
	Rajesh Exports Ltd.	150,000,000

1	2	3
	Grabal Alok Impex Ltd.	25,000,000
	Kalindee Rail Nirman (Engineer) Ltd.	7,000,000
	Suryajyoti Spinning Mills Ltd.	10,000,000
	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	124,388,280
	Reliance Communications Ltd	500,000,000
	Reliance Communications Ltd	500,000,000
	Akash Optifibre Ltd.	8,750,000
	Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	200,000,000
	Uflex Industries Ltd.	85,000,000
	Prithvi Information Solutions Ltd	50,000,000
	Kamat Hotels (India) Ltd.	18,000,000
	KLG Systel Ltd	22,000,000
	ICSA (India) Ltd	22,000,000
	Pokarna Ltd	12,000,000
	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	125,000,000
	3i Infotech Ltd.	39,704,924
	Total	5,090,614,375
2007-08	Subex Azure Limited	180,000,000
	Aarvee Denims & Exports Ltd.	20,000,000
	ANG Auto limited	12,000,000
	Sterling Biotech Ltd.	250,000,000
	Wanbury Ltd.	20,271,293
	Pioneer Embroideries Ltd.	30,000,000
	Vivimed Labs Ltd.	15,000,000
	GTL Infrastructure Ltd	300,000,000
	South Asian Petrochem Ltd.	20,000,000
	Plethico Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	75,000,000
	Mascon Global Ltd.	50,000,000
	Karuturi Networks Ltd.	50,000,000
	Gremach Infrastructure Equip & Proj. Ltd.	50,000,000
	Vardhman Polytex Limited	12,000,000
	Kinetic Engineering Ltd.	18,000,000
	Indowind Energy Ltd.	35,000,000
	Total	5,680,316,243

1	2	3	1	2	3
2008-09	Shree Ashtavinayak Cinevision Ltd.	34,250,000		Strides Arcolab Limited	100,000,000
	Sharon Bio-Medicine Ltd.	16,500,000		Rolta India Ltd.	150,000,000
	Geodesic Information Systems Ltd.	125,000,000		Moser Bear India Ltd.	150,000,000
	Brushman (India) Ltd.	15,000,000		Educomp Solutions Ltd.	80,000,000
	Sintex Industries Ltd.	300,000,000		Tata Motors Ltd.	490,000,000
	Tyche Peripheral Systems Ltd.	12,000,000		Micro Technologies (India) Ltd.	15,000,000
	Aban Offshore Ltd.	200,000,000		Surana Industries Limited	14,000,000
	Temptation Foods Ltd.	200,000,000		Tantia Constructions Ltd.	7,500,000
	Total	902,750,000		Hotel Leelaventure Ltd.	100,000,000
2009-10	Suzlon Energy Ltd.	35,592,000		Tulip Telecom Ltd.	150,000,000
	Himadri Chemicals & Industries Ltd.	12,500,000		3i Infotech Ltd.	100,000,000
	Suzlon Energy Ltd.	20,796,000		Gayatri Projects Ltd.	25,116,742
	Suzlon Energy Ltd.	90,000,000		Pyramid Saimira Theatre Ltd. (Banned)	90,000,000
	Apollo Hospitals Entrp. Ltd.	15,000,000		Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd.	15,000,000
	Amtek Auto Ltd.	175,000,000		Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	400,000,000
	Welspun Gujarat Stahl Rohren Ltd	150,000,000		Tata Steel Ltd.	375,000,000
	Patel Engineering Ltd.	100,000,000		Tata Steel Ltd.	500,000,000
	Tata Motors Ltd.	375,000,000		Great Offshore Ltd.	42,000,000
	Prakash Industries Ltd.	50,000,000		Suzlon Energy Ltd.	200,000,000
	Larsen & Toubro Limited	200,000,000		Everest Kanto Cylinder Ltd.	35,000,000
	Sesa Goa Limited	500,000,000		Gemini Communication Ltd	20,128,208
	Sterlite Industries (I) Ltd.	500,000,000		XL Telecom & Energy Ltd.	40,000,000
	Total	2,223,888,000		Webel-SL Energy Systems Ltd.	16,800,000
	Core Project & Technologies Ltd.	80,000,000		Surana Industries Limited	11,000,000
	ICSA (India) Ltd.	24,000,000		First Source Solutions Ltd.	275,000,000
	Sri Adhikari Brothers Tele Networks Ltd.	10,000,000		Easun Reyrolle Ltd.	35,000,000
	Karuturi Networks Ltd.	25,000,000		ORG Informatics Ltd.	16,000,000
	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	10,000,000		Pidillite Industries Ltd.	40,000,000
	Suzlon Energy Ltd.	300,000,000		Ankur Drugs & Pharma Ltd.	20,000,000
	Shakti Pumps (India) Ltd.	6,500,000		Bartronics India Ltd.	50,000,000
	Man Industries (India) Ltd.	50,000,000		Zenith Infotech Ltd.	50,000,000
	JSW Steel Ltd.	325,000,000		Akash Optifibre Ltd.	20,000,000
	KSL Reality & Infrastructure Ltd.	80,000,000			

**Statement II***Details of action taken against companies for irregularities*

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Amount of FCCB (in USD million)	Date of FCCB	Irregularities observed	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Country Club (India) Ltd.	25	December 27, 2006	Ineligible borrower End-use not permissible LRN not obtained	Contravention compounded by issuing Compounding order
2.	Hotel Leela Venture	100	April 24, 2007	Ineligible borrower End-use not permissible LRN not obtained	Contravention compounded by issuing Compounding order
3.	Kamat Hotels	18	March 13, 2007	Ineligible borrower End-use not permissible LRN not obtained	Contravention compounded by issuing Compounding order
4.	Sharon Bio-Medicine Ltd.	16.5	November 27, 2007	Rupee capital required approval LRN not obtained	Contravention compounded by issuing Compounding order
5.	Shree Ashtavinayak Cinevision Ltd.	34.25	December 21, 2007	Ineligible borrower LRN not obtained	Contravention compounded by issuing Compounding order
6.	Gitanjali Gems	110	November 21, 2006	USD 42.22 mn was used for development of SEZs, which is Not a permissible end-use	Compounding application received and is under processing
7.	Plethico Pharmaceuticals Limited	75	October 18, 2007	all-in-cost more than the permissible limit LRN not obtained	Compounding application not received
8.	Marg Constructions Ltd.	12.50	June, 22, 2006	Investment in a wholly owned subsidiary in India which is not a permissible end-use	Compounding application not received-referred to Directorate of Enforcement for necessary action
9.	Prime Focus Ltd.	55	December	Ineligible borrower LRN not obtained 12, 2007	Contravention compounded by LRN not obtained issuing Compounding order

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	80	June 21, 2007	Ineligible borrower Partial End-use not permissible (setting up computer labs) LRN not obtained	Contravention compounded by issuing Compounding order
11.	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	25	November 9, 2006	Ineligible borrower End-use not permissible (setting up of computer labs)	Compounding application received and is under processing
12.	Cranes Software International Ltd.	42	March 17, 2006	Ineligible borrower End-use not permissible (business development and promotion)	Compounding application not received
13.	3i Infotech Ltd.	30	April 3, 2007	Ineligible borrower	Compounding application received and is under processing
14.	3i Infotech Ltd.	100	July 26, 2007	Ineligible borrower	Compounding application received and is under processing
15.	3i Infotech Ltd.	50	March 16, 2006	Ineligible borrower	Compounding application received and is under processing
16.	Subex Ltd.	180	March 8, 2007	Ineligible borrower	Compounding application received and is under processing
17.	Reliance Communciation Ltd.	Rs. 5142 crore	Various FCCBs	End-use violation	The company has been advised to approach Reserve Bank for voluntary compounding

### **Tax on Imported Sugar**

3560. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different rates of sales tax and Value Added Tax (VAT) apply on imported sugar in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has plans to remove tax on imported sugar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Status of Development Works of  
Commonwealth Games**

3561. SHRI MOHAMMED AZHARUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of development work for the ensuing Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi, 2010 and target dates fixed for the completion of the ongoing works;

(b) the details of new stadiums proposed to be built and to be upgraded and refurbished for the Commonwealth Games;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to enforce quality measures on the contractors involved in various civil work in connection with the Games;

(d) whether the Government proposes to hire the services of foreign experts to oversee and conducts of Games; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MY&AS) which is coordinating all matters relating to Commonwealth Games-Delhi 2010 projects has informed that the work on different venues of sports infrastructure for the Games has commenced, and is proceeding at a rapid pace. MY&AS has also informed that it is expected that all the Sports Infrastructure Projects will be completed in time for the Games. The details of new an existing stadiums being constructed or refurbished are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Measures such as third party quality assurance, periodic visits of Chief Technical Contract Examiner, Specifications and Quality Assurance team and quality check by officers of the concerned Departments are undertaken to check the quality of work.

(d) and (e) MY&AS further informed that services of has international experts with experience of big time Games Events have been hired to boost the level of experience and expertise in some of the functional areas of the Organizing Committee.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Agency	Venue	Events/Venue detail	Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>Central Public Works Department</b>	J.N. Stadium	Athletics Existing Weightlifting New Hall Lawn Bowls New Outdoor Greens	30-June-10 15-Feb-10 15-Feb-10
2.		I.G. Stadium	Gymnastics Existing Cycling Existing Wrestling New Hall	31-Mar-10 31-Mar-10 28-Feb-10
3.		MDC National Stadium	Hockey Existing	15-Dec-09
4.		SPM Swimming Pool Comple	Swimming Existing	31-Mar-10
5.		Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	Shooting Existing	15-Dec-09
6.		CRPF Campus, Kaderpur, Gurgaon	Big-Bore Shooting New Range	31-Mar-10
7.	<b>All India Tennis Association</b>	R.K. Khanna Tennis Complex	Lawn Tennis Existing	15-Mar-10

1	2	3	4	5
8.	<b>Delhi University</b>	Delhi University Main Ground	Rugby New Outdoor Greens	15-Mar-10
9.	<b>Government of NCT of Delhi</b>	Thyagraja Sports Complex	Netball New Stadium	31-Dec-09
10.	<b>Delhi Development Authority</b>	Siri Fort Sports Complex	Badminton New Hall Squash New Hall	31-March-10
11.	<b>Delhi Development Authority</b>	Yamuna Sports Complex	Table Tennis New Hall Archery Existing	31-Mar-10 28-Feb-10
12.	<b>New Delhi Municipal Council</b>	Talkatora Indoor Stadium	Boxing Existing	31-Dec-09

#### **Paper on Financial Stability**

3562. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to come out with a paper on financial stability in two months; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No Madam.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Pulse of India's Health Programme**

3563. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Taking the Pulse of India's Health Programme and innovative year-long Programme to increase the Participation of people as stakeholders in the country's health and well-being; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. However, Government has launched and implemented National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) throughout the country for providing better health care services. The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable,

effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

#### **Large Revenue Generation Scheme**

3564. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to release Central Financial Assistance under the Large Revenue Generation Scheme is pending with the Government;

(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) Financial assistance for large revenue generating tourism projects is sanctioned on the basis of proposals received in accordance with scheme guidelines. During the 11th Plan period two projects have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 802.70 lakhs so far.

#### **Uniform Luxury Tax**

3565. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have a uniform luxury tax in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Luxury Tax on hotels

is levied and regulated by the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry of Tourism from time to time has requested the State/Union Territory Governments for rationalization and uniformity of Luxury Tax in various fora.

### **Kidney Banks**

3566. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up kidney banks in every State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal from the State Governments have been received in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The organ Retrieval Banking Organization ORBO, a national facility & nodal centre for the country is already operational at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

### **Privatisation of PSBs**

3567. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Level Committee constituted by the Government has proposed to privatise small and non-performing public sector banks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Raghuram Rajan Committee has, *inter-alia*, observed that takeover of a Public Sector Bank (PSB) by a private or foreign bank will effectively be privatization. The Committee has also observed that takeovers of PSBs by

other PSBs or public financial institutions should not be discouraged, though there is no point in one weak bank taking over another.

The Committee has recommended to encourage, but not force, consolidation amongst PSBs. The Committee has observed that given the fragmented nature of the Indian banking system and the small size of the typical bank, some consolidation may be in order for banks that aim to play on a larger stage.

Government is of the view that the initiatives for consolidation amongst the PSBs should emanate from the managements of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common stakeholder.

*[English]*

### **Environmental Clearance for Thermal Power Projects**

3568. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the thermal power projects along with their power generation capacity granted environmental clearance for the year 2008-09;

(b) whether many thermal power projects are pending for environmental clearance;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) A total number of 54 thermal power projects have been granted environmental clearance for the year 2008-09. The details of the thermal power projects along with their power generation capacity is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A total of 30 Thermal Power projects are pending for environmental clearance as on 30.11.2009. The details of projects awaiting for environmental clearance is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Meeting of the Export Appraisal Committee are held every month for appraisal of the project proposals for environmental clearance.

**Statement I***State wise List of Thermal Projects which were approved by MoEF in Year 2008- 2009*

Sl.No.	Project Details	State	Project Capacity (MW)	Approved on
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Project Name: 1200 MW Coal based Power Project near village Nana Mandha District: Jamnagar Village: no Company: M/s. Essar Power Gujarat Limited	Gujarat	1200	21.07.2009
2.	Project Name: Kakatiya Thermal Power District: Warangal Village: no Company: M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	—	05.02.2009
3.	Project Name: 1040 MW (2x520 MW) Hinduja Power Project at Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh by M/s Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd. Validity of EC reg. District: Vishakhapatnam Village: no Company: M/s Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited	Andhra Pradesh	1040	04.03.2009
4.	Project Name: 6 MW Biomass TPP at Hasnapur District: Prakasam Village: no Company: M/s Singaraya Hills Green Power (P) Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	6	23-04-2008
5.	Project Name: 540 MW Coal Fired TPP at Tamminapatnam and Mommidi District: Nellore Village: no Company: M/s Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	540	03.07.2008
6.	Project Name: 540 MW Coast based TPP in Nellore District: Nellore Village: no Company: M/s Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	540	02.07.2008
7.	Project Name: 1x210 MW Rayalseema TPP Stage-III near V.V. Reddy Nagar District: Kadapa Village: no Company: M/s APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	210	01.05.2008
8.	Project Name: 1x100 MW CCPP Namrup Replacement PP at NTPS Namrup District: Dibrugarh Village: no Company: M/s Assam Power Generation Corp. Ltd.	Assam	100	31.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Project Name: 1 x43 MW Coal Based Power Plant (Phase-II) at Gopalnagar, District Janjgir-Champa District: Janjgir Village: no Company: M/s Arasmeta Captive Power Company Private Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	43	18.02.2009
10.	Project Name: 540 MW Coal based TPP District: Korba Village: no Company: M/s Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	540	09.03.2009
11.	Project Name: 2x150 MW PP at Dongamuha District: Raigarh Village: no Company: M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	300	31.07.2008
12.	Project Name: 4x350 MW TPP at Uchplnda District: Janjgir—Champa Village: no Company: M/s R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	1400	26.08.2008
13.	Project Name: 3x500 MW Coal Fired TPP at Bhaiyathan District: Sarguja Village: no Company: M/s CSEB	Chhattisgarh	1500	23.12.2008
14.	Project Name: 7.5 MW Biomass based TPP District: Janjgir-Champa Village: no Company: M/s Seshasaila Power and Engineering (P) Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	7.5	12.09.2008
15.	Project Name: 1980 MW(2x330+2x660 MW) TPP at Mundra District: Kutchh Village: no Company: M/s Adani Power Ltd.	Gujarat	1980	21.10.2008
16.	Project Name: 67.7 MW Bagasse based Cogen Power Project District: Narmada Village: no Company: M/s Nitash Cogen Pvt Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	67.7	21.07.2008
17.	Project Name: 1320 MW Coal based TPS at Jhajjar District: Jhajjar Village: no Company: M/s Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Haryana	1320	24.04.2008

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Project Name: 120 MW Coal based PP (exp unit 5) at Jojobera, Jamshedpur District: East Singhbhum Village: no Company: M/s Tata Power Company Ltd.	Bihar	120	17.12.2008
19.	Project Name: 4000 MW Tilaya Ultra Mega Power Project at Tilaya District: Hazaribagh Village: no Company: M/s Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd.	Jharkhand	4000	07.04.2008
20.	Project Name: 2x250 MW Extension Units 10-11 at Satpura TPS District: Betul Village: no Company: M/s M.P. Power Generation Co. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	500	27.02.2009
21.	Project Name: 2x500 MW Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project, Stage-IV District: Singrauli Village: no Company: Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	1000	05.02.2009
22.	Project Name: 2x6.00 MW Malwa TPP at Purni District: Khandwa Village: no Company: M/s M.P. Powergen Co. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	1200	01.10.2008
23.	Project Name: 2x500 MW Chandrapur STPP Expansion Project District: Chandrapur Village: no Company: M/s Mahagenco	Maharashtra	1000	30.01.2009
24.	Project Name: 1320 MW (2x660 MW) TPP at Additional Amaravati Industrial Area District: Amravati Village: no Company: M/s Sophia Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	1320	27.02.2009
25.	Project Name: 2x660 MW Coal based TPP at Tiroda District: Gondia Village: no Company: M/s Adani Power Maharashtra Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	1320	29.05.2008
26.	Project Name: 300 MW Coal based TPS at Deepnagar District: Bhusawal Village: no Company: M/s Mahagenco	Maharashtra	300	28.08.2008

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Project Name: 100 MW CPP near Hingana District: Nagpur Village: no Company: M/s Maharashtra Airport Development Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra	100	19.09.2008
28.	Project Name: 2x135 MW TPP at MIDC Warora District: Chandrapur Village: no Company: M/s EMCO Energy Ltd.	Maharashtra	270	19.05.2008
29.	Project Name: 1 x300 MW Replacement of TPP at Parli District: Beed Village: no Company: M/s Mahagenco	Maharashtra	300	09.09.2008
30.	Project Name: 300 MW Power Project at Butibori, MIDC area District: Nagpur Village: no Company: M/s Vidarbha Industries Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	300	09.05.2008
31.	Project Name: 15 MW TPP at Chandrapur District: Chandrapur Village: no Company: M/s Gopani Iron & Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	15	07.04.2008
32.	Project Name: 2x60 MW Power Plant at Ghugus District: Chandrapur Village: no Company: M/s Gupta Coalfields & Washery Ltd.	Maharashtra	120	04.09.2008
33.	Project Name: 4x350 MW Coal based Power Plant District: Cuttack Village: no Company: M/s KVK Nilanchal Power Pvt. Ltd.	Orissa	1400	18.02.2009
34.	Project Name: 1320 MW (2x660 MW) TPP District: Angul Village: no Company: M/s Jindal India Thermal Ltd.	Orissa	1320	29.09.2008
35.	Project Name: 7.5 MW Exp. Of TPP at Balasore District: Balasore Village: no Company: M/s Birla Tyres	Orissa	7.5	23.04.2008
36.	Project Name: 2x67.5 MW Captive Power Project District: Balasore Village: no Company: M/s Balasore Alloys Ltd.	Orissa	135	17.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Project Name: 2x60 MW Coal based TPP at Choudhar District: Cuttack Village: no Company: M/s Utkal Power Ltd.	Orissa	120	09.05.2008
38.	Project Name: 2000 MW Talwandi Sabo TPP near Banawal District: Mansa Village: no Company: M/s Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd.	Punjab	2000	11.07.2008
39.	Project Name: 2x300 MW TPP near Goindwal Shahib District: Taran Taran Village: no Company: M/s GVK Power (Goindwal) Ltd.	Punjab	600	09.05.2008
40.	Project Name: 1320 MW Rajpura TPP District: Patiala Village: no Company: M/s Nabha Power Ltd.	Punjab	1320	03.10.2008
41.	Project Name: 2x600 MW Kalisindh Coal Based TPP at Kalisindh District: Jhalawar Village: no Company: M/s RRVUNL	Rajasthan	1200	26.02.2009
42.	Project Name: 18 MW CPP at Bhawani Mandi District: Jhalawar Village: no Company: M/s Rajasthan Textile Mills	Rajasthan	18	24.04.2008
43.	Project Name: 18 MW Cogen PP at Tiruchirapalli District: Tiruchirapalli Village: no Company: M/s EID Parry (India) Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	18	25.04.2008
44.	Project Name: Exp. from 5.5 MW to 35 MW at Mathur District: Siganaga Village: no Company: M/s Sakshi Sugars Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	5.5	25.04.2008
45.	Project Name: 10 MW Biomass based PP at Mukkudi District: Pudukkodai Village: no Company: M/s Empee Distellerles	Tamil Nadu	10	25.04.2008

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Project Name: 10 MW Biomass based PP at Peraiyur District: Madurai Village: no Company: M/s Astro Energy and Biosystems Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	10	24.04.2008
47.	Project Name: 1x20 MW Gas Turbine Generator at CPCLs Manali Refinery District: Chennai Village: no Company: M/s Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	20	13.06.2008
48.	Project Name: 3x350 MW Coal based TPP District: Tuticorin Village: no Company: M/s Coastal Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	1050	10.12.2008
49.	Project Name: 20.5 MW Cogen PP at Semmedu District: Villupuram Village: no Company: M/s Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	20.5	10.11.2008
50.	Project Name: 2x660 MW TPP at Cuddalore District: Cuddalore Village: no Company: M/s Cuddalore Power Co. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	07.10.2008	
51.	Project Name: 43 MW Coal based CPP District: Manali Village: no Company: M/s Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	43	01.10.2008
52.	Project Name: Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III (2x500 MW) District: Sonbhadra Village: no Company: M/s NTPC Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	05.02.2009
53.	Project Name: 2x300 MW TPP District: Haldia Village: no Company: M/s CESC Ltd.	West Bengal	600	01.10.2008
54.	Project Name: 2x600 MW Coal based TPP at Katwa District: Burdwan Village: no Company: M/s WBPCL	West Bengal	1200	01.05.2008

**Statement II***List of Thermal Projects awaiting Environment Clearance*

Sl.No.	Project Details	State	Capacity (MW)	Received on	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Project Name: Kineta Coal based TPP near Thammanipatnam District: Nellore Village: Thammanipatnam Company: M/s Kineta Power Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	1980	25.05.2009	Awaiting report of committee set up under the chairman CPCB. For review of siting guidelines and coal linkage issue.
2.	Project Name: Coal based TPS near Krishnapatnam District: Nellore Village: Company: M/s Simhapur Energy Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	540	16.09.2009	Discuss in the 58th meeting. The EAC deliberated on the matter and decided that the request can be agreed.
3.	Project Name: Gas Based CCPP at IDA, Sawalkot District: East Godavari Village: Sawalkot Company: M/s Gautami Power (Samalkot) Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	3x350	12.08.2009	EAC has recommended to grant of EC to this project.
4.	Project Name: TPP at Sompeta District: Srikakulam Village: Null Company: M/s Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	2640	09.09.2009	EAC has recommended to grant of EC to this project.
5.	Project Name: coal based TPP In at Kanti District: Muzaffarpur Village: Kanti Company: M/s Kanti Bijiee Utpadan Nigam Limited	Bihar	390 (2x195)	22.07.2009	EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project.
6.	Project Name: Coal Based TPP Dhanras Vill. Khatgora Tehsil, District: Korba Village: Dhanras Company: M/s Dheeru Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	3x350	16.09.2009	The Committee recommended the proposal for environmental clearance subject to the submission of comments/recommendation of the State Pollution Control Board, a detailed R&R plan and action plan for undertaking activities under CSR. An amount of Rs. 18 crore for capital and Rs. 3.6 crore for annual recurring may be earmarked for CSR activities.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Project Name: Coal based TPP District: Raigarh Village: Bade Bhandar Company: M/s Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	2x300	15.10.2009	In the 58th meeting EAC has recommended to delist the project.
8.	Project Name: Thermal Power Project at Salka District: Surguja Village: Salka Company: M/s IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	2x660	08.07.2009	EAC has recommended to grant of EC to this project.
9.	Project Name: Coal based TPP expansion District: Kutchh Village: Tunda Company: M/s Adani Power Ltd.	Gujarat	2640 to 4620	31.07.2009	EAC has recommended to grant of EC to this project.
10.	Project Name: Gas based captive PP at Morai, Vapi District: Valsad Village: Morai, Vapi Company: M/s Welspun India Ltd.	Gujarat	12.6	22.07.2009	Project Proponent was absent in this meeting. The Committee recommended that the matter to be de-listed.
11.	Project Name: Sanghipuram Thermal Power Project, Ph-I at Vill. Akri District: Kutchh Village: Akri Company: M/s Sanghi Energy Ltd.	Gujarat	2x600	08.06.2009	The project has been delisted proponent is advised to apply with all relevant details.
12.	Project Name: TPP at Village Nada/Devia District: Bharuch Village: Nada/Devia Company: M/s Sterling Energy Ltd.	Gujarat	1320	01.05.2009	EAC has recommended the proposal for delisting.
13.	Project Name: Coal based TPP District: Raichur Village: Edlapura Company: M/s KPCL	Karnataka	600	23.09.2009	In the 58th meeting EAC has recommended to deferred the project.
14.	Project Name: TPP and Cement Grinding Unit of 2.0 TPA at Nigri District: Singrauli Village: Nigri Company: M/s Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	2x660	26.08.2009	EAC has recommended for grant of EC to this project.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Project Name: TPP at Nigri District: Sidhi Village: Nigri Company: M/s Jaiprakash Associates	Madhya Pradesh	2x500	20.05.2009	Non-Submission for requisite information
16.	Project Name: TPP at Chiltrangi District: Singrauli Village: Chitrangi Company: M/s Chitrangi Power Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	6x660	15.09.2009	The Committee deferred presentation any decision in the matter considering that the land allotment matter is sub-judice.
17.	Project Name: Pithead TPP at Sidhi District: Sidhi Village: Sidhi Company: M/s ISN International Company	Madhya Pradesh	2000	12.08.2009	EAC has decided that the matter may be taken up for consideration after complete information/ documents are received. It was further agreed that until such time the matter may be dropped.
18.	Project Name: Coal based Power Plant District: Anuppur Village: Anuppur Company: M/s Moser Baer Power & Infrastructure Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	08.09.2009	As the project papers could not reach the Expert in time. The consideration of the project was deferred to the next meeting.
19.	Project Name: Coal based TPP District: Seoni Village: Barela Gorakhpur Company: M/s Jhabua Power Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	2x300	01.10.2009	EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project.
20.	Project Name: Coal based TPP at Sinnar District: Nasik Village: Sinnar Company: M/s Indiabulls Realtech Ltd.	Maharashtra	2x660	30.07.2009	Being examined.
21.	Project Name: Expansion & 1x660 MW Replacement Coal based Power Plant at Koradi District: Nagpur Village: Koradi Company: M/s MPGC Ltd.	Maharashtra	2x660		

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Project Name: TPP at Naraj District: Cuttack Village: Company: M/s Tata Power Company Ltd.	Orissa	1000	22.08.2009	EAC has recommended to grant of EC to this project.
23.	Project Name: Coal Based PP at Shajbahal District: Jharsuguda Village: Shajbahal Company: M/s Ind Barath Energies Ltd.	Orissa	2x350	12.06.2009	EAC considered this case in July meeting. The project proponent has been advised to submit a request for change of company name and other related details
24.	Project Name: Coal based merchant TPP District: Nagapattinam Village: Keelapidagai Company: M/s Tridem Port and Power Co. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	2140	10.11.2009	EAC has recommended grant of EC to this project.
25.	Project Name: Coal based TPS at Dishergarh District: Burdwan Village: Company: M/s DPSCL	West Bengal	2x250	18.05.2009	Consider by the EAC in July meeting EAC has recommended to delisted the project due to incomplete information and non-availability of coal linkage water allocation.
26.	Project Name: Coal based PP at Dhenkanal District: Dhenkanal Village: Dhenkanal Company: M/s Lanco Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd.	Orissa	2640	26.0.2009	Recommended for EC. Further action is being taken
27.	Project Name: 1600 MW Coal based power project at Dherand/Shahpur District: Raigad Village: Dherand/Shahpur Company: M/s Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra		28.04.2009	EAC has recommended for EC. Further action is being taken.
28.	Project Name: Amarkantak TPP Expansion (Unit IV) near Patadi District: Korba Village: Null Company: M/s Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	660	19.02.2009	Awaiting report of committee set up under chairman CPCB. For review of sitting guidelines and coal linkage issue.
29.	Project Name: Gas based Combined Cycle PP District: East Godavari Village: Vemagiri Company: M/s Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	800	06.03.2009	EAC committee has recommended for grant of EC to this project. Further action is being taken
30.	Project Name: TPP near Pipayay Port District: Amreli Village: Bherai Company: M/s Videocon Industries Ltd.	Gujarat	2x800	20.08.2008	PP has been advised to submit an Authenticated CRZ map and marine study report.

[*Translation*]

**Officer Cadre Posts to Handicapped in Banks**

3569. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given a direction that officer cadre posts be given to visually handicapped also in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the PSBs which are violating the orders of the Supreme Court; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the matter of writ petition (Civil) No. 31/2000 (Amita Vs. Union of India (UOI) and another, Hon'ble Supreme Court while disposing of the writ petition vide order dated 11.08.2005 directed as under:-

- (1) If the Writ petitioner chooses to appear as a General Candidate to sit and write any forthcoming examination as a Probationary Officer of the Bank, she will be entitled to do so.
- (2) If selected, she may be appointed as Probationary Officer subject to her satisfying the other terms and conditions for appointment in the said post.
- (3) If the Writ Petitioner writes the examination as reserved candidate that is to say on the visually impaired seat, if there be any, and she succeeds in the said examination, she can be appointed on such reserved category in the event percentage of Probationary Officer's post is kept reserved for visually impaired candidate by the respondents.

(c) and (d) The directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been circulated to all public sector banks for compliance. Public Sector Banks are following the Government guidelines *i.e.* 3% of vacancies shall be reserved for persons with disabilities of which 1% shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or

low vision (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability.

**Installation/Construction of Statues/Memorial**

3570. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from various State Governments and different organizations for installation of statues and construction of memorials of freedom fighters/national leaders in their States;

(b) if so, the details of requests/proposals received in this regard during the last one year and as on date, State/organisation-wise;

(c) the present status of such requests/proposals;

(d) whether the Government also provides financial assistance in this regard; and

(e) if so, the financial assistance provided/to be provided in this regard during the said period, request/proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (c) No request/proposal from any State Government for installation of statues/construction of memorials has been received during the last one year. Details of requests received from individuals/organizations for the period 1.12.2008 till date alongwith action taken/present status are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The cost of work relating to installation of statues in Delhi is to be borne by the concerned sponsoring organizations. The State Governments may provide financial assistance for statues being installed in their State. Regarding construction of memorials, as per Cabinet decision dated 16.8.2000, the Government may consider sanction of one time grants-in-aid to the Trusts/Societies set up in the memory of the departed leaders on case to case basis. No financial assistance for construction of memorials has been provided during the last one year.

**Statement***Requests for installation of statues/construction of memorials received from 1.12.2008 till date*

Sl.No.	Request for	Date of receipt of request	Name of the individual/ organization	Action taken and Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Installation of statue of Sh. P.V. Narshimha Rao, former Prime Minister, at Talkatora Road round-about in New Delhi	Request received on 15.12.2008 through Prime Minister's Offices.	Sh. R. Varahalu Rao, Convenor, P.V. Narsimha Rao Memorial Committee, New Delhi.	As per Guidelines framed for installation of statues in Delhi, the organisers are required to fulfill certain formalities which, <i>inter alia</i> , include obtaining the clearances from Delhi Urban Art Commission and Chief Architect (NDR), CPWD, New Delhi. A copy of the Guidelines has been sent to the organizers on 5.2.2009.
2.	Installation of a statue (bust) of Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Philippines national hero, alongside the street named after him in Chanakypuri, New Delhi.	10.2.2009	Request of Embassy of the Philippines in New Delhi received through Ministry of External Affairs.	A copy of the Guidelines has been sent to Ministry of External Affairs on 27.2.2009 for fulfilling the necessary requirements.
3.	Installation of a life size statue of "Kisan Dampati" in the Canopy at India Gate Complex.	11.2.2009	Request of Dr. J.N. Kaushik, New Delhi received through Delhi Government.	It has been informed to Delhi Government on 3.3.2009 that the proposal to install the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the Canopy at India Gate is still under the consideration of the Government and till a decision is taken in this regard, no other request for installation of a statue in the Canopy in the India Gate can be considered.
4.	Installation of a statue of Amar Shaheed Mangal Pandey in Sector 4 of Bokaro Ispat Nagar, Jharkhand	16.4.2009	Request of Dr. Vikas Pandey, Working President, Amar Shaheed Samman Jyoti Manch, Bakaro Steel City, Jharkhand received through Ministry of Home Affairs.	The matter has been referred to the Chief Secretary, Jharkhand on 14.5.2009 for appropriate action as installation of statues at locations outside Delhi falls under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Governments.
5.	Erection of a monument in the memory of Veer Savarkar in Mumbai	21.5.2009	Shri hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha	Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development sent a reply on 5.6.2009 informing that the erection of monuments in memory of eminent personalities at different locations outside Delhi falls under the jurisdiction of the State Governments.
6.	Construction of a Memorial in honour of Veer Savarkar in Marseille, France	22.5.2009	Request of Shri Aniket Kanade, Satara, Maharashtra received through Ministry of Home Affairs	As the matter concerns Ministry of External Affairs, the request has been referred to them on 6.7.2009.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Construction of a Memorial in honour of Veer Savarkar in Marseille, France	12.6.2009	Request of Shri G.K. Srivastava, Arunachal Pradesh received through Ministry of Home Affairs	As the matter concerns Ministry of External Affairs, the request has been referred to them on 6.7.2009.
8.	Construction of a Memorial in honour of Veer Savarkar in Marseille, France	28.8.2009	Request of Shri Vijay Trayambak Gokhale, Thane, Maharashtra received through Ministry of Home Affairs	As the matter concerns Ministry of External Affairs, the request has been referred to them on 14.9.2009.
9.	Installation of a statue (bust) of San Martin alongside the street named after him in Chanakypuri, New Delhi.	24.9.2009	Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi	A copy of the Guidelines has been sent to Ministry of External Affairs on 24.9.2009 for fulfilling the necessary requirements.
10.	Installation of a statue of Sri Prasannanjaneya Swamy in the middle of the Bhavanasi Reservoir.	4.12.2009	Request of Shri Gottpati Ravikumar (Bujji), MLA, Addanki Assembly Constituency, Andhra Pradesh received through Ministry of Culture.	The installation of statues at locations outside Delhi falls under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government. A reply to this effect has been sent to Ministry of Culture on 09.12.2009 for suitably informing the Hon'ble MLA.
11.	Installation of a statue of Shaheed Baurao Shedmake in the premises of Chandrapur District Jail, Maharashtra.	4.12.2009	Request of Sh. Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, received through Ministry of Culture.	The installation of statues at locations outside Delhi falls under the jurisdiction of the concerned State Governments. A reply to this effect has been sent to Ministry of Culture on 09.12.2009 for suitably informing the Hon'ble MP.

### **Smoking Scenes in Films and Serials**

3571. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines for compliance of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003 (COTPA) before permitting telecast of films and television serials showing smoking scenes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made on the issue relating to ban on telecast of smoking scenes in films and serials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) This Ministry has notified "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco

Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2006 vide G.S.R. No. 656 (E) dated 20-10-2006" wherein guidelines have, inter alia, been laid down banning display of tobacco products or their use by an individual or a person or a character in films and television programme, with certain exemptions. The rules are yet to be implemented as the subject matter was subjudice due to a court case filed against the aforesaid Rules in Delhi High Court. This Ministry has filed Special Leave Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the order of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, which had struck down the relevant provision of the Rules pertaining to telecast of films and television serials showing smoking scenes. Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the order of Delhi High Court on 2.04.2009. Action is in progress to implement the aforesaid Rules dated 20.10.2006.

### Who Report on Bio-Medical Waste

3572. SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether bio-medical wastes are more hazardous for human life than radio-active materials as per the report of World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there has been any increase in the quantum of generation of bio- medical hazardous wastes during the last two years and the current year;

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

(f) the details of steps taken by the Government for the safe disposal of the bio-medical wastes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the WHO Report "Safe Management of waste from Health Care Activities, 1999" and WHO Policy Paper on Bio-medical Waste Management (2004), Bio-medical wastes contain radionuclide of both short half lives and longer half lives. Radionuclide with short half-lives lose their activity relatively quickly. This usually will not cause immediate effects unless an individual receives a very high dose. Certain therapeutic procedures, however, require if affected with radionuclide with longer half-lives. The type and form of radioactive material used in health-care establishments usually results in low-level radiocative waste. The quantity of Radioactive waste in health care setting is very small (usually less than 1%) as compared to other hazardous Bio-medical wastes (15-25%).

Generally a limited number of persons are affected by exposure to usage of radioactive materials in health care settings, while a large number of persons can get affected by Bio-medical waste from the point of collection to disposal.

Infectious Bio-medical waste is suspected to contain pathogens (bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi) in

sufficeint concentration or quantity to cause disease in susceptible hosts.

(d) to (f) Health being a State subject, the information is not maintained centrally. However, quantum of generation of bio-medical hazardous wastes is increasing because of following reasons:-

- Number of health facilities in the country is increasing.
- Number of population is increasing
- Greater use of disposable in health facilities.

Under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has notified Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1998.

Based upon the Bio-Medical (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management were prepared and circulated to States and Union Territories by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in March 2002. These guidelines have been prepared to enable hospitals to implement the Bio-Medical (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 notified under the Environment Protection Act 1986, by developing comprehensive plans for segregation, collection, treatment, transportation and disposal of the hospital waste.

### Benefits of Tehri Dam Project

3573. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments will be benefited from the multi-purpose Tehri Dam Project in terms of power, irrigation and flood control;

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

(c) whether proper flood control mechanism has been installed in the Dam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, All constituents of Northern Region Power Committee have benefited from the Tehri Dam in terms of power. Besides this, Delhi is benefited in terms of

Drinking water and Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are benefited in terms of both Drinking water and Irrigation. Tehri Dam also provides the benefit of flood control to downstream areas during monsoon by way of storage of excess water.

Details of benefits from Tehri Dam:

**Power**

The details of power benefits from Tehri Dam & HPP State-I (1000 MW) to Northern Region States/UT is given below:

State	Power Allocation (MW)
Uttar Pradesh	374
Punjab	77
Himachal Pradesh	28
Haryana	43
Delhi	103
Rajasthan	75
Chandigarh	06
Jammu and Kashmir	48
Uttarakhand	147*
Unallocated	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>

\*Including 12% free power to Home State.

**Irrigation**

Uttar Pradesh : 2.70 Lac. Ha (Additional)  
 Uttarakhand : 6.04 Lac. Ha (Stabilisation of existing irrigation)

**Drinking Water**

Delhi : 300 Cusecs per day  
 Uttar Pradesh : 200 Cusecs per day

(c) and (d) Flood control Arrangements have been installed at Tehri Dam. The dam has gross storage capacity of 3540 million cubic meter (MCM) and live storage capacity of 2615 MCM. The incoming flood water can be stored in the Reservoir during monsoon upto Full Reservoir Level (FRL). But, once the reservoir level

reaches FRL, Spillways come into operation for releasing flood water.

**Removing Anomaly in Implementation of Sixth Pay Commission**

3574. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grievances of Central Government employees in the wake of implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) whether the anomalies have been removed by the Government;

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

(d) whether requests from several quarters have also been received in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per Department of Personnel & Training's Office Memorandum No.11/2/2008-JCA dated 12.1.2009, anomalies are to be considered by Departmental Anomalies Committees and the National Anomaly Committee. As such, grievances/requests of Central Government employees in the wake of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission's recommendations which constitute an anomaly as defined in the said Office Memorandum, are dealt with by the Departmental National Anomalies Committees.

[English]

**Welfare of Tribes**

3575. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
 Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the developmental programmes undertaken for the welfare of tribals;

(b) the financial assistance released to various Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations etc. for ameliorating the condition of Tribals, agency-wise, for the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Government has assessed/reviewed the performance of tribal welfare programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any specific strategy has been chalked out to bring about speedy development among poor tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the developmental programmes undertaken for the welfare of tribals are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details of financial assistance released for major programmes of our Ministry to various State Governments and Non Governmental Organisations for ameliorating the condition of Tribals, for the last three years and current year upto 30.11.2009, are enclosed as Statement-II. State-wise, NGO-wise, details for the last three years are available in the Annual Report 2008-09 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) and (d) Review of the performance of the tribal welfare programme is a continuous process and is carried out through periodic field visits, regular interactions with the State Governments, annual inspections, furnishing of periodic progress reports and utilization certificates by the implementing agencies.

(e) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy adopted since the Fifth Five Year Plan continues to operate till date, in order to bring about speedy socio-economic development among tribals, including the poor. Under this, the States are expected to provide funds which are at least equal to the percentage of tribal population to the total population in the States. In addition, the Central Government provides Special Central Assistance to TSP, as an additive to the States to bring about, more rapid economic development of tribals living below the poverty line. In pursuance of the Constitutional obligations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to all ST populated States, with the objective of promoting the welfare of STs (primarily

through bridging critical infrastructure gaps) or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas. Apart from providing institutional finance for schemes/projects aimed at ameliorating the condition of poor tribals, funds for tribal development are also sourced from various programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as the sectoral programmes of Central Ministries/Departments.

### **Statement I**

#### *Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes
<b>A. Special Area Programs (SAP)</b>	
1.	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan
2.	Grants under Provision to Article 275(1)
<b>B. Central Sector Schemes (CSS)</b>	
3.	Grants-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service
4.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
5.	Educational Complex in Low Literacy pockets for development of women
6.	Support to TRIFED
7.	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
8.	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
9.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students
11.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute
12.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme
<b>C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)</b>	
13.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students
14.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
15.	Establishment of Ashram Schools
16.	Research & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others

**Statement II**

*Details of funds released for major programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 to State/NGOs etc.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 30-11-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10913.01	8657.01	7957.32	4702.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	502.59	544.29	308.68	0.00
3.	Assam	7580.20	6270.04	7674.84	5393.12
4.	Bihar	949.00	1034.70	170.00	965.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	11025.67	10246.80	12264.68	5895.34
6.	Goa	242.45	215.25	25.96	54.26
7.	Gujarat	10161.90	9697.91	7602.50	3052.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1482.86	1407.33	1667.32	1359.40
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1919.99	1299.79	869.66	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	11008.33	11353.71	5240.90	4997.00
11.	Karnataka	4648.76	3543.07	4372.48	5364.21
12.	Kerala	1198.01	497.67	854.48	1838.36
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19752.29	17069.16	21117.82	9036.50
14.	Maharashtra	7622.24	10699.22	9541.09	1250.00
15.	Manipur	2646.96	3194.35	3226.12	2163.28
16.	Meghalaya	750.00	3208.74	1497.45	672.00
17.	Mizoram	1537.19	1845.27	1881.83	1571.26
18.	Nagaland	3728.10	2646.17	1754.77	1310.69
19.	Orissa	13442.02	14341.62	15927.52	17644.55
20.	Rajasthan	11140.24	12445.53	13040.91	4561.31
21.	Sikkim	198.54	428.19	426.55	329.26
22.	Tamil Nadu	928.70	147.35	762.89	522.34
23.	Tripura	2369.36	2329.40	4058.09	2018.26
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5.48	931.98	1035.53	234.45
25.	Uttarakhand	611.26	140.16	350.52	358.98
26.	West Bengal	5083.05	5265.68	6143.00	5169.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.42	4.45	3.00	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	602.40	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.73
30.	Others (Universities, etc)	540.91	500.00	600.00	0.00
31.	NGOs	10966.00	28598.00	36195.00	2644.60

### **Trial of Pneumonia Vaccine**

3576. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths of some infants during the trial of Pneumonia Vaccine have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) There was a report of serious adverse events regarding death of a subject involved in a clinical trial of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine at one of the site in the country.

(c) A team was constituted by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to investigate the matter. The team conducted the inspection on 13th December & 14th December, 2008. The Inspection revealed various Good Clinical Practices (GCP) violations. Therefore, the concerned investigator, sponsor and monitor were issued warning letters asking corrective actions to be taken by them to prevent such violation in future. The clinical trial remained suspended at all the twelve sites from 06.11.2008 to 22.04.2009. The sponsor submitted various corrective actions taken to ensure GCP compliance. The CDSCO, after scrutiny of the same, decided to revoke the suspension of 23.04.2009 from all the sites except the inspected site. Further the monitor and investigator of the inspected site also submitted details of corrective action taken by them, based on which the suspension from the inspected site was also revoked on 02.06.2009.

### **Malnutrition**

3577. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Malnutrition is eating up as much as four per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) 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 ranged between 10-28, billion US\$ in 1996 accounting for 3-9% of GDP.

*[Translation]*

### **On-The-Spot Visits**

3578. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any review of on-going schemes for the welfare of tribals undertaken;

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

(c) the outcome of these reviews alongwith the following action taken on the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Review of on-going schemes by the Ministry is a continuous process. This is done through annual inspections, periodic field visits, discussions with State Governments, furnishing of periodic progress reports and utilization certificates. In addition, the Ministry also sponsors evaluation and monitoring studies of selected

programmes through independent agencies. A list of evaluation studies along with the Agency which conducted these studies is given in the Statement enclosed.

Follow-up action, being continuously taken by the Centre Government on the basis of reviews done include better monitoring, regular interactions with the State Governments, sensitizing them for better implementation of various schemes, refining scheme guidelines, improving procedures for evaluation and sanction, training and skill development.

### **Statement**

#### *List of evaluation studies done during the last three years*

1. "Evaluation and assessment of the development schemes/projects under Article 275(1) of the Constitution." in the states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur and Orissa conducted by Water and power consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS).
2. "Impact assessment and evaluation of outputs and outcomes of income generating programmes taken up in 12 States under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)," (Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa and Tripura) conducted by Water and power consultancy Services Ltd., (WAPCOS).
3. Assessment of Scheme "Grants in aid to Voluntary organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes" conducted by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS).
4. Evaluation of schemes (i) "Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Women Literacy and suggested strategy for sharper focus during the 11th Five Year Plan with quantifiable outcomes" (ii) "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area and (iii) "Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys" (iv) "Coaching and Allied for Scheduled Tribes" conducted by Indian Social Institute (ISI).
5. Evaluation Study of Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) scheme in Four States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA).

6. Evaluation Study of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) Scheme in Five States of Arunachal, Chhattisgarh, M.P., Manipur and Mizoram conducted by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA).

7. In the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra evaluation study concerning "Functioning of State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation" was conducted through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD).

*[English]*

### **Foreign Assistance for AIDS Control Programme**

3579. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance received from the foreign countries/organisations for implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in the country during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and organisation-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the States and Union Territories and utilised by them during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide medical claims and other facilities to AIDS patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Financial assistance received from foreign countries/organizations for implementing NACP during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details of the funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no provision to provide medical claims under NACP-III. AIDS patients are given free

services for diagnosis and treatment in Government supported ART Centres and Community Care Centres.

(e) Following measures are being taken to prevent and control HIV/AIDS in the country:-

1. Identification of HIV + pregnant women and providing prophylactic treatment to prevent Mother to Child Transmission.
2. Integrated Counselling and Testing Services for counselling and testing of High Risks Groups and other vulnerable Groups.

3. Blood Safety Programme for ensuring supply of clean and safe blood.
4. Targeted Intervention for High Risk Groups and vulnerable population for behavioural change and adoption of safe practices.
5. Management of Sexually Transmitted Infections.
6. Care, Support and Treatment Programme which includes provision of ARV Drugs.
7. Public awareness.

**Statement I**

*Financial assistance received from foreign countries/organizations*

(Rs. in crore)

Organization	Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till Nov. 09)	Total
World Bank		1.36	158.87	127.22		287.45
Department of International Development (DFID)	UK		123.5	83.9	124.73	332.13
Global Fund		113.02	382.94	288.81	270.81	1055.58
United State Agency for International Development (USAID)	US	116.97	134.74	161.31	174.51	587.53
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)			4.72	3.28	5.05	13.05
		231.35	804.77	664.52	575.1	2275.74

**Statement II**

*Allocation and utilization of funds by States during the last three years and for current year*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10 (As on Oct., 2009)		
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization	Allocation	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	248.15	228.00	63.77	265.71	0.00	61.14	186.14	159	101.18	158.69	3.06	21.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9081.16	7079.55	7979.55	6490.42	7082.65	3367.47	492.22	7414.69	7246.94	297.3	2472.92	100.35
3.	Ahamadabad	681.27	260.37	493.88	603.07	48.96	0	6766.02	408.09	250.85	8360.26	0	1205.77
4.	Bihar	2887.37	1475.75	637.48	1966.48	1145.47	968	2301.35	970.13	754.24	2375.25	0	309.14
5.	Chandigarh	431.59	411.55	326.85	473.28	300	86.41	492.8	361.65	183.16	595.34	145	129.37
6.	Chhattisgarh	980.9	475	553.93	503.68	269.27	157.51	1185.84	820.76	315.46	1282.27	331.03	285.18
7.	Chennai MC	737.14	678	382.89	0	0	267.31	993.54	700	181.79	594.51	0	85.94
8.	Daman and Diu	208.96	130.2	156.06	149.73	149.73	41.14	119.31	99.87	108.44	167.25	82.16	41.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Delhi	2225.38	1355.6	1403.78	2351.95	2378.45	694.15	2489.2	2296.37	1788	2843.33	929.22	228.86
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	116.96	100.6	87.4	115.69	115.69	44.51	119.25	62.3	86.45	136.01	53.06	33.12
11.	Goa	500.01	415	245.92	481.12	321.52	219.82	604.14	436.99	358.19	650.23	240.39	229.13
12.	Gujarat	3713.5	1471.09	3055.75	2663.75	3126.14	1414.95	3552.86	3630.5	3077.06	4492.37	2936.4	988.67
13.	Haryana	694.84	615	436.85	678.81	326.79	142.62	1073.48	840.3	631.82	1745.93	1002.98	195.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	648.69	603.9	649.29	841.78	644.77	171.49	869.97	445.81	525.24	1125.31	751.89	248
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	620.08	420.7	238.07	473.51	103.03	208.28	655.38	210.07	277.67	678.43	102.45	105.84
16.	Jharkhand	758.62	582	600.66	598.91	598.91	790.1	1453.51	1388.5	1388.53	1723.49	1007	169.76
17.	Karnataka	4861.8	3414.45	2958.21	4726.8	4276.87	2003.68	5216.13	3424.95	3300.34	5270.1	2451.71	247.04
18.	Kerala	2398.37	1521.98	1619.81	1844.05	1770.83	592.23	2341.75	2302.25	1989.14	2483.42	1068	575.22
19.	Lakshadweep	93	41.8	22.12	50.39	0	14.03	40.15	0	26.27	36.99	0	18
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1846.38	790.5	1209.51	1359.55	1310.09	295.42	2458.36	1583.96	1119.28	3435.79	1328.4	752.69
21.	Maharashtra	5511.12	3984.57	3675.62	5480.06	6923.83	3672.01	6136.51	5921.77	6272.45	6662.81	1820.38	509.62
22.	Mumbai District	1647.76	1603.43	1501.02	1564.38	0	0	1819.42	822.76	848.85	2164.19	901	631.12
23.	Orissa	1945.54	909.2	1243.94	1490.69	1015.43	461.38	2366	1907.92	1304.62	2526.09	1300.22	482.49
24.	Puducherry	318.96	319	198.57	366.65	230.16	88.35	358.84	282.96	240.13	345.62	0	58.09
25.	Punjab	936.82	713.9	547.7	795.88	264.6	286.75	1341.85	1028.76	856.55	1815.13	1313.02	452.37
26.	Rajasthan	1347.28	946.3	766.76	1063.04	1088.25	290.79	2237.04	1155.95	653.35	2752.9	1263.33	357.46
27.	Tamil Nadu	6220.3	5449.66	3883.12	7388.14	7003.64	5668.39	7243.76	7462.82	6937.44	6934.21	4669.57	441.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3884.62	2361.12	2331.44	3394.49	3463.5	1489	3791.85	1151.9	2376.91	3602.89	1719.17	903.59
29.	Uttarakhand	835.15	529.6	111.58	581.04	404.17	109.71	762.61	705.2	375.89	991.97	495.16	286.36
30.	West Bengal	5686.77	3620.72	4233.56	4865.19	4923.92	1791.77	3787.84	999.38	4617.9	4517.14	2754.83	1180.96
	Sub total	62068.49	42508.54	41617.09	53628.44	49286.87	25398.41	63257.12	48995.61	48396.14	70,765.22	31142.35	11273.98
<b>NE States</b>													
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	506.35	448.2	524.73	543.91	543.91	215.03	706.84	609.18	675.78	814.08	575.11	155.58
32.	Assam	2052.58	1351.3	1320.8	1624.35	2024.35	1073.21	1912.37	1036.68	1412.35	1763.02	960.05	352.59
33.	Manipur	2075.14	2134.53	1768.94	2699.56	2837.65	739.63	2626.92	1865.93	1749.33	2520.49	1762.81	336.9
34.	Meghalaya	599.83	10.1	85.79	151.67	41.94	22.76	475.91	371.95	170.19	459.53	0	87.26
35.	Mizoram	1272.29	885.4	831.71	1142.99	1142.99	376.59	1353.27	1155.72	1456.24	1305.69	640.36	524.31
36.	Nagaland	2108.24	1625.01	1642.13	2443.56	1921.37	771.96	2092.73	1793.35	1438.24	1938.71	104.91	442.5
37.	Sikkim	365.7	330.4	244.97	358.06	358.06	91.84	309.88	218.21	321.66	394.39	103.43	154.68
38.	Tripura	482.88	398.25	181.66	450.59	60	223.36	569.48	574.58	554.99	695.24	355.31	115.34
	Sub total	9463.01	7183.19	6600.73	9414.69	8930.27	3514.38	10047.4	7625.6	7778.78	9891.15	4501.98	2169.16
	Grand Total	71531.50	49691.73	48217.82	63043.13	58217.14	28912.79	73304.52	56621.21	56174.92	80656.37	35644.33	13443.14

**Development of Renewable Energy Sources**

3580. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/allocated by the Union Government to the State Governments including Assam for the development of renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the funds sanctioned/allocated have been utilized during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Details of funds provided under various renewable energy programmes to different States, including Assam, during the last 3 years, *i.e.*, 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 and the current year are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) State-wise status of the funds utilized during the last three years is also furnished in the

enclosed Statement. The utilization of funds is an ongoing process and there is normally a gap of about 1 to 1½ year from the date of release of funds in receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) from implementing agencies. As on 30.11.2009, UCs have been received for over 99% of the funds released during 2006-07, over 68% of the funds released during 2007-08, and over 14% of those released during 2008-09. UCs in respect of funds released during current year will become due only next year. State-wise variation in the performance has been observed to be due to several factors that include availability of States own infrastructure (manpower and resources) and counterpart funds in State budget for implementation of various programmes, status of commercialization of renewable energy activities in the States, remoteness of sites where the systems are installed, etc.

(d) To ensure better utilization of the funds, the steps being taken by the Government include, requirement of periodic physical & financial progress reports, funds utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure; regular review meetings with State Nodal Implementing Agencies; and, random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of systems deployed; etc. This apart, periodic internal audit of the State Nodal Agencies is also undertaken. Moreover, release of further installment of central financial assistance against a particular project is contingent upon utilization of the funds released earlier for that project.

**Statement**

*Annexure referred to in reply to part (a), (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Untarred Question No. 3580 for 11.12.2009 regarding development of renewable energy sources*

(Rs. In crore)

Sl.No.	States	Releases during last 3 years			Current year as on 30.11.09	Funds Utilised			Outstanding UCs as on 30.11.2009		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.57	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.57	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23.63	17.90	18.89	7.18	23.63	15.23	1.63	0.00	2.67	17.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.27	13.44	16.41	52.07	15.11	13.39	1.01	0.16	0.05	15.40
4.	Assam	4.35	78.84	29.01	6.73	4.26	34.97	3.73	0.09	43.87	25.28
5.	Bihar	6.98	5.27	3.85	0.76	6.94	4.34	0	0.03	0.93	3.85
6.	Chandigarh	0.40	3.24	0.04	8.20	0.40	3.21	0	0.00	0.03	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.03
8.	Daman and Diu (only Daman)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.01
9.	Delhi	39.53	43.82	41.31	21.21	39.51	29.00	0.14	0.02	14.82	41.17
10.	Goa	0.42	0.44	2.02	0.07	0.42	0.13	0	0.00	0.31	2.02
11.	Gujarat	7.53	9.79	6.15	6.80	6.77	8.14	1.68	0.76	1.65	4.47
12.	Haryana	8.94	5.68	8.10	0.54	8.94	4.29	0.57	0.00	1.39	7.53
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10.30	2.51	16.77	1.08	10.15	2.50	0	0.14	0.01	16.77
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.48	8.33	18.27	1.37	2.40	2.91	0	0.08	5.42	18.27
15.	Karnataka	6.91	8.68	22.39	14.39	5.50	4.27	0	1.40	4.41	22.39
16.	Kerala	3.96	1.02	6.64	1.51	3.96	0.54	0	0.00	0.48	6.64
17.	Madhya Pradesh	9.09	10.65	9.56	7.85	8.99	8.01	3.33	0.10	2.64	6.23
18.	Maharashtra	34.59	48.95	40.72	28.77	34.49	29.83	18.21	0.10	19.12	22.51
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0	0.01	0.00	0.19
20.	Manipur	6.60	3.03	9.07	0.90	6.59	2.41	0.6	0.01	0.62	8.47
21.	Meghalaya	5.50	6.47	2.90	0.58	5.50	0.48	0.48	0.00	5.99	2.42
22.	Mizoram	9.81	7.70	0.97	1.60	9.81	6.60	0.13	0.00	1.10	0.84
23.	Nagaland	1.83	3.39	2.89	0.62	1.83	3.39	0	0.00	0.00	2.89
24.	Orissa	9.76	5.86	6.49	2.60	9.69	2.89	0	0.07	2.97	6.49
25.	Puducherry	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.09	0	0.00	0.04	0.13
26.	Punjab	6.10	4.97	12.63	2.87	5.37	4.29	4.7	0.73	0.68	7.93
27.	Rajasthan	4.84	13.56	0.69	6.45	4.84	5.42	0.08	0.00	8.14	0.61
28.	Sikkim	7.00	14.10	8.01	3.55	7.00	13.28	1	0.00	0.82	7.01
29.	Tamil Nadu	11.50	5.29	11.91	11.83	10.22	1.59	8.97	1.27	3.70	2.94
30.	Tripura	3.01	10.51	12.21	3.55	2.99	10.37	0	0.02	0.14	12.21
31.	Uttar Pradesh	6.80	12.19	11.61	12.95	6.80	10.97	0.1	0.00	1.22	11.51
32.	West Bengal	27.55	15.24	14.29	21.35	27.53	13.71	2.49	0.03	1.53	11.80
33.	Chhattisgarh	6.35	9.22	15.88	15.46	6.35	9.19	4.35	0.00	0.03	11.53
34.	Jharkhand	3.20	14.22	10.24	5.64	3.20	14.13	0.11	0.00	0.09	10.13
35.	Uttarakhand	17.56	8.70	15.66	14.33	17.28	8.48	0.52	0.28	0.22	15.14
Total		302.48	393.15	375.96	262.90	297.17	268.06	53.83	5.31	125.09	322.13

**Power from Solid Waste**

3581. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a survey conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on solid waste generated in the cities;

(b) if so, the details of the finding thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to utilize such mammoth solid waste for formation of power; and

(e) if so, the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has brought out a report on survey of current status of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) management in 22 cities in August 2009. The report indicates that 23,425 tonnes per day of solid waste out of a total of 27,018 tonnes per day generated in these 22 cities, is dumped in the landfills.

(c) As per the provisions of Municipal Solid Waste (Handling & Management) Rules—2000, Municipal Corporations/Urban Local Bodies are supposed to dump solid waste in the landfills only after its treatment and processing. As such, only the inert fraction of the solid waste can be dumped in the landfills. Ministry of Urban Development has already approved solid waste management projects based on an integrated approach under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, in 15 out of the 22 cities covered by the survey. The projects include segregation at source, collection, transportation, processing & treatment and disposal of solid waste in accordance with Municipal Solid Waste (Handling & Management) Rules—2000.

(d) and (e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Programme for setting up of a five pilot projects on energy recovery from municipal solid waste. Central financial assistance of Rs. 2 crore per Mega Watt with a limit of Rs. 10 crore per project can be provided for projects on power generation from municipal solid waste.

*[Translation]*

**Waiver of Loan by Co-operative Banks**

3582. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide funds to co-operative banks to reimburse the amount waived off by these banks under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme-2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal in this regard from various State Governments including Rajasthan Government;

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

(e) and the time by which such reimbursement is likely to be made by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Government of India has provided funds to NABARD for reimbursement of the same to Cooperative Banks against their claim under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. So far, Rs. 17838.75 crore has been reimbursed to Cooperative Banks against their claim under ADWDRS, 2008, out of which Rs. 825.23 crore has been reimbursed to Rajasthan. As per the schedule of reimbursement provided under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the lending institutions are expected to be compensated in a staggered manner in four installments *i.e.* in November 2008, July 2009, July 2010 and July 2011.

*[English]*

**Imposition of Carbon Tax**

3583. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recommended imposing a carbon tax on the companies with high carbon emission levels;

(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 FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Clinical Trials**

3584. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing mechanism set up by the Government to monitor clinical trials in the country;

(b) whether any foreign assistance has been sought by the Government for imparting training to drugs officials and strengthening the mechanism of undertaking clinical trials of new drug in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF FAMILY AND FAMILY (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Clinical trials are regulated under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules there under. Clinical trials are required to be carried out in accordance with requirements and guidelines specified in Rule 122DA, 122DAA, 122DB, 122E and Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India. Clinical trial can be initiated in the country only after approval from Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG(I)} and respective ethics committee. From 15th June, 2009, it has been made mandatory to register all clinical trials permitted on or after the said date at Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) registry at [www.ctri.in](http://www.ctri.in) before enrolling first patient in the study. Such registration will improve transparency and accountability of all stake holders involved in clinical trials.

(b) and (c) In order to increase skill and knowledge of CDSCO officials in clinical trial inspections, Government has collaborated with United States Food &

Drugs Administration (US FDA). So far two CDSCO - US FDA collaborative workshops on clinical trial inspections have been conducted.

#### **Renewable Energy Projects by NTPC**

3585. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has drawn up any future plan for investment in setting up renewable energy projects in the country;

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

(c) whether the NTPC has sign any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private company for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC has set a target of 1000 MW capacity upto 2017 using renewable energy resources such as Wind Energy, Hydro Energy, Solar (Photo Voltaic and Thermal) Energy, Biomass Energy, etc.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed amongst NTPC, GE Energy Financial Services, USA, Kyushu Electric Power Company Inc., Japan, Brookfield Renewable Power Inc., Canada and Asian Development Bank, Philippines on 04.08.2008 for setting up a Joint Venture Company to undertake power generation through renewable energy resources.

Subsequently, Brookfield Renewable Power Inc. & GE Energy Financial Services have withdrawn themselves from the Joint Venture proposal due to unfavourable market conditions/economic downturn.

*[English]*

#### **National Biomass Resource Atlas**

3586. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the diversification efforts of the Government to enhance the proliferation of new and renewable energy sources in the existing conventional power and electricity manufacturing systems;

(b) the existing biomass power generating capability in the country;

(c) whether the National Biomass Resource Atlas has been prepared by the Government after a multi-grid survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government has taken several measures to enhance the proliferation of new and renewable energy sources in the existing conventional power sector, mainly with private investment. It includes various fiscal and financial incentives for renewable power projects, provisions of Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) under the Electricity Act 2003, preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in potential States and uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of preferential tariffs, the National Solar Mission enabling large-scale capital investment in solar power generation, generation based Incentives (GBI) for wind power for broadening the investor base etc.

(b) The surplus agricultural residues, estimated to be of the order of 120-150 million tones per year, are capable to generate about 17,000 MW of grid quality power. However, this biomass is available in a highly diffused and scattered manner.

(c) and (d) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has developed the National Biomass Resource Atlas covering surplus agro residues with a view to estimate the potential of biomass resources for power generation integrating the distribution and availability of biomass at state/district level. However, this is not based on multi-grid survey. The National Biomass Resource Atlas has been hosted on the web site (<http://www.lab.cgpiisc.ernet.in>) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and also on the server of the Ministry for use by all stakeholders.

*[Translation]*

#### **Deaths Due to Contaminated Water**

3587. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the details of the diseases which are caused due to consumption of contaminated water having high level of toxic elements like arsenic, fluoride etc.;

(b) the number of persons who have died due to such diseases during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(c) the funds provided by the Union Government to the State Governments and utilized by them to check the spread of such diseases during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to provide more funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per WHO publication entitled "Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality", Arsenic is known as carcinogenic. When it is consumed regularly beyond limit it can develop cancers in various parts of the body including lungs, bladder skin etc.

Excess intake of fluoride through drinking water/food products/industrial pollutants over a long period, can, cause major health diseases like dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and non-skeletal fluorosis.

(b) This data is not being maintained by the Central Government.

(c) to (e) To address the problem of fluorosis in the country, a new health initiative entitled 'National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis' (NPPCF) has been approved under the 11th five year plan for an amount of Rs. 68 crores. The Programme started in the year 2008-09 in one district in each of the six states namely Nellore (Andhra Pradesh), Jamnagar (Gujarat), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Nayagarh (Orissa), Nagaur (Rajasthan) and Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu). An amount of Rs. 31.66 lakhs was released to each of six states in the year 2008-09 for implementation of the Programme in their respective districts. No request from approved districts under the programme have been received for more funds.

#### **Portability of Health Insurance**

3588. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for Health Insurance portability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the insured person will not bear any additional financial burden under this scheme;

(e) the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that the issue of portability of a general insurance product purchased by a consumer from a particular insurer to another insurer with the same benefits and terms of the contract or varied terms of the contract is at the stage of discussions with the insurers/General Insurance Council by the regulatory authority. Insurers are developing minimum standards of portability for submission to the IRDA for consideration, but the matter has not yet been finalised.

*[English]*

#### **Thermal and Wind Energy Plants in Karnataka**

3589. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have formed any joint venture with the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited to set up thermal and wind power plants in Karnataka to generate 6,900 MW of power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, NTPC has signed an MOU with Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) on 12th January, 2009 with an objective to plan and implement about 500 MW Wind Farms in Karnataka by NTPC on Build, Own and Operate (BOO) basis with state-of-art technology and to ensure long term sustainability of these projects.

Further, NTPC has also signed an MOU with Government of Karnataka and Power Company of Karnataka Ltd. (PCKL) on 12th January, 2009, for NTPC to set up a 4000 MW (5X800 MW) coal based thermal power project, at Kudgi, Bijapur District of Karnataka, as a regional power project of NTPC.

*[Translation]*

#### **Publicity Campaign by Nationalized Banks**

3590. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:  
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

While the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalized banks have curtailed their expenditure on publicity campaign in print and electronic media in view of Government direction of austerity measures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the expenditure incurred by the nationalized banks during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether after such publicity campaign nationalized banks have not been able to provide satisfactory services to its customers; and

(e) 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 (c) As per the information made available by the Nationalized Banks, they have taken measures to curtail the expenditure on publicity campaign in print and electronic media as compared to the expenses incurred during the previous years.

(d) and (e) Banks are much aware of the need for better customer services and have taken a number of steps including rigorous training of staff to bring in attitudinal change in them besides introducing a potent multi-layered customers' grievance redressal mechanism.

*[English]*

#### **Financial Position of Urban Local Bodies**

3591. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government intends to bring necessary changes in planning and resource mobilization of urban local bodies in order to meet the challenges of urbanization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to formulate reform-oriented agenda for improving their financial strength towards sustainable growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The Government recognizes the importance of strengthening planning and resource mobilization in order to enable the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to meet the challenges of urbanization. Towards this objective it is supporting implementation of the urban sector reforms including property tax reforms, rationalization of stamp duty, implementation of double entry accounting systems, e-governance, levy of reasonable user charges, empowerment of ULBs in pursuance of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and encouraging public private partnerships. The Government has also been advocating innovative means of financing urban infrastructure through the "Tax free Municipal Bonds" and the "Pooled Finance Development Scheme" etc.

#### **Population Growth**

3592. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI KUNWAR REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the population of the country is increasing rapidly and it is likely to surplus the population of China in near future;

(b) if so, the details of population growth rate in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to consider the population policy from a new perspective to check the population growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to discuss the matter with the States/Union Territories for the effective implementation of the population policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. At the current rate, India's population is expected to exceed that of China to become the most populous country in the World.

The rate of population growth in India is given below:-

Census Year	Population (In Crores)	Decadal Growth (%)	Average (Annual %)
1971	54.8	24.80	2.20
1981	68.6	24.66	2.22
1991	84.3	23.87	2.14
2001	102.87	21.54	1.93

(c) and (d) The National Population Policy, 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritising strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people toward ultimately achieving population stabilization. The strategy is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services with Government, industry and the voluntary Non-Government sector, working in partnership.

In line with the National Population Policy, 2000 the Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country. Population stabilization is one of the objectives of NRHM. It provides a thrust for reduction of child and maternal mortality and reduction of the fertility rates. The approach to population stabilization is through providing quality health services in remote rural areas along with a wide range of contraceptive choices to meet the unmet demands for these services, while ensuring full reproductive choices to women. The strategy also is to promote male participation in Family Planning. The approach of the Government under NRHM is to provide quality health services in remote rural areas along with a wide range of contraceptive choices to meet the unmet demands for reproductive health services which includes delivery, safe abortions, treatment of reproductive tract infections and Family Planning Services.

(e) and (f) Government reviews the implementation of Family Welfare activities under the RCH-II programme under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) at different fora from time to time, with the States/UTs. Focussed attention has been given to the demographically weak performing States through provisioning of all kind of support including public awareness programmes under NRHM, for which the States are free to project their priorities depending on local needs in the States in their respective Project Implementation Plans (PIPs). The following steps have been taken to stabilize population:—

- (i) **National Family Planning Insurance** Scheme has been started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.
- (ii) **Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased** in September, 2007 from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1500/- for vasectomy and from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs. 1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.
- (iii) **Specific action points/strategies** have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the up-gradation of Family Planning Services.
- (iv) **Promoting acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy** to ensure male participation.
- (v) **Promoting IUD 380A** intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- (vi) **Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year** made possible on account of growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
- (vii) **Increasing the basket of choice** by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme. The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.

### Financial Assistance Under JSY

3593. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the financial assistance to Rs. 1400 from the existing Rs. 700/- per child (upto two children) for the institutional delivery in the rural areas under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per guideline's of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) cash assistance for pregnant women for institutional deliveries in Government health centres like Sub-centre, PHC/CHC/FRU/general wards of District and state Hospitals or accredited private institutions in rural areas of Low Performing States (LPS) is Rs. 1400/-. However, the cash assistance to pregnant women in rural areas of High Performing States (HPS) for institutional deliveries in the institutions referred to above is to Rs. 700/- only up to two live births. There is no proposal under consideration at present to enhance the financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

*[Translation]*

### Misuse of Funds

3594. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of misuse of funds allocated for Tribal Welfare Scheme to the States have been received by the Union Government;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam. No complaint has been received during the

current year (2009-10) on misuse of funds allocated to the states by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the tribal welfare scheme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Trauma Care Centres

3595. SHRI P. KUMAR:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the criteria fixed for setting up of Trauma Care Centres on the National Highways;

(b) the number of such Trauma Care Centres set up during the last three years and the current year and the number of cases attended by them, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Trauma Care Centres on the National Highways during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the scheme for establishment of a network of Trauma Care Centres along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West corridors of the National Highways in the 11th Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 732.75 crores.

The Trauma care facilities are established by upgrading and strengthening of existing selected Government hospital situated along the national highways for L-III, L-II and L-I level Trauma Care Centres. These centres are identified in such a manner that trauma care facilities are available at distance of every 100-150 km along the National Highways. The financial assistance is provided as per the laid down norms of level of trauma center, after signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of India and respective State Governments.

The number of hospitals sanctioned/released financial assistance in the 11th five year plan so far are as under:-

2007-08	26 Hospitals
2008-09	55 Hospitals
2009-10 (till date)	19 Hospitals

[Translation]

#### Housing Facilities to Utility Service Providers in DDA Colonies

3596. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) since its inception;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide housing facility to utility service providers like washermen/dhobi etc. in such colonies;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of colonies selected in this regard;

(d) whether the DDA plans to extend the said facility in other residential upcoming colonies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Vaccine Trials for Influenza H1N1

3597. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has written to four multinational vaccine manufacturers to conduct trials of Influenza H1N1 vaccine in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the country is expected to obtain H1N1 vaccine to mitigate the threat of the swine flu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In coordinating the Government's efforts in exploring the possibility of importing the foreign HINI vaccines and anticipating early release of foreign made vaccines, the Ministry and the Indian Council of Medical Research are in dialogue with four international vaccine manufacturers namely GSK, Baxter, Novartis and Sanofi Pasteur, which have showed interest for selling imported H1N1 vaccine in India. As an interim measure, till the indigenous vaccine supplies become available, these companies are in the process of initiation of the bridging study(ies) to assess safety and tolerability of the vaccines in the diverse Indian population, The timings of the availability of vaccine will depend on various factors including the outcome of these studies.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting Up of Bank Branches**

3598. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to increase the branches of Nationalised Banks and Private Banks in view of the increasing number of customers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and outcome therefrom;

(c) the number of branches set up by the nationalized banks in the country during the last three years, State-wise and bank-wise;

(d) the number of new branches proposed to be set up by the nationalised banks number during this year and the next two years; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the number of bank branches in rural and urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are required to obtain prior approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening a new place of business. Such approvals are granted to banks depending on the thrust of the extant Branch Authorisation Policy and directions issued in this regard.

Under the extant policy, the choice of centre/location for opening of new branches has been left to the discretion of the banks, which banks decide taking into various factors including profitability, viability, availability of infrastructure etc.

(c) The bank-wise number of offices of public sector banks opened during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, and latest during 01.04.2009 to 30.09.2009 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) As per the Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI, banks are required to submit their Branch Expansion Plans for opening of branches etc., on an annual basis in line with their medium term corporate strategy. These proposals are considered as and when they are received by RBI and approvals are accorded taking into account the extant Branch Authorisation Policy. As such, it may not be possible to furnish the information on number of branches proposed to be opened by nationalized banks in future during the current year and the next year.

Further, with effect from December 1, 2009, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) for opening branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 49,9999) and rural, semi-urban and urban branches, in North Eastern States and Sikkim. As such, for opening the above category of branches, banks do not require the prior permission of Reserve Bank of India.

RBI while considering applications for opening bank branches received from banks, gives weightage to the nature and scope of banking facilities provided by banks to common persons, particularly in under banked areas for promoting financial inclusion.

**Statement***Bank-wise number of offices opened by Public Sector Banks*

(during specified period)

Bank Name	1st April 2006 to 31 March 2007	1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	1st April 2008 to 31 March 2009	1st April 2009 to 30 September 2009
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	65	94	82	16
Andhra Bank	74	79	62	101
Bank of Baroda	49	125	84	108
Bank of India	101	161	91	1
Bank of Maharashtra	45	30	47	12
Canara Bank	46	101	52	60
Central Bank of India	68	118	210	27
Corporation Bank	61	83	71	25
Dena Bank	13	27	27	10
IDBI Bank Limited	32	67	11	83
Indian Bank	45	99	91	12
Indian Overseas Bank	175	85	51	34
Oriental Bank of Commerce	123	43	78	17
Punjab and Sind Bank	20	11	26	—
Punjab National Bank	54	127	159	64
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	27	22	19	15
State Bank of Hyderabad	22	36	33	5
State Bank of India	208	1004	791	471
State Bank of Indore	14	20	19	4
State Bank of Mysore	11	26	19	7
State Bank of Patiala	29	49	49	28
State Bank of Saurashtra	36	9	—	—
State Bank of Travancore	16	8	28	7

1	2	3	4	5
Syndicate Bank	121	54	62	12
Uco Bank	110	95	116	7
Union Bank of India	133	170	198	160
United Bank of India	8	78	51	2
Vijaya Bank	54	74	60	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>2895</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>1309</b>

Note: 1. '-' denotes NIL

2. Data includes administrative offices

3. Public sector banks include SBI and its associates, nationalised banks and IDBI Bank Ltd.

Source: Master Office File (Latest updated version) on banks, DSIM, RBI

[English]

#### **Stabilization of Power Market**

3599. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Haryana had made some suggestions to the Ministry regarding stabilization of the power market in the interest of consumers;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Ministry on these suggestions; and

(c) the progress made so far in stabilizing the power market in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Electricity Regulatory Commissions are mandated to determine tariff and issue guidelines/regulations under the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy in the discharge of their functions.

Section 62(1)(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the Appropriate Commission may, in case of shortage of supply of electricity, fix the minimum and maximum ceiling of tariff for sale or purchase of electricity in pursuance of an agreement, entered into between a generating company and a licensee or between licensees, for a period not exceeding one year to ensure reasonable price of electricity.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, in exercise of powers conferred under the Electricity Act,

2003, had issued an order on 11th September 2009 on a suo motto petition fixing minimum and maximum tariffs for sale and purchase of electricity in a day ahead transactions through bilateral agreement and on Power Exchanges. The minimum tariff for such transaction was fixed at Rs. 0.10 per Kwh and a maximum tariff was fixed at Rs. 8.00 per Kwh for a period of 45 days from the date of the order, which is over.

Trading has been identified as a distinct activity under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the responsibility of promotion and development of the power market lies with the Appropriate Commission.

The regulations on open access are issued by the Appropriate Commission under the Electricity Act, 2003.

#### **Scheme for Development of Renewable Energy Sources**

3600. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the development of new and renewable energy sources in the Himalayan States where the fragile ecosystem is under threat due to climate change and other development work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The

Government is giving special attention to the development of renewable energy sources, especially solar and hydropower, in the Himalayan States. A higher rate of capital subsidy is being provided for deployment of various renewable energy systems in the NE Region and Special Category States that include the Himalayan States. Details thereof under the major programmes are given the Statement enclosed.

### Statement

*Details of capital subsidy being provided for deployment of various renewable energy systems in the Himalayan States*

#### A. Solar Photovoltaic Programme:

Renewable Energy System	Central Financial Assistance in Rupees	
	NE Region and Special Category States	Other States/UTs
SPV Home-lighting systems	4500 (18Wp) 8660 (37-74Wp)	2500 (18Wp) 4800 (37-74 Wp)
SPV Street Lighting systems	17300 (74Wp)	9600 (74 Wp)
Stand-alone Spy Power plants		
— more than 1 kWp	Rs. 225/Wp	Rs. 125/Wp
— more than 10 kWp with distribution line	Rs. 270/Wp	Rs. 150/Wp

#### B. Watermills/Micro-Hydel Programme

##### Watermills:

Sl.No.	Category	CFA
1.	Mechanical Output only	Rs. 35,000/- per watermill
2.	(a) Electrical output (upto 5 kW) or (b) Both mechanical and Electrical output (upto 5 kW)	Rs. 1,10,000/- per watermill

##### Micro Hydel Projects (upto 100 kW)

Sl.No.	Areas	CFA
1.	International Border Districts (excluding Arunachal Pradesh as it is already covered under the PM package)	Rs. 1,00,000/- per kW
2.	North Eastern and Special category States (Other than 1 above)	Rs. 80,000/- per kW
3.	Other states (Other than 1 above)	Rs. 40,000/- per kW

#### C. Remote Village Electrification Programme

Electrification through SPV Systems:		CFA in Rupees	
SPV System		General Category States	Special Category States
Home lighting System Model I	18 W Module, 1 light	5895	6165
Model II	37 W Module, 2 lights	11250	11250
Street lighting System	74 W Module, 11 W lamp	19602	20578

#### Electrification through Small Hydro Projects:

		CFA in Rupees/kW	
Region	Capacity	Maximum CFA/kW (Rupees)	
Plain & other regions of all other States	Upto 10 KW	98100	
	Above 10 KW and upto 100 KW	92700	
	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	68400	
Notified Hilly regions of all other States & Islands	Upto 10 KW	1,07,100	
	Above 10 KW and upto 100 KW	1,01,700	
	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	77400	
N.E. Regions, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, J&K and Himachal Pradesh (Special Category States)	Upto 10 KW	1,16,100	
	Above 10 kW and upto 100 KW	1,10,700	
	Above 100 KW and upto 1000 KW	86400	

#### Electrification through Biomass Gasifier Projects:

		CFA in Rupees/kW		
Type of System	Gasifier rating	Plain	Hilly areas	North-East
100% Producer Gas	Upto 10 kWe	68040	71442	74844
	>10 upto 20 kWe	48528	50954	53380
	>20 upto 50 kWe	49500	51975	54450
	>50 kWe	43726	45912	48099
Dual fuel	upto 10 kWe	60466 (63,000)	63489 (66150)	66512 (69300)
	>10 upto 20 kWe	40,500	42525	44550
	>20 upto 50 kWe	36000	37800	39600
	>50 kWe	31500	33075	34650

*Figures in brackets include increases in cost on account of oil ghani.*

**D. Biogas Programme**

Central Financial Assistance in Rs. per plant

Category	Family type Biogas Plants under CDM		Family type Biogas Plants outside CDM	
	1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700
Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nilgiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kursoong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
All Others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000

*[Translation]***Solar Energy Sub-stations**

3601. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to various Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations and poor people for the promotion and use of solar energy in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up solar energy sub-stations in rural and backward areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh to solve the power problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) During 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current financial year upto 30.11.2009, an amount of about Rs. 303 crores was released to States/Union Territories for various solar energy projects by the Ministry as central financial assistance (CFA).

(b) and (c) Under the Solar Photovoltaic Programme of the Ministry, 884 nos of stand-alone, rooftop and grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Power Plants of 4.23 MW peak aggregate SPV capacity have been sanctioned

during 2009-10 so far, in various States, including Uttar Pradesh. The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of SPV Power Plants sanctioned by the Ministry during 2009-10 so far:*

Sl.No.	State	Plants (No.)	Aggregate SPV Capacity (kW peak)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	430.00
2.	Assam	1	1.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	402	622.00
4.	Delhi	2	97.00
5.	Haryana	5	266.65
6.	Karnataka	1	1000.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	114	115.10
8.	Rajsthan	1	10.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	10.50
10.	Uttarakhand	1	100.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	346	481.50
12.	West Bengal	1	1100.00
Total		884	4233.75

In addition, the Karnataka Corporation Limited (KPCL) has set up 2 Nos. of 2 MW capacity each, grid-connected SPV Power Plants in Karnataka during the year 2009.10.

*[English]***Restructuring of NABARD**

3602. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has Commissioned a study to look into the feasibility of restructuring National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference for such study;

(c) the areas being covered in the restructuring exercise; and

(d) the time by which the study report is likely to be presented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Government has not undertaken any specific study for restructuring of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). However, the Board of Directors of NABARD, during its meeting on 18th September, 2008, has approved a proposal to undertake a strategic action plan 'Repositioning NABARD' for furthering the objectives mandated in the NABARD Act, 1981. The Action Plan proposes to cover aspects, such as, articulating an aspirational vision for NABARD in 2020, preparing benchmarks to be achieved by 2012 and 2015 on various areas including Products and Services, Delivery Mechanisms, Structures and Processes, etc. No specific time frame has been prescribed for finalisation of the Action Plan.

#### Vaccine Production Units

3603. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the number of vaccine production units in the public and private sector separately in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the procurement of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the funds utilised on procurement of vaccines from the public and private sector units, separately during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has decided to close down any vaccine production unit in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of vaccine production units in the public and private sector separately in the country, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The funds allocated for procurement of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme during the last three years and the current years is as under:—

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Plan Allocation	
	B.E.	R.E.
2006-07	345.00	280.00
2007-08	317.00	260.00
2008-09	615.00	258.45
2009-10	414.21	446.00 (proposed)

(c) Funds utilized on purchase of vaccines from Departmental units as well as other manufacturing units during the last three years and current year is as under:—

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Vaccine purchased from departmental units	Vaccine purchased from other manufacturers
2006-07	31.86	73.60
2007-08	32.12	105.02
2008-09	00	112.40
2009-10	00	186.20

(d) and (e) No. The manufacturing licenses of the three Vaccine Institutes namely the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India, Conoor and BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy which are under the administrative control of the Ministry were suspended in January, 2008 since they were not found in compliance with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as provided under Schedule M of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

#### Statement

*List of Human Vaccine Manufacturers:*

#### Public Sector Units (Central/State PSU's)

1. M/s. Bharat Immunological & Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahar (Uttar Pradesh)
2. M/s. Haffkiene Biopharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra)
3. M/s. Human Biological Institute, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

4. M/s. Human Biological Institute, Ooty (Tamil Nadu)
5. M/s. King Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) (Non Functional)
6. M/s. Pasteur Institute, Shillong (Meghalaya)
7. M/s. CRI, Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh) (Suspended)
8. M/s. BCG Vaccine Lab, Guindy, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) (Suspended)
9. M/s. Pasteur Institute, Conoor (Tamil Nadu) (Suspended)

**Private Sector Units:**

1. M/s. Panacea Biotec Ltd. (New Delhi)
2. M/s. Panacea Biotec Ltd., Lalru, Chandigarh (Punjab)
3. M/s. Panacea Biotec Ltd. Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)
4. M/s. Bharat Biotech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
5. M/s. Green Signal Biopharma, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
6. M/s. GSK Asia Pvt. Ltd., Nashik (Maharashtra)
7. M/s. Serum Institute of India Ltd., Pune (Maharashtra)
8. M/s. Biological E Ltd. Shameerpet (M), RangaReddy District, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
9. M/s. Biological E Ltd. Azamabad, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
10. M/s. Biological E Ltd. 7-4-34, Gaganpahad, Rajendra Nagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy-Dist. (Andhra Pradesh)
11. M/s. Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
12. Danovaccine & Biologicals Pvt. Ltd. Sivareddyguda, Ghatkesar (Andhra Pradesh)
13. M/s. Cadila Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

14. M/s. Chiron Behring vaccines Pvt. Ltd. Distt. Bahruch (Gujarat)
15. M/s. Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
16. M/s. Biomed Pvt. Ltd. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)

**PG Seats in Medical Colleges**

3604. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create more Post Graduate seats in the medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to increase the number of PG seats in respect of various courses in the medical colleges;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The Central Government has recently amended Medical Council of India Regulations (i) by relaxing medical teacher-student ratio from 1:1 to 1:2 (ii) by allowing the medical colleges to start certain Post Graduate (PG) courses even before recognition of MBBS degree and (iii) by reducing the teacher experience by one year for the post of professor/associate professor in the respective feeder cadre.

Further the Central Government has envisaged scheme to provide financial assistance to the State Government Medical Colleges during the 11th Five Year Plan period for starting/increasing seats in PG medical courses. The Central Government has received proposals in this regard from 18 States including Andhra Pradesh. The funds are envisaged to be allocated to the medical colleges only after the finalization of the scheme. A list of proposals received, state wise, is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Number of medical colleaes/institutions
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7
2.	Tamil Nadu	1
3.	Rajasthan	6
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Assam	3
8.	Gujarat	1
9.	Orissa	3
10.	Kerala	1
11.	Andhra Pradesh	10
12.	Punjab	2
13.	Himchal Pradesh	2
14.	Haryana	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Maharashtra	13
17.	West Bengal	1
18.	Karnataka	1
Total		66

**Money Lying in Non-Lapsable Pool**

3605. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of money is lying idle in the North East non-lapsable fund pool;

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

(c) the reasons for not fully utilising the fund by Development of North-Eastern Region (DONER);

(d) whether North Eastern Council (NEC) can also utilise the fund from this North East non- lapsable fund;

(e) if so, the details of utilizations of such fund by NEC during the same period; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure full utilisation of funds available in such pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA ): (a) As per the information provided by the Ministry of DONER administering this fund, Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) had a balance of Rs. 6955.25 crore as on 01.04.2009. Almost entire amount is committed to the North-Eastern Region against liabilities for ongoing projects and for retained projects which are at various stages of sanction

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

(d) No, Madam, w.e.f. 2005-06 the NEC Plan Budget is not debited to NLCPR.

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

(f) In order to expedite project implementation periodic review meetings with the State Government officers are arranged periodically. Training courses were organized for the officers of the North-Eastern States in project management and implementation. Further, the earlier guidelines of NLCPR were studied and amended in the interest of expeditious implementation of projects.

[Translation]

**Bio-gas Plants**

3606. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the details of States having huge potential of the production of bio-gas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of bio-gas plants installed in the rural areas of the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any subsidy is provided to the villagers for this purpose;

(d) whether a number of bio-gas plants are lying non-operational due to technical problems in the rural areas;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to remove these technical problems?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The details of State-wise potential for the installation of family type bio-gas plants in the country is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The total number of bio-gas plants installed under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) in the rural areas of the country during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and the current year 2009-10 are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Yes Madam. For the installation of family type bio-gas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme, Central Finance Assistance of varying amounts is being provided to the villagers depending upon their geographic location and size of bio-gas plants.

(d) to (f) An evaluation study for bio-gas plants installed under NBMMP during the 10th Five Year Plan was carried out by the Ministry through an independent organization during the year 2008-09. The study has reported an average functionality of about 95.8% of the surveyed bio-gas plants. In accordance with the provisions contained in the Administrative Approval of the programme, the State Government Departments/Implementing Agencies/ Organizations are to engage only skilled trained masons of bio-gas plants and use construction materials in required quantity and quality with proper supervision of the work upto commissioning stage through trained turn-key workers who provides for five years warranty. The masons and turn-key workers are provided training through Bio-gas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) and implementing agencies. In addition, the programme provides central financial assistance and technical support for repair of old non-functional plants after five years of their installation.

**Statement I**

*State-wise estimated potential for family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Potential of Biogas plants (Nos. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.08

1	2	3
3.	Assam	3.07
4.	Bihar	7.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.00
6.	Goa	0.08
7.	Gujarat	5.54
8.	Haryana	3.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.28
11.	Jharkhand	1.00
12.	Karnataka	6.80
13.	Kerala	1.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14.91
15.	Maharashtra	8.97
16.	Manipur	0.38
17.	Meghalaya	0.24
18.	Mizoram	0.05
19.	Nagaland	0.07
20.	Orissa	6.05
21.	Punjab	4.11
22.	Rajassthan	9.15
23.	Sikkim	0.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.15
25.	Tripura	0.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19.38
27.	Uttrakhand	0.83
28.	West Bengal	6.95
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02
30.	Chandigarh	0.01

1	2	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02
32.	Delhi	0.13
33.	Puducherry	0.04
34.	KVIC and Others	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>123.39</b>

**Statement II**

*State-wise family type biogas plants installed during last three years and current year 2009-10*

State/UT/Agency	Numbers of Biogas plants installed			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10* (upto Oct.2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	18002	10195	12510	262
Arunachal Pradesh	60	100	150	23
Assam	0	2500	6000	3045
Bihar	250	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4446	2095	3118	677
Goa	75	21	34	16
Gujarat	7905	7801	5292	493
Haryana	1068	1034	1297	391
Himachal Pradesh	155	151	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	24	0
Jharkhand	110	186	424	505
Karnataka	3023	2433	4250	1055
Kerala	4214	2144	3301	1387
Madhya Pradesh	11222	7042	13331	3930
Maharashtra	12660	15066	12261	3294

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	60	200	154	50
Mizoram	100	100	100	0
Nagaland	200	131	200	195
Orissa	3922	3895	2332	266
Punjab	1789	3000	7470	2296
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	185	172	197	115
Tamil Nadu	727	1223	693	257
Tripura	32	0	159	25
Uttar Pradesh	3636	2856	1119	251
Uttarakhand	351	370	502	49
West Bengal	8500	11000	15000	3849
KVIC & Others	15053	15125	18000	5238
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,745</b>	<b>88,840</b>	<b>1,07,918</b>	<b>27,743</b>

\*Figures are being firmed up.

[English]

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund**

3607. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise funds/corpus funds allocated by NABARD to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) XIII to XV;

(b) the funds disbursed to States from RIDF XIII to XV, State-wise; and

(c) the details of allocation *vis-a-vis* disbursement made respectively for rural housing and irrigation, State-wise and sector-wise during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The sector-wise RIDF loan sanctioned to various State Governments

under RIDF XIII to XV (upto 31 st October, 2009) is as under:

(Rs. Crore)			
Sector	RIDF XIII	RIDF XIV	RIDF XV
Irrigation	4718.82	4139.42	2471.12
Agriculture Related	2135.43	924.32	998.36
Rural Connectivity	4709.41	6741.83	3673.32
Social Sector	1083.94	2667.52	1033.44
Power Sector	60.26	231.75	31.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>12707.86</b>	<b>14704.84</b>	<b>8207.72</b>

(b) The details of RIDF loans disbursed to various States under tranches XIII to XV (upto 31st October 2009) are indicated in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The sector-wise RIDF loan sanctioned and disbursed for Irrigation sector to various States under RIDF XIII to XV (upto 31st October 2009) is given in Statement-II enclosed. Rural Housing is not an eligible activity for sanction of loans under RIDF. However, details of refinance disbursed to banks under rural housing and minor irrigation purposes are as below:

(Rs. Lakh)			
Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (As on 30 Nov. 2009)
Rural Housing	87,641	26,847	2,261
Minor Irrigation	40,368	54,585	13,533

**Statement I**

**NABARD-RIDF**

Tranche-wise disbursements

(Upto 31 October 2009)  
(Rs. Crore)

Name of State	RIDF XIII	RIDF XIV	RIDF XV
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	562.68	352.47	70.31
Arunachal Pradesh	11.72	42.29	

1	2	3	4
Assam	26.55	33.97	
Bihar	367.18	217.37	67.74
Chhattisgarh	31.11	35.64	12.86
Goa	8.62	85.50	0.59
Gujarat	412.46	470.68	41.20
Haryana	171.50	89.95	31.99
Himachal Pradesh	104.32	140.81	57.77
Jammu and Kashmir	281.53	124.10	14.89
Jharkhand	247.52	282.67	68.80
Karnataka	287.34	24.92	
Kerala	104.59	160.29	
Madhya Pradesh	508.66	305.79	171.61
Maharashtra	649.91	363.72	
Manipur			
Meghalaya	44.73	20.86	
Mizoram	17.96	1.06	
Nagaland	10.32	20.33	
Orissa	104.53	88.76	0.09
Punjab	231.11	237.34	29.71
Rajasthan	510.08	382.47	41.41
Sikkim	28.53	21.65	
Tamil Nadu	649.60	345.54	12.07
Tripura	18.63	70.67	
UT of Puducherry			
Uttar Pradesh	566.35	361.80	113.35
Uttarakhand	77.69	168.54	
West Bengal	260.49	216.22	101.55
<b>RIDF Total</b>	<b>6295.71</b>	<b>4625.41</b>	<b>835.94</b>

**Statement II***NABARD-RIDF of which, Sanctions and Disbursements-Irrigation Sector Only*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Tranche-wise Position (Upto 31 October 2009)					
		RIDF XIII		RIDF XIV		RIDF XV	
		SANC	DISB	SANC	DISB	SANC	DISB
1.	Andhra Pradesh	366.29	146.60	416.62	105.10	151.71	30.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam						
4.	Bihar	104.22	49.77	90.13	38.88	139.44	
5.	Chhattisgarh	66.29	31.11	71.88	35.64	37.16	12.86
6.	Goa			85.50	85.50		
7.	Gujarat	190.23	57.97				
8.	Haryana	147.18	105.12	113.53	47.32	245.86	29.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44.73	23.95	263.91	92.93	13.85	0.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.63	15.70	25.90	8.76		
11.	Jharkhand	92.96	72.93				
12.	Karnataka	229.91	110.88	183.35	16.71	119.91	
13.	Kerala	144.72	42.25	9.35	1.98		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1055.41	366.17	974.91	305.80	798.61	171.61
15.	Maharashtra	818.58	430.26	591.32	206.16		
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya			12.86	3.85		
18.	Mizoram						
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Orissa	130.20	44.14	335.91	61.84	48.75	
21.	Punjab	28.14	20.83	13.20	2.64	172.67	
22.	Rajasthan	181.59	56.16	49.20	8.46		
23.	Sikkim	0.53	0.53	1.92	2.99		
24.	Tamil Nadu	154.78	121.16				
25.	Tripura						
26.	UT of Puducherry			2.82			
27.	Uttar Pradesh	738.59	354.63	606.77	151.99	640.71	49.57
28.	Uttarakhand	84.37	43.01	86.49	29.89	21.98	
29.	West Bengal	93.47	56.66	203.85	63.71	80.47	16.09
	All India Total	4718.82	2149.83	4139.42	1270.14	2471.12	310.82

[*Translation*]

### **Diseases Caused by Consumption of Tobacco**

3608. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the diseases caused by the consumption of tobacco products;

(b) whether the Government has launched any programme to contain the spread of these diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided to the State Governments during the current year for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Consumption of tobacco products harms almost every organ of the body, causing many diseases and affecting the health of tobacco users in general. There is sufficient evidence to say that consumption of tobacco products causes disease such as coronary heart diseases, stroke and subclinical atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pneumonia; adverse reproductive effects and cancers of various organs e.g. lung, oral cavity, stomach, kidney, bladder etc.

(b) and (c) The pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme was launched in 2007-08 for effective implementation of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA)" and Rules made there under, as also to create awareness about ill effects of tobacco products. The programme broadly envisages—

1. Mass media anti-tobacco campaign
2. Establishing tobacco product testing labs
3. Capacity building at the State and District level
4. School health campaign for tobacco control. At present the District Tobacco Control Programme is under implementation in 42 districts (in 21 States)

In addition, the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) has been operational since 1975, with a comprehensive cancer control strategy focusing on

awareness creation, prevention, early detection and treatment. The Government of India is supplementing the efforts, of the State Governments by providing financial assistance for up-gradation/strengthening of existing Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs); setting up Radiotherapy Units in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals in the States as well, as for implementation of District Cancer Control Programme (DCCP) for prevention and control of cancer.

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

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 8.73 crores has been incurred during the current year for National Tobacco, Control Programme. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 18.61 crores has been incurred during the current year for the National Cancer Control programme.

### **Hepatitis Disease**

3609. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed/conducted any survey regarding number of persons dying of hepatitis every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) the reasons for the spread of the disease in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the people aware of the symptoms of this disease and to check its spread in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, most commonly caused by a viral infection. There are five main Hepatitis viruses, referred to as types A,B,C,D and E.

Hepatitis A and E are typically caused by ingestion of contaminated water or food. Hepatitis B, C and D usually occur as a result of parenteral contact with infected body fluids (*eg.* from blood transfusion, or invasive medical procedures using contaminated equipment). Hepatitis B is also transmitted through sexual contact.

(d) Hepatitis B and C are major causes of Viral Hepatitis, and can be best prevented by use of safe blood/blood products and through safe sex practices. Government promotes safe blood supply through campaigns on voluntary blood donation, and safe sex as part of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Besides, the following steps have been taken to check the spread of Viral Hepatitis:

- Incorporation of Hepatitis B vaccine in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was implemented in a phased manner in 2002 in 15 city slum areas and 33 districts. Presently, 10 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are carrying out Hepatitis B vaccination as part of DIP.
- Since April 2005, the Government has also introduced auto disabled (AD) syringes for all vaccinations under the DIP in all states. AD syringes are single use, self-locking syringes that cannot be used more than once. This prevents misuse and contamination/cross infection through repeated use of unsterile injection/equipment.
- Routine screening of blood units collected by blood banks has been made mandatory to detect and discard contaminated blood units.

*[English]*

#### **Provision of Solar Lights**

3610. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government consider to provide solar lights to people living below poverty line free of cost in the country including Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Solar lighting systems are not provided free of cost to the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country. However, there is a scheme for providing solar lanterns free of cost to a girl child studying in class IX to XII, from BPL families residing in unelectrified villages/ hamlets in the Special Category States, including Jammu & Kashmir and Island Union Territories. The Government has not conducted any survey for this purpose. During 2006-07, the Ministry sanctioned a project for distribution of 60,000 solar lanterns free of cost to school going children from Class VI to XII belonging to distressed/BPL farmer families in the six district of Vidharbha region of Maharashtra. The Ministry also provided 14,000 nos. of LED based solar lanterns free of cost to the cyclone 'AILA' affected victims in Sundarbans, West Bengal during the current year.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting Up of Power Plant by NDPL**

3611. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL) has been granted permission to set up power plant of 1000 MW to meet the electricity demand of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NDPL has established the said power plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(f) the time by which the power plant is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) As

per the Electricity Act, 2003, thermal generation has been delicensed and concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required to set up thermal power plants including those in the private sector. In this regard, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that NDPL will approach appropriate authority for various statutory clearances such as environment, civil aviation etc. after it has been allocated land by the appropriate authority.

[*English*]

#### **Implementation of COTPA**

3612. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COPTA) is being implemented throughout the country;

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

(c) whether some of the State Governments have shown reluctance in starting campaign against smoking in public places as sale of tobacco products is an important source of employment and also of State revenue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue and providing alternative employment to the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISEL VAN): (a) and (b) Yes. "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) enacted in the year 2003 throughout the country is intended to discourage the consumption of tobacco products, the salient features of which are as under:—

(i) prohibition of smoking in a public place;

(ii) prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement;

(iii) prohibition of sale of tobacco products to minors;

(iv) prohibition of sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions.

(v) Mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

(c) and (d) No such reluctance has been shown by State Governments.

(e) This Ministry is working closely with Ministry of Rural Development for providing alternative income generating activities for bidi workers.

[*Translation*]

#### **Requirement of Power**

3613. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement of power in the country will be 1,038 billion units by 2012 as per the National Electricity Policy, 2005;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether nine per cent additional power generation annually in the coming years will be a must to meet the requirement of power in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) report, the forecast of net electrical energy requirement in the country at the power station bus-bars during 2011-12 is approximately 968.659 Billion Unit (BU). In order to meet this energy requirement, total (gross) generation requirement would be about 1,038 BU, assuming 6.5% average auxiliary consumption.

(c) and (d) In the Report of Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), issued by Planning Commission, projections of total energy requirement with GDP growth rate of 8% and 9% have been made. Assuming GDP-electricity elasticity of around 1.0, electricity generation in the country would be required to grow at 8 to 9% per annum.

(e) As per the latest assessment made by Central Electricity Authority, a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan. In addition, projects aggregating 12,590 MW are being attempted on best efforts basis. The other measures taken/being taken by the Government to augment electricity generation/availability of power in the country are:

- (i) Allocation of approximately 31 MMSCMD gas from KG Basin (D6) and additional 12 MMSCMD gas on fall-back basis for gas based power stations of power utilities and 10 MMSCMD gas to captive power plants on fall-back basis.
- (ii) Monitoring import of coal by the power utilities to bridge the gap between the requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.
- (iii) Harnessing surplus power from captive power plants into Grid.
- (iv) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vii) Import of hydro power from Bhutan.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

### **Energy Efficiency**

3614. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting any new company for energy efficiency and to save energy;

(b) if so, whether the said company will manage the Bachat Lamp Yojana and will also meet the demands of agriculture and municipal corporations;

(c) if so, whether the company will serve as a resource centre for the development agencies of the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b)

Yes, Madam. The Energy Efficiency Service Limited (EESL) is a joint venture between the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL). The Company will lead the market development and also implement the financial instruments under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). The EESL would also work as an Energy Service Company (ESCO) implementing programmes like the Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY), Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Agriculture and Municipal Demand Side Management Programmes and provide consultancy services for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in the field of energy efficiency.

(c) and (d) The Energy Efficiency Service Limited (EESL) would also act as a Resource Centre for the capacity building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs), electricity utilities etc. The market for Energy Efficiency in India is estimated to be Rs. 74,000 crores. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) seeks to unlock this market by putting in place appropriate policy and regulatory framework.

*[English]*

### **Welfare Schemes for Women and Children**

3615. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the number of women and children benefited from various programmes/schemes meant for women and child development;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals for approval from various State Governments for implementation of various schemes for women and child development;

(d) if so, the details of proposals sanctioned, pending and rejected, State-wise, scheme-wise; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) State/Union Territory-wise and Scheme-wise details of women and children benefited

under the major schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are available on the website i.e., [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in). This information is also available in the Annual Reports of this Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha.

(c) to (e) Proposals received from the State Governments under various schemes of the Ministry are examined as per the norms and guidelines of the respective schemes of the Ministry and availability of funds.

#### Medical Facility for BPL

3616. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) cannot afford the medical treatment in metro cities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has issued any guidelines or taken some steps to provide equal and good medical treatment to BPL families;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take action against the private hospitals who deny the treatment to these families due to financial difficulties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) No. The medical treatment being provided by upgraded Government Health Facilities is free of cost in the country including metro cities. However, to encourage private sector participation in provisioning of medical facilities to BPL population, under National Rural Health Mission through Public Private Partnership and also Health Insurance Scheme for Below Poverty Line [BPL] Families. The Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare subsidizes the cost of the annual premium up to 75%, subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 per BPL Family for this Scheme.

Further, Ministry of Labour launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana [RSBY] to cover unorganized sector BPL workers to improve access of BPL families to quality medical care for treatment of diseases involving hospitalization and surgery through an identified network of health care providers including private on cashless basis. The Scheme is implemented with maximum premium contribution of Rs. 725 per family (75%:25% [Central: State share]). The beneficiary would pay Rs. 30/- per annum as registration/renewal fee.

#### Fund Spending on Education in AP

3617. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of education-oriented schemes implemented and amount allocated and utilized for Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Primitive Tribal Groups in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year; and

(b) details of beneficiaries under the above schemes in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In order to provide education and related facilities to ST students, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of HRD (the line Ministry) through certain schemes. These schemes are need-based and demand-driven, therefore State-wise allocation is not made under these schemes. The grants-in-aid released to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year, for ST students, including PTG students, along with number of beneficiaries under the education-oriented schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the Statement enclosed.

#### Statement

*Grants-in-aid released in Andhra Pradesh under education oriented schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

(Amt. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (till date)	
		Amount released	Ben.	Amount released	Ben.	Amount released	Ben.	Amount released	Ben.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9
1.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.	128.16	5704	1434.21	5300	1909.84	12705	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	4403.27	147213	2284.39	147323	1662.13	183974	831.00	*213765
3.	Hostels for ST girls and boys	120.00	825 seats	**195.00	100 seats	**73.73	Arrear	—	—
4.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Upgradation of Merit of ST students	3.60	24	12.60	84	—	—	—	—
6.	Top Class Education for ST students	Scheme was launched in 2007-08		—	—	1.35	2	—	—
7.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (residential, non-residential schools & hostels run by NGOs supported)	133.74	1244	95.59	1194	338.76	3153	26.19	350
8.	#Scheme of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (constitution of Eklavya Model Residential Schools which a component in this scheme)	2830.31	3360	2453.03	3360	1863.44	3360	1946.20	3360
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	Scheme is implemented though University Grant Commission (UGC) and no State-wise amount is released under this scheme.							
10.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	State-wise release is not made under this scheme,							

\*Anticipated beneficiaries

\*\*Grant released to University of Hyderabad

#Under the scheme of grant under article 275 (1) of the Constitution, grant are also released for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). In Andhra Pradesh there are a total of 8 EMRS in operation and recurring grant is released for 420 students in one school. The amount shown in releases under this scheme includes the amt. released for EMRSs also.

### Import of Toxic Materials

3618. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food products imported from South East Asian region and arriving in Chennai port are found to have contained melamine and other toxic materials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Nil, in view of the above.

[Translation]

### Reduction in Allocation of Power

3619. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of power allocated to State Government of Madhya Pradesh from the unallocated power at the disposal of Union Government has been reduced;

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

(c) the time by which the power allocation will be restored to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The unallocated power in Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government is provided on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent needs of States/UTs keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources, performance and payment capacity.

In the revision of allocation of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) of Western and Eastern regions on 9th July, 2009, allocation to Madhya Pradesh from NTPC stations of Eastern Region was reduced by 27 MW during peak hours and 52 MW during off-peak hours with enhancement from the un allocated power of CGSs of Western Region from 12.03% (158 MW out of 1,314 MW) to 14.08% (185 MW out of 1,314 MW) (during peak hrs *i.e.* 1800-2300 hrs.) and 15.99% (210 MW out of 1,314 MW) (during rest of the day). Subsequently, in view of their requirements of power, specific allocations out of the unallocated power were made to Daman & Diu (58.3 MW) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (112.45 MW); Goa (25 MW) and Heavy Water Plant of Department of Atomic Energy (18 MW) totaling 213.75 MW has resulted reduction of the unallocated power for distribution to the States/UTs to 1,101 MW. Therefore, allocation to Madhya Pradesh from the unallocated quota now stands at 155 MW (14.08%) during peak hours and 177 MW (15.99 %) during rest of the day.

The quantum of unallocated power in CGSs available at the disposal of Central Government stands allocated to States/UTs and other beneficiaries at all points of time and the modifications in the same by reduction/enhancement among them are done on dynamic basis.

[*English*]

#### **Non-depositing of Service Tax**

3620. SHRI A GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of non-depositing of service tax being deducted at source by service providers has been found during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise for each of the last three years;

(c) the major source of detection of these cases;

(d) the number of such cases detected during the last one year

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(f) whether any investigation has been done by the Government in this regard; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Incentive to Crisis HIT Sectors**

3621. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether an analysis conducted by Business line has found that of around 3,370 listed companies classified under 65 sectors companies at least from 16 sectors (or one in four sectors) are still struggling to expand their revenues on a stand alone basis; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Market Research and analysis of business and industry are conducted by various agencies from time to time; the newspaper Business Line had carried the information that an analysis of around 3,370 listed companies, classified under 65 sectors, suggests that companies from at least 16 sectors (or one in four sectors) are still struggling to expand their revenue on a stand alone basis. Calibrating policies with due regard to the emerging economic situation is a continuous process.

#### **Solar Energy Projects**

3622. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have sent any proposal to Union Government for setting up of solar energy projects and small hydro power projects with the collaboration of foreign firms/companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not received any specific proposal from the State Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to set up any joint collaborative project with any foreign firm/company in the areas of solar energy and small hydro power. However, one company M/s Azure Power has proposed to set up a 2MW capacity grid connected solar power project in Punjab under demonstration programme of the Ministry on build own and operate basis.

#### **Biogas and Power from Waste**

3623. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to produce biogas and power from the urban and industrial wastes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the Central Scheme introduced for the purpose;

(c) the names of States where the scheme has been introduced; and

(d) the details of central assistance extended to the State Governments since the inception of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing programmes on energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes through biogas generation or combustion route for production of process heat and/or power. The programmes provide for financial assistance for setting up of projects, research & development and awareness raising activities.

(c) Schemes are applicable for all the States and Union Territories, however, projects on energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes with an aggregate capacity of about 100 MWeq. have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Utrakhand.

(d) Waste-to-energy projects are mainly set up by industries and other private developers to treat wastes and recover energy. Central assistance is provided to the project promoters for setting up of projects. State nodal implementing agencies are provided service charges @ one per cent of central financial assistance limited to Rs. 5 lakh per project.

#### **Impact of Larvicide Vectobac**

3624. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to import Larvicide Vectobac a drug which is useful in preventing the spread of vectorborne diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any change has been made in the formulation and storage temperature of the drug for use in the country which is in violation of the norms prescribed by the manufacturer;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard so that the basic purpose to import the drug is served?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the information received from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Vectobac 12 AS (*Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis* Serotype H-14) has been registered under Section 9(3) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 by the Central Insecticides Board under Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. The permission is for import from M/s. Valent Bio Sciences Corporation, North Chicago, Illinois, USA for control of larvae of *Anopheles* and *Culex*, vector of malaria and filarial-in various habitat in the country. The permission is in the name of M/s Sumitomo Chemicals India Private Limited, Mumbai.

(c) to (e) As per the information received from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 has approved the change of storage temperature for this product range from 1.9 degree celcius to 44.9 degree celcius, on the basis of data generated in Indian conditions by the registrant, as per the guidelines for this purpose.

*[Translation]*

#### **Funds to NSTFDC**

3625. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has received financial assistance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

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

(c) Whether the Union Government has taken any steps to augment the budget of the NSTFDC for making more employment opportunities available to Scheduled Tribe community; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Authorized capital of NSTFDC is Rs. 500 crore. Ministry has provided financial assistance of Rs. 230.50 crore in the form of paid-up equity capital to NSTFDC. No equity capital has been released during the last three years.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Sealing in Delhi**

3626. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the types of properties sealed and de-sealed in various areas of Delhi during the last three years, as on date and the basis thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to find a permanent solution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The types of properties sealed and de-sealed in Delhi include residential, commercial and institutional.

(b) The steps taken by the Government include:-

(i) notification of Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 (MPD-2021) on 7th February, 2007;

(ii) providing for enhanced development control norms for residential plotted development, group housing, industrial plots, commercial plots etc.;

(iii) liberalized provision of Mixed Use in residential areas;

(iv) permitting small shops of daily needs on ground floor, in residential areas;

(v) amendment to MPD-2021 on 12.08.2008;

(vi) approval of revised guidelines and regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies;

(vii) enactment of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2009 in continuation of earlier Acts/Ordinance to maintain status quo in respect of certain categories of unauthorized development till 31st December, 2009.

*[English]*

#### **Morphine for Patients**

3627. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit the use of morphine as per the doctors prescription for relieving patients of cancer and other fatal diseases of the crippling pain;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Morphine, a narcotic drug, is an analgesic to provide palliative care to patients suffering from cancer and other intractable pain. The Directorate

General Health Services has informed that Morphine can be prescribed by the doctors for relieving patients from the crippling pain. Government has taken various steps to ensure easy availability of Morphine in the country to meet the requirement of patients suffering from pain in terminal stages of Cancer. Schedule K of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has been amended to exempt pain and palliative care centres approved by State Licencing Authority from the requirement of sale license to stock and supply Morphine formulations.

#### **Solar Park**

3628. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote renewable energy projects like solar park in the desert areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to the State Governments for encouraging the entrepreneurs to install solar parks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Recently launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission envisages encouraging State Governments to promote and establish solar generation parks in various parts of the country including desert areas with dedicated infrastructure for setting up utility scale plants to ensure ease of capacity creation.

#### **Amendments in Drugs and Magic Remedies Act**

3629. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any committee has been set up for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) With a view to review the provisions of the Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 to make it responsive to the present day needs, and to exercise effective control over advertisements of medical products an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ranjit Roy Chowdhary, Emeritus Scientist, National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, was constituted. The major recommendations of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) 'Treatment' may be brought within the scope of the Act, by incorporating suitable changes in the preamble of the Act.
- (ii) Definition of 'Treatment' may be incorporated under Section 2 of the Act.
- (iii) Definition of 'Advertisement' may be amended to specifically cover advertisement through the electronic media
- (iv) Definition of 'Registered Medical Practitioner' may be simplified.
- (v) The advertisements in which claims to offer treatment or cure for diseases specified in the Schedule to Act/Rules, may be prohibited.
- (vi) The quantum of punishment may be enhanced and minimum sentence and fine that may be imposed by the court may be prescribed.
- (vii) A new section which casts statutory obligation on every person taking part in publication of advertisement to furnish information to the authorized officers in respect of the same may be inserted.
- (viii) The authorized officers may be made liable for vexatious action by inserting Section 10A.
- (ix) The present schedule may be deleted and a revised list of diseases, disorders and conditions, in line with 'Schedule J' to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to be brought under the Rules framed under DMR (OA) Act.

(e) No decision has been taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

*[Translation]***Collection of Service Tax**

3630. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reliefs on each category of indirect tax provided by the Union Government during the year 2009-10;

(b) the amount of service tax collected so far and the amount expected to be collected during the remaining period of the current financial year;

(c) whether there is a decline in the amount collected as service tax as compared with those collected during the previous years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Details of reliefs are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) During April - October, 2009, an amount of Rs. 28,926 crore has been collected as service tax. For the remaining period of current financial year, as per Budget Estimates the service tax revenue collection is expected to be of the order of Rs. 36,074 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The amount collected as service tax during April-October, 2009 was Rs. 28,926 crore as compared to Rs.30,591 crore collected during the corresponding period of 2008-09. As such, there has been a decline of 5.44% in service tax collection. The chief reason for this decline is the reduction in service tax rate from 12% to 10% announced on 24.02.2009 as part of the fiscal stimulus package to revive the Indian economy.

(e) Regular monitoring of revenue collection and analysis of the causal factors for decline in revenue collection is being done at the national, zonal and commissionerate level. The audit and anti-evasion measures are also undertaken to check the leakage of revenue.

**Statement**

*Indirect Taxes: Relief measures during the year 2009-10*

**A. Excise Duty**

- (a) Excise duty on motor vehicles of headings 8702 and 8703 having engine capacity exceeding 1999cc, has been reduced from '20% + Rs. 20,000 per unit' to '20% + Rs. 15,000 per unit'.
- (b) Excise duty on petrol driven motor vehicles for transport of goods except dumpers of tariff item 8704 10 90 has been reduced from 20% to 8%. Excise duty on chassis of such petrol driven vehicles has also been reduced from '20% + Rs. 10,000 per chassis' to '8% + Rs. 10,000 per chassis'.
- (c) Exemption from basic excise duty, additional duty of excise and special additional duty of excise has been provided to High speed diesel oil blended with bio-diesels, up to 20% by volume, provided both HSD and bio-diesel have paid the appropriate duty of excise.
- (d) Excise duty rate on special boiling point spirits and Naphtha has been reduced to 14%.
- (e) Full exemption from excise duty has been provided to goods falling under Chapter 68 manufactured at the site of construction for use in construction work at such site.
- (f) Full exemption from excise duty has been provided to tops manufactured from duty paid two of manmade fibre using the tow-to-top process under specified conditions.
- (g) Articles of jewellery on which brand name or trade name is indelibly affixed or embossed (branded jewellery), have been fully exempted from excise duty.
- (h) Full exemption has also been provided to EVA compound manufactured on job-work basis for further manufacture of footwear.
- (i) Partial exemption from excise duty has been provided to packaged or canned software so that the duty payable on that portion of the value, which represents the consideration for the transfer of the right to use such software, is exempted.

**B. Customs Duty**

- (a) The concessional rate of basic customs duty of 5% on specified machinery for tea, coffee and rubber plantations, which was earlier available upto 30.04.2009, has been restored for one more year *i.e.* upto 06.07.2010.
- (b) Basic customs duty on 'mechanical harvester' for coffee plantation has been reduced from 7.5% to 5%. Such harvesters have also been exempted from CVD by way of excise duty exemption.
- (c) Basic customs duty on permanent magnets for manufacture of PM synchronous generators above 500 KW for use in wind operated electricity generators has been reduced from 7.5% to 5%.
- (d) Full exemption from customs duty presently available to specified raw materials/inputs imported by manufacturer-exporters of sports goods has been extended to five additional items.
- (e) Full exemption from customs duty presently available to specified raw materials and equipment imported by manufacturer-exporters of leather goods, textile products, and footwear industry has been extended to some additional items.
- (f) Basic customs duty on unworked corals has been reduced from 5% to Nil.
- (g) Basic customs duty on LCD panels for manufacture of LCD televisions has been reduced from 10% to 5%.
- (h) Full exemption from 4% special CVD on parts for manufacture of mobile phones and accessories has been reintroduced for one year *i.e.* upto 06.07.2010.
- (i) Basic customs duty on nine specified drugs and bulk drugs for their manufacture, and one vaccine has been reduced from 10% to 5%. CVD on these items would also be exempted by virtue of full exemption from excise duty.
- (j) Basic customs duty on Patent Ductus Arteriosus/ Atrial Septal Defect occlusion devices is being reduced from 7.5% to 5% with Nil CVD by way

of excise duty exemption. Similarly, basic customs duty on Artificial Heart (left ventricular assist device) is being reduced from 7.5% to 5%. This device already attracts nil excise duty/ CVD.

- (k) Basic customs duty on cotton waste and wool waste has been reduced from 15% to 10%.
- (l) Basic customs duty on rock phosphate has been reduced from 5% to 2%.
- (m) Basic customs duty on inflatable rafts, snow-skis, water skis, surf-boats, sail-boards and other water sports equipment has been fully exempted.
- (n) Basic customs duty on bio-diesel has been reduced from 7.5% to 2.5%.
- (o) Nil rate of basic customs duty on import of raw sugar, earlier available upto 01.08.2009, has been extended upto 31.03.2010. Import of white/ refined sugar (upto 10 lakh metric tonne) at Nil rate has been extended upto 30.11.2009.
- (p) Semi or wholly milled rice has been fully exempted from basic customs duty till 30.09.2010.
- (q) On packaged or canned software, CVD exemption has been provided on the portion of the value which represents the consideration for transfer of the right to use such software, subject to specified-conditions.

**C. Service Tax**

- (a) Exemption from service tax has been provided to inter-State or intra-State transportation of passengers in a vehicle bearing 'Contract carriage permit', with specified conditions.
- (b) Federation of Indian Export Promotion Organization (FIEO) and specified export promotion councils have been exempted from the levy of service tax under the 'Club or association service'. The exemption is valid till 31.03.2010.
- (c) Exemption from service tax leviable under 'Banking and other financial services' or under 'Foreign exchange broking service' has been provided to inter-bank purchase and sale of foreign currency between scheduled banks.

- (d) The following two services have been exempted, if they are used for export of goods and where the liability to pay the tax on such services is on the exporter himself: on reverse charge basis,-
- (i) Transport of goods by road, from the place of removal to any ICD, CFS, port or airport; or from any CFS or ICD to the port or airport; and
- (ii) Services provided by a foreign commission agent for procuring orders.
- (e) Service provided in relation to transport of goods by rail has been exempted from service tax.
- (f) Service provided or to be provided in relation to management, maintenance or repair of roads has been exempted from service tax.
- (g) Service tax exemption has been provided on taxable service provided in relation to transport of specified goods through national waterway, inland water and coastal shipping.
- (h) Sub-brokers have been excluded from the definition of 'stock-broker'. As a consequence, sub-brokers will be outside the purview of service tax.
- (i) Service tax exemption has been provided on Business Auxiliary services provided in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, medicines, perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations containing alcohol, which are charged to excise duty under Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.
- (j) Partial exemption from service tax has been provided to the job workers providing business auxiliary service to the brand owners of alcoholic beverages to the extent of service tax leviable on inputs (*i.e.* raw materials and packing materials) used in the manufacture of such alcoholic beverages.
- (k) Services provided for transport of export goods through national waterway, inland water and coastal shipping have been included in the list of services eligible for refund of service tax.

(l) Service tax exemption has been provided to canals built under works contract, including EPC projects, provided they are not used for commercial purposes.

(m) Specified processes undertaken during the course of manufacture of parts of cycle or sewing machines have been exempted from service tax under Business Auxiliary Service.

[*English*]

#### **Irregularities in Co-operative Group Housing Societies**

3631. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the irregularities as regards the enrolment of members and allotment made in the fictitious names etc. committed by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies;

(b) if so, whether the involvement of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) officials in this regard has also come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, whether the inquiry conducted in this regard has since been completed;

(d) if so, the details of societies/DDA officials found involved in such irregularities and the action taken/to be taken against them;

(e) whether the Government proposes to allot land to other societies registered with the DDA;

(f) the names of the registered societies which are yet to be allotted land; and

(g) the time by which the land is proposed to be allotted to all the societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) DDA has intimated that the Central Bureau of Investigation found 6(six) officials [one Deputy

Director (since retired), two Assistant Directors, one Assistant & two Lower Division Clerks] of DDA involved in irregularities in respect of 10(ten) Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) namely (i) Pride CGHS Limited, (ii) Mansarover CGHS, (iii) Syreas CGHS Limited, (iv) Shri Sanmati CGHS Limited, (v) Lokvit CGHS Limited, (vi) Mauhhmar Vaish CGHS Limited, (vii) Maharani Avanti Bai CGHS Limited, (viii) Saptarni CGHS, (ix) Raman Vihar CGHS Limited, (x) Sea Show CGHS. Major penalty proceedings have been initiated against the Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors and the Assistant. Prosecution sanction has been issued in respect of one Lower Division Clerk while the other has been exonerated.

(e) DDA has informed that it allots land to the societies, subject to availability of land, and based on the recommendations of Registrar Cooperative Societies (RCS), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, on the basis of their seniority, eligibility, registration number etc.

(f) The information is being collected.

(g) In view of shortage of land, the number of societies for allotment of land being large and other administrative issues involved, no time frame can be fixed for allotment of land to all the societies.

#### **Purchase of Gold**

3632. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have purchased 200 tonnes of gold from the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the rate at which the gold has been purchased and the foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(c) the likely advantage of increasing the gold holdings of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) RBI has purchased, as part of its reserves management operations, 200 metric tonnes of gold from the IMF at a total consideration of Rs. 31,463 crores or equivalent of

US\$ 6,699 million. RBI has undertaken this purchase under IMF's limited gold sales programme wherein the offer from IMF presented an opportunity to acquire sizeable amount of gold from an official holder.

#### **Wind Energy Generation**

3633. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Wind Energy Council has estimated that 25 per cent of India's energy requirement could be met by wind power by the year 2030;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study about the possibility of tapping wind energy through out the 7500 kilometers coastline in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that apart from providing wind energy the wind farms in coastline can also generate employment opportunities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Global Wind Energy Council in their report on "Indian Wind Energy Outlook 2009" has built up three different scenarios for wind power development in India. In the advanced scenario, G- WEC has made such a projection based on extremely ambitious assumptions.

(b) and (c) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) has been carrying out wind resource assessment studies in the country including in the coastal areas. While the western coast line has only a modest potential, the southern and western coast line have shown relatively a good potential.

(d) and (e) One of the benefits of setting up of wind power projects, including in coastal areas is employment generation. It is estimated that on an average 6-10 direct and about 30 indirect jobs are created per Megawatt capacity addition including for manufacture, installation and operation-maintenance.

#### **Cases of Haemophilia**

3634. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of haemophilia among children are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide health care to such infected children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) There is no direct evidence that haemophilia cases are on a rise.

(c) In a few States (Delhi, Karnataka & Uttar Pradesh) the Government has taken initiatives in providing free or subsidized treatment of Haemophilia patients with factors. Government has also made the import of Factors 'customs duty free'. The Railways have started a new scheme under which the Haemophilia patient can travel free of cost with an attendant in the trains to any destination.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ban on Harmful Injections**

3635. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the sale of injections which are allegedly being used to increase the size and production of fruits and vegetables in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No. The Government has come across media reports that a drug, namely, Oxytocin is allegedly being used to increase the size and production of fruits and vegetables by certain farmers. However, such a use of the drug has not been established. There is no proposal to ban the said drug as the drug is considered essential for human and animal use. Oxytocin injection is Schedule H drug under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and is required to be sold by the chemists on the prescription of a Registered Medical/Veterinary Practitioner only.

*[English]*

#### **Restructuring of Kerala State Electricity Board**

3636. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any direction regarding restructuring of Kerala State Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Government of Kerala thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI ): (a) and (b) Section 131 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for reorganization of the State Electricity Boards. Central Government has been taking up with Government of Kerala for reorganization of Kerala State Electricity Board as per these provisions.

As per Section 131 (1) of Electricity Act, 2003, the State Government has to publish a transfer scheme for vesting in the State Government any property, interest in property, rights and liabilities which belong to the State Electricity Board. As per Section 131 (2) of Electricity Act, 2003, any property, interest in property, rights and liabilities vested in the State Government under sub-section 131(1) shall be re-vested by the State Government in a Government company or in a company or companies, in accordance with the transfer scheme so published along with such other property, interest in property, rights and liabilities of the State Government as may be stipulated in such scheme, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the State Government and such company or companies being State Transmission Utility or generating company or distribution licencees, as the case may be.

Kerala Government had on 25th September, 2008, published the Kerala Electricity First Transfer Scheme 2008 vesting the assets and liabilities of Kerala State Electricity Board in the State Government which were to be re-vested in the Government company by 30th September, 2009. Thereafter, Kerala Government on 1st October, 2009 has extended the time limit for re-vesting the assets and liabilities of erstwhile Kerala State Electricity Board to the new company to be constituted, by 3 months from 30th September, 2009.

*[Translation]*

#### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission**

3637. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEW ABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific provisions have been made under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) for backward States in the country including Bihar where there is a shortage of power;

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

(c) whether any special facilities would be provided under this Mission to the people living in rural areas and those living below poverty line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) The Government has recently approved the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) till March, 2013 under which preferential tariff for solar grid power has been envisaged. For solar lights in settlements without access to grid electricity and for stand-alone rural solar power plants in Special Category States and remote & difficult areas such as Lakshdweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and Border Areas, 90% subsidy will be provided. Further, upto 30% capital subsidy would be considered for innovative off-grid applications of solar energy. No specific provision has been made under the JNNSM for State of Bihar or for the people living in rural areas and those living below the poverty line.

*[English]*

#### **Shortage of Lady Doctors in PHCs**

3638. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of lady doctors in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and hospitals located in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to arrange lady doctors in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The shortage of key health human resources including Lady Doctors in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) is indeed one of the important factors impeding the health delivery system in

rural India. As on March 2008, 3000 PHCs in the country have lady doctors posted against sanctioned posts. The GOI has operationalised National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for bridging the gap in rural health care services through rapid augmentation of health human resources. Several initiatives have been taken in this regard. The various initiatives include contractual engagement of health staff based on local residence criteria, multi-skilling of doctors and para-medics, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas like blended payments, difficult area allowances, PG allowance, case based payments, improved accommodation arrangements etc. provision of Ayush doctors and paramedics in PHCs and CHCs as additional doctors in rural areas, block pooling of doctors in underserved areas, engaging with the Non-Government sector for underserved areas through contracting in or contracting out of human resources. These steps have improved the availability of key human resources including lady doctors in the rural areas.

#### **Funds for Commonwealth Games, 2010**

3639 SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded approval to the Delhi Government's demand for Rs. 10,000 crore plan expenditure for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sectors/projects on which this amount is likely to be spent/utilized; and

(d) the present status of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) The Scheme of financing of National Capital Territory of Delhi for the Annual Plan 2009-2010 consists of State's own resources and Central Assistance. The components of 'Other' of Central Assistance 2009-10 Delhi includes Commonwealth Games infrastructure Grant of Rs. 1002.53 crore. The aggregate plan resources of Delhi for Annual Plan 2009-10 is Rs.10,000 crore. The amount for Commonwealth Games will be spent for creating facilities relating to transport, sports, medical, water supply and sanitation, urban development, science, technology and environment etc. Some projects have been completed while others are under various stages of execution and work is under progress.

**Excise Duty on Edible Oil**

3640. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the items-wise excise duty imposed on edible oil alongwith reasons for imposing such duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): All edible oils currently attract Nil rate of excise duty. A circular was issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in June 2009 to clarify that coconut oil packed in small containers of sizes upto 200 ml shall be classified as hair oil, presently attracting excise duty of 8%. This clarification was issued after conducting market enquiries about the use of coconut oils sold in small containers, examining the legal position, and considering the explanatory notes to the Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) in order to ensure uniformity of assessment.

[*Translation*]

**Schemes for ST Girls Education Development**

3641. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated by the Union Government for the educational development of students particularly girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the State-wise details of amount allocated under this head during the last three years; and

(c) the details of amount spent out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to provide education and related facilities to ST students, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements

the efforts of Ministry of HRD (the line Ministry) through following schemes :-

- (i) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (ii) Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (iii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (iv) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (v) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs
- (vii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs
- (viii) Top Class Education for ST students
- (ix) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non-residential schools, run by NGOs for ST students are also supported, apart from other projects of NGOs)
- (x) Grant under Article 275(1) (setting up of Eklavaya Model Residential Schools from class VI to XII for ST students is a component under this scheme)

The scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" is exclusively for ST girl students whereas other schemes are aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.

These schemes are need-based and demand-driven, therefore allocation under these schemes is made scheme-wise not State-wise. The allocation under these schemes and expenditure during the last three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts in Low Literacy Pockets for development of literacy among Scheduled Tribe girls	32.00	7.91	19.75	19.75	60.00	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	31.00	28.11	34.50	37.00	61.00	65.00
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	16.00	15.50	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
4.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	188.28	255.033	161.44	199.99	193.00	225.86
5.	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.38	2.00	0.73
6.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	15.90	15.90	26.00	26.00	29.00	31.03
7.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	0.40	0.043	1.00	0.13	2.00	0.0117
8.	Top Class Education for ST students	Scheme was launched in 2007-08	—	10.00	1.04	10.00	1.21
9.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations	24.00	30.77	30.00	34.00	26.10	40.30
10.	Grant under Article (1) (setting up of Eklavaya Model Residential Schools from Class VI to Class XII for ST students is a component under this scheme)	400.00	400.00	400.00	390.28	416.00	339.78

Note: Allocation shown as BE does not include funds from North Eastern pool.

[English]

### Setting up of Solar System

3642. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set-up world's largest solar system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of subsidy provided by the Government to the profit making and non-profit making bodies for setting up of solar energy projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has recently launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission under which large size solar power projects are planned to be installed in the country by 2022. Presently, the Ministry has been promoting the use of different types of solar energy systems which include solar cookers, solar water/air heating systems, solar steam generating systems, solar photovoltaic lights, small size power plants etc. Among various systems installed, a solar steam generating system for cooking food for 20,000 people per day has been operating at Shri Sai Baba Sansthan, Shirdi, Maharashtra which is known to be the world's largest solar steam cooking system. The system comprises of 73 Nos. of solar dishes, each of 16 sq. m.

aperture area and is generating around 3500 kg of steam per day to cook for the pilgrims visiting the place. It is hooked up with conventional boiler and is able to save 70-80% of fuel.

(c) 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per sq. m of dish area to non-profit making bodies and 35% of the cost to a maximum of Rs. 3500/- per sq. m of dish area to profit making bodies is available as subsidy for installation of such solar steam generating systems from the Ministry.

#### **High Level Task force on Affordable Housing**

3643. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Task Force on affordable housing constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Deepak Parekh has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the details and recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman of the High Level Task Force on 'Affordable Housing' has presented the report on 29.12.2008. The Task Force has noted that housing is central to economic growth and has multiplier effects on employment and poverty reduction. It has estimated that alleviating the urban housing shortage could potentially raise the rate of growth of GDP by at least 1-1.5 percent and have a decisive impact on improving the basic quality of life.

The Task Force has therefore, strongly recommended the need for 'Affordable Housing', defined affordability and given recommendation on strategy to reach this goal. *Inter alia* its recommendations are to treat affordable housing as a 'public purpose' for obtaining land and finances; give preference to *in situ* development of slums; continue Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with 100% increase in funding; promote rental housing; and consider creating a housing micro finance market and a company. The recommendations include

fiscal concessions to reduce housing costs to affordable levels.

Pursuant to receipt of the Report, the Ministry had set up a Committee under Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to examine the recommendations made by the Task Force and take a view in the matter.

The recommendations of the said Committee have been received and further follow up action has been initiated by the Ministry in respect of such recommendations which fall within the domain of the Ministry. Inter-Ministerial/inter-departmental consultations are being held on the recommendations involving pan-Government issues.

#### **Hydro Power Projects in Gujarat**

3644. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hydro power projects allotted to private players in the country including Gujarat are lagging behind their schedule;

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

(c) the remedial 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) During the 11th Plan period, 9 hydro power projects totaling to 3491 MW are being executed by private developers for giving benefits during the 11th Plan. Out of these, 8 projects are lagging behind their original commissioning schedule due to various reasons like delay in financial closure, delay in clearances, poor geological strata, natural calamities, local issues, R&R problem, funds constraints, etc. The details are enclosed as Statement-I. In addition, 7 hydro projects in private sector totaling to 1291 MW programmed for completion beyond 11th Plan are in initial stages of construction/implementation. The list of such projects is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Presently no private sector hydro project (25 MW and above) is under construction in the State of Gujarat.

(c) The remedial measures taken by the Government are as under:

Stringent monitoring mechanism is in place for timely completion of power projects. In order to avoid delays, monitoring mechanism has been strengthened. The following efforts/steps have been taken by Government to ensure that the projects are commissioned as per schedule and the delays in their implementation are avoided:

- > Detailed investigations are being carried out before the project is taken for execution to minimize geological surprises at the time of actual execution.
- > Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened to achieve targets by designating a nodal officer for each project, both at the conception stage as well as during execution. The nodal officers keep track of and facilitate resolution of problems which may delay the project by escalating the

issue to appropriate levels. In addition, regular review meetings are being organized in the Ministry of Power.

- > Award of works for Civil and Electro-Mechanical works are placed well in advance to avoid delays. Manufacturing capacity of main plant equipment and Balance of Plant items are reviewed from time to time at the highest level.
- > Visits are made by officers to the various projects under construction and various bottlenecks are identified and solutions thereof are decided in consultation with the project authorities. Meetings are held with major equipment suppliers and other major contractors executing the major works of dam, head race tunnel, power house etc. for solving the major constraints delaying the execution of the projects at project site/their works.

#### **Statement I**

*Ongoing Hydro Projects Allotted to Private players in the Country-Benefits during 11th Plan (Excluding Projects upto 25 MW Capacity under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project Capacity/ Agency/ Date of approval	Intalled Capacity (MW)	Original Schedule	Latest Expected	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karcham Wangtoo (4x250 MW) H.P. M/s. Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corp Ltd., (.JKHCL) 31.3.03 (TEC)	1000	Mar.-2010 (2009-10)	Nov.-2011 (2011-12)	Delay in Financial closure. Delay in start of works on right bank of Satluj due to agitation by local villagers.
2.	Budhil (2x35 MW) H.P. M/S. Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd. NA 02.06.06	70	Dec.-2008 (2008-09)	June-2010 (2010-11)	Slow progress of HRT due to poor geological conditions. Slow progress of dam works.
3.	Malana-II (2x50 MW) H.P. M/s. Everest Power Pvt. Ltd. 15.10.2004 (State Government)	100	July-2009 (2009-10)	Mar.-2010 (2009-10) Likely to slip to 2010-11	Poor geology in HRT Power evacuation arrangement.
4.	Srinagar (4x82.5 MW) Uttaranchal M/s Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. 14.6.2000 (TEC)	330	Oct.-2005 (2005-06)	Oct.-2011 (2011-12)	Delay in Financial Closure.
5.	Maheshwar (10x40 MW) SMHPC M.P. 30.12.96	400	Mar.-2002 (2001-02)	Mar.-2012 (2011-12)	R&R problem, Funds constraints.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Teesta Stage III (6X200 MW) Sikkim M/s Teesta Urja Limited 12.05.2006 (TEC)	1200	Oct.-2011	Mar.-2012 (2011-12)	Delay in forest clearance
7.	Allain Duhangan (2x96MW) H.P. M/s. AD Hydro Power Ltd. 20.8.02 (TEC)	192	June-2008	Mar.-2010 (2009-10)	Poor geological strata in HRT. Delay in Forest clearance of transmission lines from MOE&F.
8.	Chujachen (2x49.5 MW) Sikkim M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd. 30.11.04	99	Sept.-2009 (2009-10)	(2010-11)	Slow progress in some stretches of HRT due to poor geology. Flash flood occurred on 16.04.09 at Rangpo dam. Cofferdam washed away.
9.	Sorang (2x50 MW), H.P. M/s Himachal Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd. 23.09.2004	100	(2012-13)	Nov.-2011 (2011-12)	As per schedule.
Total		3491			

**Statement II**

*Ongoing Hydro Projects Allotted to Private players in the Country: Benefits beyond 11th Plan (Excluding Projects upto 25 MW Capacity under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project Capacity/Agency/ Date of approval	Installed Capacity (MW)	Original Schedule	Latest Expected
1.	Tidong-I 100 MW HP	100	12th plan	12th plan
2.	Phata Byung (2x38 MW) LANCO, Uttaranchal	76	12th plan	12th plan
3.	Teesta Stage VI (4X125 MW) Sikkim M/s Lanco Energy Private Limited 27.12.2006 (TEC)	500	2012-13	2012-13
4.	Jorenthang Loop (2x48 MW) Sikkim DAN-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	96	2012-13	2012-13
5.	Rangit IV HE Project (3X40 MW) JPCL 09.12.2005	120	2012-13	2012-13
6.	Alaknanda (3x100 MW) GMR Energy Ltd. 08.08.08 Uttaranchal	300	2014-15	2014-15
7.	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33 MW) Uttaranchal	99	12th plan	12th plan
Total		1291		

### Reforms in Power Sector

3645. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made in power sector reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the reform process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Reforms in power sector are ongoing process. The Central Government has taken various reforms initiatives such as:

- (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 has put in place a liberal and progressive legal framework including features like open access, non-requirement of license for generation and freely permitting captive power plants.
- (ii) An independent regulatory framework at Centre and State levels.
- (iii) The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity under the Electricity Act, 2003 has been made operational facilitating expeditious settlement of disputes.
- (iv) The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for assisting the States in investment in sub-transmission and distribution segments and also for incentivising better financial performance by the State Power Utilities.
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana with 90% capital subsidy from the Central Government for providing access to electricity in rural areas. The scheme gives a special emphasis on mechanisms for improved revenue collection.
- (vi) The Tariff Policy notified under the Act provides for competitive procurement of power in a transparent manner in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution. Therefore, the Government of India has been

discussing and reviewing issues regarding power sector reforms with the State Governments at various fora like Chief Ministers' Conference, Power Ministers' Conference, etc. The last Power Ministers' Conference was held on November 15, 2009.

### Purchase of Power from Renewable Energy Sources

3646. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has proposed that in a year all State utilities will have to purchase at least 5 per cent of their grid needs from renewable energy sources; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Commissions are required to specify the obligations for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources.

The Forum of Regulators (FOR) constituted by the Central Government in terms of the Act with Chairperson of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission as Chairman of the FOR and Chairpersons of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) as members, recommended that 'the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) should be maintained at least at the level of 5% by year 2010 as suggested in the National Action Plan on climate change. Additionally, the renewable energy (RE) procurement obligation should be specified in terms of installed RE capacity. The RPO should also increase progressively as envisaged in the National Electricity Policy. The increase could be 1% every year till it reaches 10%. Thereafter, the increase could be moderated taking into account availability of RE sources'.

### Violation of Provisions of SEBI ACT.

3647. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of investigations conducted in relation to malpractices and violation of provisions of Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, Rules and Regulations etc. in the market during the last three years and current year;

(b) the name of the companies found guilty in such investigations; and

(c) the name of the companies against whom action has been taken, company wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of investigations taken up by SEBI during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 so far, is as follows:-

2006-07	120
2007-08	25
2008-09	76
2009-10 (till date)	47

(b) The names of the companies who have been found guilty is at given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The name of the companies against whom action has been taken by SEBI is also provided in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Names of companies in which investigations led to actions in 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10*

#### **2006-07**

1	2	3	4	5
Indo Pacific Software & Entertainment Ltd.	Shreehari Hira Stock Broking Pvt. Ltd.	Yuvraj properties and Securities Private Limited	Ceetee Trading and Leasing Pvt. Ltd.	New Era Impex (i) Pvt. Ltd
Action Financial Services (i) Ltd.	Uttam Finacial Services Ltd. Stock Broker	Babubhai Purushottamdas Private Limited	Vijay Bhgwandas & Co	Niryat Pvt. Ltd.
DPS Shares & Securities Pvt Ltd.	Vijay Bhagwandas & Co	Astute Commodities and Derivatives Private Limited	Indiabulls Securities Ltd.	Oriole Exports Pvt. Ltd.
Galaxy Broking Ltd.	Victory Trading Corporation	Bhagyanagar Metals Ltd.	Richtone Fintrade & Investment Pvt. Ltd.	DSP Merrill Lynmch Ltd.
Genus Commutrade Ltd.	BLB Ltd.	Cranes Software International Ltd.	Vintel Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Danhem Holdings and Investment Pvt Ltd.
Mukti Enterprise	IQ Infotech Ltd.	Tarai Foods Ltd.	Ritedeal Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Havmor Stock Broking Pvt. Ltd.
Sharepro Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Lakshmi Overseas Ltd.	Kosian industries Ltd.	New Leader Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Goldmist Equifin Pvt. Ltd.
Vijay Bhagwandas & Co.	SGN Telecoms Ltd.	Ahilya Commercial Pvt. Ltd.	Rightstar Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Aroma Fashions Ltd.
Adhunik Finance Pvt. Ltd.	Fortune Infomratcs Ltd.	Adlabs Ltd.	Khodiar Industries Ltd.	
Emerging Capital Advisors Ltd.	M/s Rajesh N Jhaveri	Transgene Biotech Ltd.	Cardioid Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	
Hem Kanak Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	Inventure Growth & Sercurities Ltd.	Karuna Cables Ltd.	IFSL Ltd.	
Samradha Finstock Pvt. Ltd.	Ritedeal Mercantile Company Pvt. Ltd.	Tanu Healthcare Ltd.	Vishal Kumar Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	

1	2	3	4	5
Sparkline Mercantile Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Highpoint Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Pee Dee Kapur Stock & Securities Ltd.	Sharpline Trading Co Pvt. Ltd.	
V&U Caplease Pvt. Ltd.	Bluepearl Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	V&S Intermediaries Ltd.	Kushagra Software Ltd.	
Galaxy Broking Ltd.	Seashore Mercantile Company Pvt. Ltd.	B K Shah & Company	Shreeji Herbal Ltd.	
K Sera Sera Productions Ltd.	Newtree Mercantile Company Pvt. Ltd.	Krishna-Engineering Works Ltd.	Amrut Securities Ltd.	
S.P.J. Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Vertex Spining Ltd.	Bharti Healthcare Limited (Now Capsugel Healthcare Limited)	Galaxy Broking Ltd.	
Sanchay Fincom Ltd.	Mansukh Finance & Investments Pvt. Ltd.	D K Modi Securities Ltd.	APM Financial Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	
Indo Pacific Software & Entertainment Ltd.	Twinstar Finvest Pvt. Ltd.	Ruchiraj Shares and Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Pathik Merchandise Pvt. Ltd.	
Action Financial Services (I) Ltd.	M/s SIC Stocks & Services Ltd.	Vijay Bhagwandas & Co.	Basmati Securities Ltd.	
DPS Sharee & Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Texmaco Ltd.	Galaxy Broking Ltd.	Bharti Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. (Now- Bhari Infotel Pvt. Ltd.)	
Galaxy Broking Ltd.	BLB Ltd.	Ashok Kumar Kayan (Broker-CSE)	Moonlight Continental Pvt. Ltd.	
<b>2007-08</b>				
Birla Capital and Financial Services Ltd.	Kedia Consultants Private Limited	Magnum Equity Broking Ltd.	HaryanaShip Breakers Ltd.	Quantum Securities Ltd.
Era Financial Services (India) Ltd.	LRS Portfolio & Advisory Services (P) Ltd.	Bonanza Stock Broker P Ltd.	Parklight Investment Pvt. Ltd.	India inforline Ltd.
S.P.J. Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Mansi Share & Stock Advisors Private Ltd.	Kantilal Chhangalal Sec. P. Ltd.	H Nyalchand Financial Services Ltd.	REI Agro Ltd.
Uttam Financial Services	Pilot Capital Private Limited	JSEL Securities Ltd.	Carissa investment Pvt. Ltd.	Harrington Commercial Pvt. Ltd.
Vicotry Trading Corporation	Raghuvalika Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Karuturi, Com Ltd.	ILAC investment Pvt. Ltd.	Hawks Financiers Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
Action Financial Services (I) Ltd.	Sharmistha Investment Pvt. Ltd.	SPJ Stock Brokers P Ltd.	Jalco Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Pingle Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
DPS Sharee & Securities Pvt Ltd.	Vijay Bhagwandas & Co.	Peninsular Capital Mkt. Ltd.	Wilful Finance & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Rakash Financier Pvt. Ltd.
Dyna Cable Ltd.	Rock Hard Petro Chemicals Industries Ltd.	Galaxy Broking Ltd	Signet Suppliers Pvt. Ltd.	Hi-Fi Tradecom Pvt. Ltd.
G-Tech Info Training Ltd.	Alankit Assignments Ltd.	Nova Petrochemicals Ltd.	Dhoop Sales Pvt. Ltd.	Rajkamal Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
Galaxy Broking Ltd.	Karvy Stock Broking Ltd.	Ankush Synthetics Ltd.	Pathik Merchandise Pvt. Ltd.	Right Fiscal Management Pvt. Ltd.
Geometric Securities & Advisory Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Ganpati Investments	Gupta Dyeing & Printing Mills P. Ltd.	Sangita Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Sangita Securities Pvt. Ltd.
JKC Leasing and Securities Ltd.	M/s. Uttam Financial Services Ltd.	Koshibo Tradelink Pvt. Ltd.	Hi-Fi Tademcom Pvt. Ltd.	Jalco Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
Karjat Tradeplace Pvt. Ltd.	Dimensional Sec. P. Ltd.	Sangam Silk Mills P. Ltd.	Shailaja Finance Ltd.	Shailaja Finance Ltd.
Signet Suppliers Private Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh State industrial Development Corporation	Asian CERC Information Technology Ltd.	Oasis Media Matrix Ltd.	Ashok Kumar Kayan (Broker-CSE)
Dwinger Agent Pvt. Ltd.	Joindre Capital Ltd.	Resolute Resources Solutions Private Ltd.	Robinson Worldwide Trade Ltd	Mega Corporation Ltd
Sayaji Hotels Ltd	Pronact Plastics Ltd.	JCP Shares & Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Ritedeal Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Indiabulls Securities Ltd.
Aries Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Goodluck Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Stockholm Mercantile Co Pvt. Ltd.	Vishal Kumar Textiles Pvt. Ltd.	Ruchiraj Share and Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.
Rightstar Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Rightstar Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Rightstar Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Rightstar Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.	Rightstar Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.
Tripex Overseas Limited				
<b>2008-09</b>				
React Investments & Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Poysha Fincorp Pvt. Ltd.	Anchal Properties Pvt. Ltd.	JPK Trading I Pvt. Ltd.	Prasmani Tubes Pvt. Ltd.
Scope Credit & Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Dombivli Nagari Shakari Bank Ltd.	Bafna Exim P Ltd.	Keshariya Diam Pvt. Ltd.	Proficient Infra Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
Epitome Holdings Pvt Ltd.	The lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	Capetown Mercantile Co Pvt. Ltd.	Kotsons Impex Pvt. Ltd.	Pushpa Diam Pvt. Ltd.
Liquid Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	Pyramid Saimira Theatre Ltd.	Devam Impex Pvt. Ltd.	Lexus Infotech Ltd.	Raghukul Diam Pvt. Ltd.
Seed Securities Services Pvt. Ltd.	Kotecha Capital Services Pvt. Ltd.	Edex Production and Broadcasting Pvt.	M M Diamond P Ltd.	Raghunandan Rayons Ltd.
Morgan Securities and Credits Pvt. Ltd.	Nirman MGT Services Pvt. Ltd.	Fastostone Trading Co Pvt. Ltd.	Manan Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Raj Alloys and Steel Pvt. Ltd.
Namedi Leasing & Finance Ltd.	Nishwet MGT Services Pvt. Ltd.	Genus Commu Trade Limited	Maya Jewels Pvt. Ltd.	Realgold Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
Northern Projects Ltd.	Adino Trading Company Pvt Ltd.	Hema Trading Co Pvt. Ltd.	Mihir Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	Renisha Impex Pvt. Ltd.
Praveen Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Advace Finstock Pvt. Ltd.	Hi-Class Diamond Exports Pvt. Ltd.	New Planet Trading Co Ltd.	Riddhi Siddhi Multitrade Ltd.
Morgan Venture Ltd.	Alfa Cermic Trading Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	Javda India Impex Ltd.	Ostwal Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Sai Leela Trading Pvt. Ltd.
Sanjivani Enviro Protection Ltd.	UP Mercantile Credit Sahakari Ltd.	Parsoli Corporation Ltd.	VSE Stock Services Ltd. (VSSL)	Shreeji Herbal Ltd.
SBJ Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Vanguard Jewels Limited	Ruchiraj Shares and Stock Brokers	Insight Share Brokers Pvt. Ltd. Pvt. Ltd.	Handful Investrade Pvt. Ltd.
Shankeshwar Traders Pvt. Ltd.	Vishnulene Synthetics Private Limited	Indus Portfolio Pvt. Ltd.	Shreehari Hira Stock Broking Pvt. Ltd.	VRP Finacial Services Pvt. Ltd.
Sonal Gems Trading P Ltd.	Yash V Jewels Ltd.	Prathmesh Investment & Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Finquest Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Keystone Stock Finance Pvt. Ltd.
Su Jewels Exim Private Limited Chokhi Dhani Resorts P Ltd.)	India Capital Markets Pvt. Ltd.	SPJ Stock Borkers Pvt. Ltd.)	Anoop Multitrade Pvt. Ltd.	SAM Global Securities Ltd.
Sunblink Trading and Invt Ltd.	Dynamic Stock Broking (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Joindre Capital Services Ltd.	Joindre Capital Services Ltd.	Unicon Securities Pvt. Ltd.
Sunchan Securities Ltd.	Keynote Capital Limited	S P Jain Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Promact Plastics Ltd.	Bakliwal Fianancial Services (India) Ltd.
Super Gold Tradin Co Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Seagulli Leafin Ltd.	Peninsular Capital Market Ltd.	Goodluck Marketign Pvt. Ltd.	Boanza Portfolio Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
Swastik Diam Pvt Ltd.	Parsoli Corporation Ltd.	Galaxy Broking Ltd.	Kushal Software Ltd.	Shri Parasram Holdins Pvt. Ltd.
Tritop Trading Pvt Ltd.	Pinnacle Share Registry Pvt. Ltd.	Samruddhi Stock Brokers Ltd.	Kushagra Software Ltd.	BMA Wealth Creators Pvt Ltd.
Anurag trading leasing and investment compnay Pvt Ltd.	Oval investment Pvt. Ltd.	Lakshmi Vishnu investment Ltd.	Lovely investment Pvt. Ltd.	Hotex company Ltd.
Archana trading and investment Company Pvt. Ltd.	Pashupatinath commercial Pvt. Ltd.	Lhonak international Pvt. Ltd.	Lovely investment Pvt. Ltd.	Dalmia Finance Ltd.
Carisa Investment Ltd.	Sanjay trading investment Company Pvt. Ltd.	Divine leasing & finance Ltd.	Lovely investment Pvt. ltd.	Chirawa Investment Ltd.
Comosum Investment Pvt. Ltd.	Sikar investment company Ltd.	Excellent commercial enterprises and investment Ltd.	Hindustan commercial company Ltd.	Banjax Limited
Dalmia houseing finance ltd.	Sovereign commercial Pvt. Ltd.	Gems commercial company Ltd.	International resources Ltd.	Bharatpur investment Ltd.
Dear investment Pvt. Ltd.	Swastik commercial Pvt. Ltd.	General exports and credits Ltd.	Mourya finance Ltd.	Carefre investment company Ltd.
Ilac investment Pvt. Ltd.	Trishul commercial Pvt. Ltd.	Gtc industries Ltd.		
Moderate investment and commercial enterprises Ltd.	World growth fund Ltd.	Heaxabond Ltd.		
<b>2009-10</b>				
1 Alka Securities Limited	6 Takeshi Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Austral Coke & Projects Ltd.	Jay Investrade Private Limited	Alosha Vanilya Private Limited
2 Fairwealth Securities Pvt. Ltd.	7 Aster Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	Maruti Securities Limited	Shanti Financial Services Private Limited	Stupendors Traders Private Limited
3 Ramsons Castings Private	8 Ashwini Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Chandra Financial Services Private	Acme Craft Private Limited	Venture Business Advisors Private Limited
4 Jmde Packaging & Realties Limited J P & R Ltd	9 Aidos Trade Limited	HSM Financial Services Private Limited	Eversight Tradecom Private Limited	Peance Commercial Private Limited
5 Alpha Graphic India Limited	10 Mayuresh Estate Agent	Kundan Leasing and Finance Private Limited	Beejay Investment & Financial Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	VSB Investment Private Limited
Rakhi Trading Private Limited	Chimming Trading Company Limited	Amar Packagings Private Limited		

### **National Alcohol Policy**

3648. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate and implement a National Alcohol Policy in consultation with the State Governments to contain the harmful effects of the consumption of Alcohol; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Alcohol being in the State List of the Constitution, the formulation and implementation of a National Alcohol Policy depends largely on the involvement of State Governments. In this connection, this Ministry has taken the initiative to get the following resolution passed in the meeting of the Central Council on Health and Family welfare held on the 30th January, 2009.

“Resolved that a national policy be framed to control the consumption of alcohol in order to contain the harmful physiological, social and economic effects on society in general and youth in particular. Further resolved that thought alcohol happens to be on the State list (List II) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the Health and Family Welfare Ministry, Government of India be entrusted with the task to develop such a national policy and to implement the same in consultation with the State Governments in the interest of public health of the nation.”

### **Release of Funds to States**

3649. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) the details of guidelines Governing release of funds to the States;

(e) whether any changes in this regard are likely to take place; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. As per the Presidential Notification of 18th October, 2009, Thirteenth Finance Commission is required to make its Report available by the 31st December, 2009.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

### **Coal Linkage for Supercritical Thermal Power Plant**

3650. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for long term coal linkage for 5x800 MW Supercritical Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO) have submitted an application vide letter dated 20.08.2009 requesting for long term coal linkage for the 5x800 MW Super Critical Thermal Power Station at Vodarevu in the district of Prakasam.

Central Electricity Authority has requested all the developers including APGENCO to furnish details required for prioritizing projects as per the policy for coal linkage for 12th Plan projects issued by this Ministry vide OM dated 21.10.2009.

*[Translation]*

### **Drug Addiction Among Children**

3651. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children are getting addicted to drugs in Juvenile Homes;

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

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such report has been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

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

#### **Women Self Help Groups**

3652. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) the number of women self-help groups functioning in the country alongwith the achievements made by them under various women empowerment schemes during the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the number of women benefitted therefrom during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Several Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, apart from State Governments and civil society organizations are engaged in promoting formation of self help groups (SHGs) including those for women through various scheme like SGSY, Swaymsidha, SHG bank linkages programme etc. NABARD alone has disbursed loans of Rs. 5677.36 Crores to 9,57,920 women's self help groups in 2006-07; Rs. 7474.26 Crores to 10,40,996 women's self help groups in 2007-08 and Rs. 10527.38 crores to 13,74,579 women's self help groups in 2008-09. The Ministry of Women & Child Development had a programme which was in operation between 2000-01 to 2007-08 under which 69,803 women self help groups were formed. The State wise details of the women's self help groups formed and the achievements of the programme are available in the annual reports of the Ministry, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

*[English]*

#### **Use of Light Emitting Diode**

3653. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Light Emitting Diode (L.E.D.) in place of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (C.F.L.);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Light Emitting Diode (LED) is a new technology that provides very long life lamps consuming about 2/3rd energy as compared to CFLs at present. However, the cost of LED in the market is about 8 to 10 times more than that of CFLs. BEE has initiated demonstration projects in 23 States for providing LEDs in villages. Moreover, the demonstration projects for use of LEDs in street lighting applications have been approved in 32 States. The objective of BEE is to enhance the demand for LED based lights so that their cost are reduced.

(c) and (d) The BEE in association with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has initiated the study on "Facilitating Market Transformation of LED Lamps in India". The objective of the study is to facilitate market transformation of LED lighting in India by covering the latest trends and technologies, case studies and suppliers of LED lighting.

*[Translation]*

#### **Facilities to Senior Citizens**

3654. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities being provided to senior citizens by the nationalized banks;

(b) whether the said facilities are available in all the branches of nationalized banks in the country including Uttarakhand;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there are complaints that the pensioners are forced to stand in queues alongwith the general public to withdraw their monthly pensions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/the guidelines issued by the Government to provide adequate facilities to the Senior Citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its master circular dated July 1, 2009 had issued guidelines to banks regarding operation of bank accounts by old/sick/incapacitated persons, which inter-alia, include operation of bank account by persons who are too ill to sign a cheque or cannot physically present in the bank to withdraw money. Banks have been permitted by the RBI to formulate, with the approval of their Boards of Directors, fixed deposit schemes specifically for resident Indian senior citizens offering higher and fixed rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size. These schemes should also incorporate simplified procedures for automatic transfer of deposits to nominee of such depositors in the event of death. In order to encourage a formal channel of communication between the customers and the bank at the branch level, banks have been advised by RBI to take necessary steps for strengthening the branch level customer service committees with greater involvement of customers. Further as senior citizens usually form an important constituency in banks, banks were advised to preferably include a senior citizen in the branch level committees. Guidelines have also been issued by RBI on October 1, 2008 to banks to establish and operationalise Centralized Pension Processing Centers and to formulate pensioner friendly measures. RBI has reported that subsequent to the release of benefits of 6th Pay Commission to pensioners, there were complaints of delayed credits. RBI has taken up the matter with all the banks in a meeting for redressal of the grievances. Subsequently complaints on account of delayed credits ceased except for a few.

[English]

#### **Chronic Diseases**

3655. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether a large percentage of country's workforce is suffering from various chronic and lifestyle diseases

which is causing a heavy loss to the economy as per the report of the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHI SELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per a survey based study "Corporate Workforce: chronic and Life Style Diseases" of the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), a large percentage of the country's workforce in different sectors are suffering from various chronic and life style diseases including spondylitis, depression, obesity, sleeping disorder, high B.P., headache, fatigueness and diabetes.

(c) The Ministry is proposing a National Control Programme on Cardio Vascular Diseases, Diabetes and Strokes during 11th Five Year Plan.

#### **Shortage of Power**

3656. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) has recently highlighted the problem of shortage of power in the country;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the council to deal with the situation; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC) has highlighted the problem of shortage of power in the country in the "Economic Outlook for 2009-10" brought out by EAC in October, 2009. Some of the recommendations made by the EAC in the said report relate to facilitating private investment in power generation, avoiding slippages in meeting Plan targets for additional

capacity creation, diversifying fuel sources and developing more natural gas and nuclear energy based power plants. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to address the issue of power shortage and facilitate private investment. These include 100% FDI on automatic route in respect of projects relating to electricity generation, transmission and distribution; close and comprehensive monitoring of power projects under construction; initiative for facilitating the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each under the tariff based competitive bidding route using super critical technology; institution of an award scheme for early completion of power projects; stress on augmentation of manufacturing capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, and liberalization of Mega Power Policy.

*[Translation]*

#### **Opening of CGHS Dispensaries**

3657. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including the Government of Madhya Pradesh for opening of CGHS dispensaries in their respective States;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Requests of State Governments were received only for opening of CGHS dispensaries in Shimla and Gandhinagar. Due to resource constraint CGHS is unable to expand to areas presently not covered by it.

#### **Solar Energy Generation**

3658. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the total investments made by the Government for the development of solar energy during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of subsidy on solar equipments to augment solar energy generation in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) During 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current financial year upto 30.11.2009, an amount of about Rs. 303 crores was released to States/Union Territories for various solar energy projects by the Ministry as central financial assistance (CFA).

(b) and (c) The Government has recently approved the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission till March, 2013 under which preferential tariff for solar grid power has been envisaged. For solar lights in settlements without access to grid electricity and for stand-alone rural solar power plants in Special Category States and remote & difficult areas such as Lakshdweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir and Border Areas, 90% subsidy will be provided. Further, upto 30% capital subsidy would be considered for innovative off-grid applications of solar energy.

#### **"Pending Tax Cases"**

3659. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise break-up of tax cases pending for more than two year and amount involved in each case;

(b) the average disposal of scrutiny cases per assessing officer per year;

(c) the criteria for selecting case of scrutiny assessment;

(d) the reasons for low rate of disposal of scrutiny cases;

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of tax cases pending for more than two years are:-

Categories	No. of cases
(i) Summary Cases	— 5393
(ii) Scrutiny cases	— 6985
(iii) Search and Seizures cases	— 1932

As per the provisions of Section 153 (1) of the Income tax Act, 1961, no order of assessment can be made after two years from the end of the assessment year in which income was first assessable. Therefore, tax cases cannot remain pending for more than two years except in circumstances where cases are before Settlement Commission or stay has been granted by Hon'ble High Courts and other authorities. The amount involved in these category of cases cannot be ascertained till the proceedings are finalised and assessment orders are passed.

(b) The average disposal of scrutiny cases per assessing officer per year for following financial years are:

Year	Average disposal per Assessing Officer
(i) 2006-07	93
(ii) 2007-08	146
(iii) 2008-09	167

(c) The basic criteria for selection of cases for scrutiny is a computerised programme which is based on "risk to Revenue", keeping in view different parameters for different classes of taxpayer *e.g.* financial ratios, claims of exempt incomes, third party information about investments/expenditures etc. available in Annual Information Returns etc. Besides, a small number of cases are permitted to be selected manually for which parameters based on risk to revenue are laid down every year.

(d) Not Applicable. As per the Action Plan Target, Each Assessing Officer is normally expected to dispose off 10 cases per month on an average basis (5 in Corporate charge and 15 in Non-corporate/Mixed Charge). Thus the Annual Target of Scrutiny Cases per Assessing Officer is 120 cases. However as per details

given in para (b) above for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 the average disposal is 146 and 167 respectively which is more than 120 cases.

(e) Not applicable in view of (d) above

#### **Funds for the Development of Tribal Areas**

3660. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have requested for more funds for the development of tribal areas in their States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are demand-driven. Receipt of proposals from the State Governments for grant of funds under the schemes is an ongoing and continuing process. Keeping in view the schematic allocations, funds are released only if the proposals received are complete in all respects including utilisation certificate and progress report of funds released earlier.

#### **Declining Number of Staff**

3661. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Group III and Group IV employees is declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof, reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of preparedness of the Government to handle administration with reduced lower level staff;

(d) whether the decline in their number is adversely affecting the Government work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per the information available, the estimated number of Group-C & D, regular Central Government civilian employees (including UTs) during the last five years is as follows:

Year	Group-C	Group-D
2007-08	21,31,284	8,23,317
2006-07	21,15,048	8,31,188
2005-06	21,11,024	8,33,868
2004-05	20,37,577	8,72,726
2003-04	20,45,291	9,08,213

All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies vis-a-vis the workload regularly and take necessary steps in the light of such reviews. There is provision for filling up vacancies by Government Departments as per their requirements subject to extant guidelines and rules on the matter.

[English]

#### Five-in-one Vaccine

3662. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new five-in-one vaccine to protect against the five potential killer diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the vaccine is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Technical Advisory Group on immunization has recommended the introduction of a five in one Vaccine to protect against DPT, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenza, which is under examination and no final view has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Anti-venom Injections

3663. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who died due to snake bite in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether anti-venom injections are available in all the Central Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, no such information is centrally maintained.

However, as per data compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the number of deaths due to snake bites in the country during last three years are as follows:

Year	Deaths
2006	1124
2007	1331
2008	1364

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and its associated hospitals are concerned, no death due to snake bite has been reported in the last three years. In Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, the number of patients died due to snake bite are as under:-

Year	Deaths
2006	04
2007	01
2008	06

In all the above mentioned Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, the anti-venom injections are available.

#### Survey on Spurious Drugs

3664. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently conducted nationwide surveys on the extent of spurious and sub-standard drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereon indicating the losses occurred to original manufacturers on account of this;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the basis of the findings;

(d) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) lack manpower to conduct operations against such activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; and corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam In a survey conducted by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), 24,136 samples of 61 fast moving brands of 9 therapeutic categories from the sale outlets of different stratum (*i.e.* metro cities, Big cities, district Head Quarters, towns and villages) were collected. The survey has revealed that the extent of spurious drugs is 0.045% only.

(b) The manufacture of spurious drugs is an undercover and localized activity. Its extent of availability has been found to be very low. It is therefore, not possible to measure the impact in terms of losses occurred to original manufacturer.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to check the manufacture, sale or marketing of spurious and sub-standard drugs in the country:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 passed by the Parliament on 5th December 2008 and has come in to force since 10th Aug, 2009. Under this Act stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. A Whistle Blower Policy has been started by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of

spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.

3. The Port and Zonal Offices of the CDSCO are actively involved in the detection of cases of the spurious drugs in the country.
4. A meeting with the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Commissioner Customs and all the Port officers was held on 23-06-2009 to sensitize the concerned departments about the import of fake drugs in the country and for taking action for absolute confiscation and prosecutions in cases of import of spurious drugs.
5. In the 39th meeting of Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC), a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, held on 10th December, 2008, the States were requested to play pro-active role in assessing the extent of spurious drugs in the country.
6. In the 40th meeting of DCC held on 29.6.2009, guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were adopted for the purpose of uniform implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act in the country. The guidelines have been placed on the web site of CDSCO.
7. Under a Capacity Building Project through World Bank, assistance was provided to upgrade testing facilities and to establish new drug testing laboratories to enhance the capacity of the laboratories to test large number of samples. Under this project 23 States and 6 Central Drug laboratories have been strengthened.

(d) and (e) The manufacture and sale of drugs is under the purview of the State Drug Control Authorities. The CDSCO, however, coordinate their activities for interstate investigations. To strengthen the manpower of CDSCO for having extra vigilance in operations against such activities, 169 posts of Drugs Inspectors for CDSCO have been sanctioned against the present posts of 32 Drugs Inspectors.

*[English]***Workshops on Securities Markets**

3665. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Securities Markets plans to conduct workshops on the markets for the Members of Parliament, Judges and Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM) intends to conduct workshop for legislators, judges and police on demand basis.

(b) The National Institute of Securities Markets (NISM) intends to conduct awareness building workshops. One workshop has been conducted for the police officers of Economic Offences Wing of Mumbai Police during September 24-26, 2009.

(c) As indicated in reply to (b) as above, one such workshop has been conducted.

**Direct Broking Licence**

3666. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) for upgradation of direct broking license to that of composite broking license;

(b) whether any application for upgradation of many such license is pending with the IRDA;

(c) if so, the details and status thereof;

(d) whether IRDA has fixed any time limit for disposing such application; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Broker) Regulation, 2002 provides for licensing of insurance Brokers. The procedure and the requirements for up gradation of Direct Broking License is similar to granting a Composite Broking License.

As per this Regulation, the Broking Company which has been issued Direct Broking License and has completed at least one year of operations is eligible to apply for Composite Broker License. However, the applicant has to fulfil the following conditions:

1. **Amendment in Memorandum of Association (MOA)/Article of Association (AOA):** The applicant company shall incorporate Reinsurance Broker business in main objects of MOA/AOA and minimum authorized capital of Rs. 250 lacs.
2. **Induction of skilled and trained man power:** The applicant company shall induct experienced persons in the field of Re-insurance business.
3. **Re-Insurance Business Plan:** The applicant company shall submit the Reinsurance Business plans and furnish list of prospective clients along-with the expected premium income and volume of activities for a three year period.
4. **Direct Broker Business:** The applicant company shall furnish the list of its Corporate and Small and Medium Enterprises clients and the business placed through them.
5. **Information Technology (IT) software to support reinsurance business:** The applicant company shall submit their plans to install required IT software to support reinsurance business activities.
6. **Application in Form A & Processing Fee:** The application shall be made in Form A complete in all respects and conforming to the instructions specified therein. The applicant company shall remit the prescribed additional fee along with application for composite license as laid down under Regulation 18 read with Schedule II of IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2002 and as amended vide IRDA (Insurance Brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007.

**7. Personal Presentation of Business plans:**

After examining the application, the Authority may call the applicant to appear for a personal representation in connection with the application and the reinsurance business plans.

**8. Deposit Requirement:** The applicant company after receiving in principle approval shall take out a single Fixed Deposit (FD) for a minimum term of 3 years for a sum equivalent to 20% of

the new paid up capital and submit a letter from the bank stating that the Authority has a lien on the FD and that no amount shall be released without prior permission of the Authority and no loan shall be raised against it.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details as furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Applicant	Status of Application
1.	Universal Insurance Brokers & Services Pvt. Ltd.	In Principle approval has been conveyed to the company
2.	Strategic Insurance Broking Services Pvt. Ltd	These companies had violated the provisions of Brokers regulations for which action was taken against them. The violations raise issues on their fitness to be considered for a composite license. Inspections of these companies have been taken up/will be taken up and the application for composite license will be examined concurrently with the examination of the inspection findings.
3.	LMB Insurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	
4.	JK Risk Managers & Insurance Brokers Ltd.	
5.	Safeway Insurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	
6.	Alliance Insurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	

(d) and (e) No time limit has been prescribed in the Regulation. However, IRDA grants time to applicant for complying with the requirement.

**Soft Loan by REC**

3667. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) proposes to give soft loan to the State Government, including Karnataka for the electrification of rural households 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) Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), apart from funding rural electrification projects under its normal funding schemes, is the nodal agency for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Under RGGVY, Government of India is providing 90% of project cost as capital Subsidy. Remaining 10% of project cost is being given as loan to States as per their requirement. The rate of interest applicable for RGGVY projects is fifty

basis points less than the prevailing lending rates of the Corporation for other Transmission & Distribution (T&D) projects. The details of the sanctioned projects cost comprising loan and subsidy to the States including Karnataka is given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of sanctioned project cost Including loan\* and subsidy under RGGVY*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Total Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	840.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	537.69
3.	Assam	1660.00
4.	Bihar	2975.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	1105.21

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	360.43
7.	Haryana	197.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	205.25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	635.93
10.	Jharkhand	2662.61
11.	Karnataka	600.10
12.	Kerala	19.75
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1533.34
14.	Maharashtra	713.44
15.	Manipur	357.79
16.	Meghalaya	290.41
17.	Mizoram	104.25
18.	Nagaland	111.17
19.	Orissa	3575.11
20.	Punjab	154.59
21.	Rajasthan	1254.49
22.	Sikkim	57.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	447.41
24.	Tripura	131.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2719.51
26.	Uttarakhand	643.89
27.	West Bengal	2344.63
Total		26238.94

\*The rate of interest is floating rate depending upon the market rate. As on date, the prevailing rate of interest on loan for T&D schemes is 11.50% per annum (with reset after 3 years).

#### Health Insurance

3668. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population in the country covered by various health insurance schemes run by general insurance companies;

(b) whether the Government has recently launched fresh schemes to cover more population in the country under health insurance scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof and target set by Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government for covering more population under Universal Health Insurance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information available with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), as on March, 2009, the total number of policies issued by the General Insurance Companies covering various health insurance schemes is 1,09,94,902. A single policy may cover more than one person.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) has been liberalized in September, 2008 as under:

- Annual premium has been reduced from Rs. 365/- for individual, Rs. 548/- up to 5 members and Rs. 730/- up to 7 members of family to Rs. 300/-, Rs. 450/- and Rs. 600/- respectively while retaining the Government subsidy at the existing rate of Rs. 200/-, Rs. 300/- and Rs. 400/-.
- Maternity benefit has been included @Rs. 2,500/- for normal and Rs. 5,000/- for caesarian delivery.
- Upper age limit for coverage has been increased from 65 to 70 years.
- All pre-existing diseases, which were earlier excluded, are covered.
- Benefit of loss of wages @Rs. 50/- per day for maximum 15 days also covers the spouse of the insured.

As a result of liberalization, coverage of UHS increased substantially from 9,89,305 persons in 2008-09 to 17,85,679 persons between April and October, 2009.

*Translation]*

### **Free Supply of Power from Power Projects**

3669. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12 per cent of power generated from the Kol Dam Project of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in Himachal Pradesh is being provided to the State free of cost to compensate the environment loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various State Governments have put forth similar demands on the basis of environmental damages due to the thermal power projects as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government of India has allocated 12% of power from Kol Dam Hydro Electric Project (800 MW) of NTPC to be supplied free of cost to the Himachal Pradesh being host State. However, the project is under construction and power generation is yet to start from the project.

(c) and (d) The coal bearing States have raised similar demands from time to time and the issue has been discussed at various forum. However, it is felt that such a policy would be a retrograde step and would adversely affect the economics of power generation. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) in thermal power project is in no way comparable to hydroelectric projects. Further, the host States is given 10% home state allocation from thermal power stations.

Also a number of benefits accrue to the home State on account of setting up of thermal power projects viz.

- Full compensation for the land acquired for setting up of the plants and townships.
- Gains by way of receipt of taxes *i.e.* octroi, trade tax or vat, excise etc., on the import of plant/equipments and coal used for power generation.

- Receipt of royalty on coal extracted from the mines within States.
- In case of thermal stations, the generators are required to pay royalty for use of coal for power generation, whereas water used for hydro stations is made available to the generators free of cost.
- Direct and indirect employment generation due to setting up of the project.

Therefore, under current policy there is no dispensation for free power from thermal power stations.

*[English]*

### **Mega Power Projects**

3670. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in setting up of the Mega Power Projects of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the financial assistance being provided/proposed to be provided to each States along with terms and conditions thereof, State-wise and project wise;

(c) whether these projects will be commissioned as per the target set;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a), (c) to (e) The details regarding NTPC's mega power projects which are commissioned are given in the Statement-I enclosed. The details regarding on-going mega projects are given in the Statement-II enclosed. The details regarding proposed projects which have been accorded status of mega power project are given in the Statement-III enclosed.

(b) The financial benefits accrued under the mega power projects directly go to the developers with the objective of reducing cost of generation of power, the benefit of which in turn goes to the consumers. The

following benefits are provided under the mega power projects:

1. **Zero Customs Duty:** In terms of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 21/2002-Customs dated 1st March, 2002 read together with No. 49/2006-Customs dated 26th May, 2006, the import of capital equipment would be free of customs duty for these projects.

2. **Deemed Export Benefits:** Under Chapter 8(f) of the Foreign Trade Policy, Deemed Export Benefits is available to domestic bidders for projects both under public and private sector on following the stipulations prescribed therein.
3. **Income Tax benefits:** In addition, the income-tax holiday regime as per Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act 1961 can also be availed.

### Statement I

#### *List of NTPC's Mega Power Projects already commissioned*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/State	Capacity (MW)	Year of Completion
1.	Talcher STPP Stage-II, Orissa	2000 (4x500)	2004-05
2.	Rihand STPP Stage-II, Uttar Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	2005-06
3.	Vindhyachal-III, Madhya Pradesh	1000 (2x500)	2006-07
4.	Sipat STPP Stage-II, Chhattisgarh	1000 (2x500)	2008-09
5.	Kahalgaon STPP Stage-II, Bihar	1500 (3x500)	2009-10

### Statement II

#### *List of NTPC's On-Going Mega Power Projects*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project Capacity (MW)	Scheduled date of synchronization	Likely date of commissioning (on full load basis)	Present Status/Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Simhadri-II (2x500)/ Andhra Pradesh	U-III-11/10 U-IV-05/11	U-III-11/10 U-IV-05/11	Equipment erection in progress.
2.	Bongaigaon (3x250 MW)/ Assam	U-I-11/10 U-II-03/11 U-III-07/11	U-I-06/11 U-II-10/11 U-M-02/12*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main Plan structural erection in progress. TG raft concreting in U-1 completed.</li> <li>• Frequent 'Bandh' (10 days in Nov., 09 and about 7 days in Oct., 09) and local disturbance in Salakati area.</li> <li>• Delay/Poor mobilization of civil agencies.</li> <li>• Delay in finalization of Boiler erection contract by BHEL.</li> </ul>
3.	Barh STPP (3x660 MW)/Bihar	U-I-03/09 U-II-01/10 U-III-11/10	12th plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works delayed due to raising of issues by M/s TPE, Russia (contractor for steam generator package) beyond the terms of contract.</li> <li>• Proposal for alternate action as per Contract Provisions has been initiated.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Barh-II (2x660 MW)/Bihar	U-IV-10/12 U-V-08/13	U-IV-02/12* U-V-08/12*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boiler erection in progress.</li> </ul>
5.	Nabinagar TPP (4x250 MW)	U-I-10/10 U-II-04/11 U-III-10/11 U-IV-04/12	U-I-06/12 U-II-09/12 U-III-12/12 U-IV-03/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site leveling/cutting in progress.</li> <li>Due to delay in land acquisition (now 990 acres out of 1330 acres in physical possession).</li> </ul>
6.	Sipat-I (3x660 MW), Chhattisgarh	U-I-04/08 U-II-02/09 U-III-12/09	U-I-10/10** U-II-04/11** U-III-10/11**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work in progress.</li> <li>Delay in Ordering of critical bought out items by M/s Power Machines, Russia (main agency for Turbine Package) and extra claims raised by them. These issues are now resolved.</li> </ul>
7.	Indira Gandhi STPP at Jhajjar (3x500 MW)-JV with HPGCL & IPGCL, Haryana	U-I-10/10 U-II-04/11 U-III-10/11	U-I-10/10 U-II-04/11 U-III-10/11	Pressure part erection in progress.
8.	Kol Dam HEP (4x200 MW)/ Himachal Pradesh	U-I-11/08 U-II-01/09 U-III-03/09 UI-IV-04/09	U-I-09/11* U-II-10/11* U-III-11/11* UI-IV-12/11*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main dam/Penstock concreting and other works in progress.</li> <li>Delays due to geological surprises and increase in scope of work for remedial action.</li> <li>Major reasons for delay are Right Bank slide in Main Dam Area and Seepage problem in core-clay area.</li> </ul>
9.	Vindhyachal-IV (2x500 MW)/ Madhya Pradesh	U-XI-04/12 U-XII-10/12	U-XI-03/12* U-XII-09/12*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awarded in Feb., 09 and is being implemented as back up project on best effort basis to mitigate the shortfall in capacity addition.</li> <li>Pile cap &amp; pedestal RCC in progress.</li> </ul>
10.	Mauda-I (2x500 MW)/ Maharashtra	U-I-02/12 U-II-08/12	U-I-02/12* U-II-08/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boiler erection in progress. Boiler U-1 foundations completed.</li> </ul>
11.	Vallur-I (2x500 MW)-JV with TNEB, Tamil Nadu	U-I-11/10 U-II-05/11	U-I-08/11 U-II-10/11	Boiler and Condenser erection in progress.
12.	Vallur Stage-I Phase-II (1x500 MW)-JV with TNEB, Tamil Nadu	U-III-09/12	U-III-06/12*	Piling in various areas are in progress.
13.	Loharinag Pala HEP (4x150 MW)/Uttarakhand	U-I-04/11 U-II-06/11 U-III-08/11 U-IV-10/11	12th Plan	Suspension of works vide Government directive dated 20.02.2009 due to NGO's agitation.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP (4x130)/ Uttarakhand	U-I-09/12 U-II-11/12 U-III-01/13 U-IV-03/13	U-I-09/12 U-II-11/12 U-III-01/13 U-IV-03/13	Work in HRT, Surge shaft widening, Butterfly Valve Chamber, inclined pressure shaft, Power House etc. in progress.
15	Rihand-III (2x500 MW)/Uttar Pradesh	U-V-04/12 U-VI-10/12	U-V-03/12* U-VI-09/12*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in SG/TG area in progress.</li> <li>• Awarded in Feb., 09 and is being implemented as back up project on best effort basis to mitigate likely shortfall in capacity addition.</li> </ul>

Note: \*On best effort basis, \*\*on synchronization basis

### **Statement III**

*List of NTPC's New Projects for which Mega Power Project status has been accorded and which are under various stages of clearance/approval:*

Sl.No.	Name of Project, State	Capacity (MW)
<b>Under Bidding</b>		
1.	North Karanpura STPP, Jharkhand	1980 (3x660)
2.	Meja STPP-JV with UP, Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2x660)
3.	Solapur STPP, Maharashtra	1320 (2x660)
4.	Nabinagar STPP, JV with Bihar, Bihar	1980 (3x660)
5.	Mouda STPP-II, Maharashtra	1320 (2x660)
<b>FR Approved</b>		
1.	Kawas-II, Gujarat	1300 (2x650)
2.	Gandhar-II, Gujarat	1300 (2x650)
3.	Tanda-II, Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2x660)
<b>Others</b>		
1.	Badarpur-II, Delhi - Not pursued further as it is not found feasible to locate the plant in Ash Pond area and restriction in stack height put by Airport Authority of India (AAI)	1000 (2x500)

### **Revised National TB Control Programme**

3671. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
MOHAMMED AZHARUDDIN:

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

(a) the funds allocated to the States and utilised by them under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the achievements made under the programme during the said period, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to modify the programme in view of the increasing cases of TB in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any assistance has been sought from the World Bank to implement the programme effectively in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The funds allocated and utilized to States during last three years and the current year, State-wise under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The achievements made under the programme for the said period are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) and (d) No. The incidence and prevalence of TB cases in the country are showing a declining trend as noted below:

- The estimated incidence of all cases of TB per lakh population has come down from 184 per lakh population in 2001 to 168 in 2007 (WHO Global TB Report).

- Periodic prevalence surveys conducted under the Model Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS) Project by Tuberculosis Research Centre (TRC) Chennai, has shown a 12% annual decline in prevalence of TB.

(e) and (f) The RNTCP Phase II of the World Bank project is being implemented for the period from Oct.

2006 to Sept. 2011 for a total outlay of Rs. 1,156 Crore (USD 256.9 million) which includes credit from the World Bank of Rs. 765 Crore (USD 170 million).

The second phase of the RNTCP is consolidating, maintaining and further improving the achievements of the first phase.

### **Statement I**

#### *Revised National TB Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07					
		Allocation			Utilization		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash (as reported by the States)	Commodity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	771.35	543.53	1314.88	1143.20	428.95	1572.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.62	11.32	50.94	140.06	11.75	151.81
3.	Assam	941.04	268.87	1209.91	472.53	270.54	743.07
4.	Bihar	885.40	623.91	1509.31	541.64	747.91	1289.55
5.	Goa	13.53	9.54	23.07	31.17	6.55	37.72
6.	Gujarat	530.66	373.94	904.60	835.96	255.58	1091.54
7.	Haryana	0.00	200.00	200.00	347.36	201.02	548.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62.83	44.27	107.10	207.83	61.38	269.21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	108.26	76.28	184.54	214.33	103.70	318.03
10.	Karnataka	543.23	382.79	926.02	714.32	427.97	1142.29
11.	Kerala	318.98	224.77	543.75	275.37	183.03	458.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	636.99	448.86	1085.85	667.12	442.10	1109.22
13.	Maharashtra	1014.93	715.17	1730.10	1204.52	484.99	1689.51
14.	Manipur	89.15	25.47	114.62	165.32	25.59	190.91
15.	Meghalaya	85.85	24.53	110.38	78.55	24.73	103.28
16.	Mizoram	33.02	9.43	42.45	88.79	9.60	98.39
17.	Nagaland	79.25	22.64	101.89	125.38	22.97	148.35
18.	Orissa	376.01	264.95	640.96	425.31	209.14	634.45
19.	Punjab	252.28	177.77	430.05	301.22	244.02	545.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Rajasthan	603.17	425.01	1028.18	493.22	211.30	704.52
21.	Sikkim	19.81	5.66	25.47	57.48	2.97	60.45
22.	Tamil Nadu	626.36	441.36	1067.72	842.22	362.79	1205.01
23.	Tripura	112.26	32.08	144.34	30.19	32.04	62.23
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1759.21	1239.64	2998.85	2196.09	1819.91	4016.00
25.	West Bengal	828.37	583.72	1412.09	1216.10	597.82	1813.92
26.	Delhi	154.65	108.98	263.63	582.16	85.22	667.38
27.	Puducherry	9.67	6.81	16.48	8.33	5.87	14.20
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.86	2.73	6.59	13.90	2.04	15.94
29.	Chandigarh	9.67	6.81	16.48	51.36	5.36	56.72
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.89	2.05	4.94	19.28	1.35	20.63
31.	Daman and Diu	1.94	1.36	3.30	16.62	0.96	17.58
32.	Lakshadweep	0.97	0.68	1.65	6.84	0.33	7.17
33.	Jharkhand	282.24	198.89	481.13	318.88	232.80	551.68
34.	Uttarakhand	87.96	61.98	149.94	157.00	60.61	217.61
35.	Chhattisgarh	214.59	151.20	365.79	418.57	106.79	525.36
Total		11500.00	7717.00	19217.00	14408.22	7689.68	22097.90

Note:- The expenditure is based on the actual release of funds and carry forward balance from the previous year, thus expenditure is higher than the allocation.

*Revised National TB Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08					
		Allocation			Utilization (as reported by the States)		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash	Commodity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	965.43	1241.27	2206.70	1224.89	1094.69	2319.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.62	11.32	50.94	149.49	1.95	151.44
3.	Assam	941.04	268.87	1209.91	507.49	46.36	553.85
4.	Bihar	1111.75	1178.08	2289.83	756.23	837.5	1593.73
5.	Goa	17.08	11.40	28.48	33.69	7.54	41.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	670.06	447.19	1117.25	968.73	291.64	1260.37
7.	Haryana	0.00	200.00	200.00	353.98	151.70	505.68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	79.33	52.95	132.28	227.69	34.88	262.57
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	136.70	91.23	227.93	240.88	59.74	300.62
10.	Karnataka	685.92	457.78	1143.70	715.03	242.6	957.63
11.	Kerala	402.77	268.80	671.57	500.38	173.93	674.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	804.32	536.79	1341.11	771.33	350.23	1121.56
13.	Maharashtra	1281.54	855.28	2136.82	1526.64	562.07	2088.71
14.	Manipur	89.15	25.47	114.62	168.31	4.31	172.62
15.	Meghalaya	85.85	24.53	110.38	100.76	4.16	104.92
16.	Mizoram	33.02	9.43	42.45	108.23	1.60	109.83
17.	Nagaland	79.25	22.64	101.89	161.74	3.94	165.68
18.	Orissa	470.62	605.08	1075.70	685.75	550.04	1235.79
19.	Punjab	318.55	212.60	531.15	366.02	142.34	508.36
20.	Rajasthan	761.60	508.29	1269.89	804.47	365.37	1169.84
21.	Sikkim	19.81	5.66	25.47	56.75	0.98	57.73
22.	Tamil Nadu	790.90	527.83	1318.73	888.86	314.04	1202.90
23.	Tripura	112.26	32.08	144.34	52.60	5.49	58.09
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2215.79	1866.29	4082.08	2778.62	1379.04	4157.66
25.	West Bengal	1045.98	698.07	1744.05	1270.91	386.72	1657.63
26.	Delhi	176.60	168.42	345.02	650.27	81.63	731.90
27.	Puducherry	11.04	10.53	21.57	15.87	12.71	28.58
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.42	4.21	8.63	13.10	4.37	17.47
29.	Chandigarh	11.04	10.53	21.57	51.28	11.47	62.75
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.31	3.16	6.47	26.89	2.91	29.80
31.	Daman and Diu	2.21	2.10	4.31	12.70	2.06	14.76
32.	Lakshadweep	1.10	1.05	2.15	9.56	0.7	10.26
33.	Jharkhand	353.27	454.20	807.47	357.94	470.55	828.49
34.	Uttarakhand	110.09	141.55	251.64	174.45	178.74	353.19
35.	Chhattisgarh	268.58	345.32	613.90	387.22	394.35	781.57
Total		14100.00	11300.00	25400.00	17118.75	8172.35	25291.10

Note:- The expenditure is based on the actual release of funds and carry forward balance from the previous year, thus expenditure is higher than the allocation.

*Revised National TB Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09					
		Allocation			Utilization		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash (as reported by the States)	Commodity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1517.11	551.68	2068.79	1348.48	430.88	1779.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.13	2.83	33.96	166.05	0.97	167.02
3.	Assam	739.38	67.22	806.60	530.54	23.00	553.54
4.	Bihar	1578.65	683.50	2262.15	700.46	547.04	1247.50
5.	Goa	19.77	11.78	31.55	46.73	9.90	56.63
6.	Gujarat	775.33	462.37	1237.70	1200.19	382.41	1582.60
7.	Haryana	329.06	196.23	525.29	345.59	162.23	507.82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	91.80	54.74	146.54	238.23	45.19	283.42
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	158.17	94.33	252.50	235.57	77.71	313.28
10.	Karnataka	793.68	473.33	1267.01	920.63	391.68	1312.31
11.	Kerala	466.04	277.93	743.97	376.40	230.03	606.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	930.67	555.02	1485.69	800.31	459.16	1259.47
13.	Maharashtra	1482.86	884.33	2367.19	1951.90	732.11	2684.01
14.	Manipur	70.05	6.37	76.42	202.40	2.15	204.55
15.	Meghalaya	67.45	6.13	73.58	128.30	2.07	130.37
16.	Mizoram	25.94	2.36	28.30	118.69	0.80	119.49
17.	Nagaland	62.26	5.66	67.92	176.40	1.95	178.35
18.	Orissa	739.55	268.92	1008.47	725.47	210.38	935.85
19.	Punjab	368.60	219.82	588.42	439.09	181.93	621.02
20.	Rajasthan	881.24	525.54	1406.78	729.25	434.88	1164.13
21.	Sikkim	15.57	1.42	16.99	66.98	0.49	67.47
22.	Tamil Nadu	915.14	545.76	1460.90	904.59	451.64	1356.23
23.	Tripura	88.21	8.02	96.23	72.60	2.73	75.33
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2823.54	1454.68	4278.22	3070.72	1187.38	4258.10
25.	West Bengal	1210.30	721.78	1932.08	1350.39	597.01	1947.40
26.	Delhi	225.96	84.21	310.17	663.44	111.86	775.30
27.	Puducherry	14.12	5.26	19.38	17.87	7.32	25.19
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	5.65	2.11	7.76	11.53	2.74	14.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Chandigarh	14.12	5.26	19.38	59.73	7.19	66.92
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.24	1.58	5.82	26.78	1.84	28.62
31.	Daman and Diu	2.82	1.05	3.87	14.56	1.30	15.86
32.	Lakshadweep	1.41	0.53	1.94	7.93	0.44	8.37
33.	Jharkhand	555.13	201.87	757.00	486.19	158.00	644.19
34.	Uttarakhand	173.00	62.91	235.91	223.48	49.14	272.62
35.	Chhattisgarh	422.05	153.47	575.52	487.66	120.05	607.71
Total		17600.00	8600.00	26200.00	18845.13	7025.60	25870.73

Note:- The expenditure is based on the actual release of funds and carry forward balance from the previous year, thus expenditure is higher than the allocation.

*Revised National TB Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10					
		Allocation			Utilization		
		Cash	Commodity	Total	Cash (up to 31.10.09)	Commodity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1642.20	507.00	2149.20	649.35	241.00	890.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.20	11.88	190.08	89.04	1.49	90.53
3.	Assam	581.55	38.77	620.32	237.31	35.49	272.8
4.	Bihar	1053.87	390.16	1444.03	295.59	393.89	689.48
5.	Goa	44.09	19.45	63.54	16.69	9.28	25.97
6.	Gujarat	1152.23	511.35	1663.58	550.58	358.74	909.32
7.	Haryana	358.85	148.30	507.15	110.23	70.32	180.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	271.69	120.89	392.58	98.36	42.38	140.74
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	392.61	174.55	567.16	110.16	72.90	183.06
10.	Karnataka	923.21	409.91	1333.12	339.10	367.42	706.52
11.	Kerala	519.21	230.56	749.77	201.76	215.79	417.55
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1048.38	466.02	1514.40	274.55	430.73	705.28
13.	Maharashtra	1982.95	880.83	2863.78	527.18	686.19	1213.37
14.	Manipur	191.55	12.77	204.32	63.09	3.30	66.39
15.	Meghalaya	147.45	9.83	157.28	49.23	3.18	52.41
16.	Mizoram	100.35	6.69	107.04	57.44	1.23	58.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Nagaland	157.50	10.50	168.00	61.35	3.02	64.37
18.	Orissa	936.60	289.00	1225.60	304.52	117.67	422.19
19.	Punjab	520.63	231.20	751.83	181.04	170.68	351.72
20.	Rajasthan	1072.57	476.07	1548.64	329.43	407.96	737.39
21.	Sikkim	60.60	4.04	64.64	27.21	0.75	27.96
22.	Tamil Nadu	1143.69	507.92	1651.61	313.80	423.67	737.47
23.	Tripura	82.80	5.52	88.32	25.41	4.20	29.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3337.25	1457.45	4794.70	895.28	1007.86	1903.14
25.	West Bengal	1395.47	620.04	2015.51	687.00	560.07	1247.07
26.	Delhi	742.55	78.91	821.46	280.24	104.94	385.18
27.	Puducherry	41.26	4.36	45.62	10.96	6.85	17.81
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	19.92	2.18	22.10	5.30	2.56	7.86
29.	Chandigarh	68.28	7.31	75.59	24.90	6.76	31.66
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.45	3.00	31.45	10.24	1.72	11.96
31.	Daman and Diu	19.92	2.11	22.03	5.37	1.24	6.61
32.	Lakshadweep	19.92	2.13	22.05	2.96	0.41	3.37
33.	Jharkhand	636.00	196.30	832.30	144.62	88.38	233
34.	Uttarakhand	249.00	76.70	325.70	55.41	27.48	82.89
35.	Chhattisgarh	604.20	186.30	790.50	115.48	67.15	182.63
Total		21725.00	8100.00	29825.00	7150.18	5936.70	13086.88

Note:- The expenditure is based on the actual release of funds and carry forward balance from the previous year.

### Statement II

#### Programme Achievement

State	2006		2007		2008		2009 (Jan.-Sept.)	
	Annualized new smear positive case detection rate (%)	Success rate of new smear positive patients detection in 2005	Annualized new smear positive case detection rate (%)	Success rate of new smear positive patients detection in 2006	Annualized new smear positive case detection rate (%)	Success rate of new smear positive patients detection in 2007	Annualized new smear positive case detection rate (%)	Success rate of new smear positive patients registered in (Jan.-Sept.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Island	93%	82%	85%	86%	87%	84%	96%	88%
Andhra Pradesh	74%	87%	81%	87%	81%	88%	81%	89%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	105%	90%	100%	87%	91%	88%	97%	88%
Assam	64%	82%	74%	86%	73%	87%	77%	88%
Bihar	27%	83%	45%	83%	48%	86%	49%	89%
Chandigarh	82%	86%	75%	86%	83%	90%	89%	87%
Chhattisgarh	59%	86%	57%	87%	55%	87%	56%	87%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75%	78%	62%	82%	73%	87%	67%	84%
Daman and Diu	67%	93%	67%	92%	38%	86%	81%	79%
Delhi	90%	87%	87%	86%	86%	87%	91%	87%
Goa	52%	70%	51%	73%	49%	81%	47%	84%
Gujarat	77%	87%	78%	87%	78%	87%	78%	87%
Haryana	60%	83%	59%	85%	58%	85%	63%	85%
Himachal Pradesh	81%	89%	81%	89%	82%	89%	87%	90%
Jammu and Kashmir	33%	83%	43%	87%	48%	89%	49%	90%
Jharkhand	64%	87%	73%	89%	75%	89%	78%	89%
Karnataka	60%	79%	61%	78%	59%	79%	62%	81%
Kerala	43%	84%	64%	83%	65%	83%	68%	83%
Lakshadweep	14%	100%	12%	71%	10%	100%	25%	100%
Madhya Pradesh	54%	83%	56%	85%	54%	86%	56%	87%
Maharashtra	65%	87%	66%	86%	61%	86%	59%	85%
Manipur	59%	85%	55%	85%	50%	83%	55%	85%
Meghalaya	66%	81%	77%	82%	77%	85%	89%	82%
Mizoram	77%	91%	95%	91%	105%	93%	77%	94%
Nagaland	60%	87%	74%	90%	70%	90%	84%	90%
Orissa	59%	85%	65%	86%	66%	87%	69%	86%
Puducherry	85%	78%	80%	81%	79%	85%	81%	87%
Punjab	55%	84%	56%	85%	58%	86%	65%	87%
Rajasthan	80%	88%	81%	89%	81%	89%	80%	89%
Siikkim	116%	88%	112%	86%	108%	85%	117%	87%
Tamil Nadu	68%	84%	68%	83%	67%	85%	66%	86%
Tripura	49%	87%	56%	90%	60%	91%	58%	91%
Uttar Pradesh	52%	87%	56%	86%	66%	87%	70%	88%
Uttarakhand	49%	87%	61%	89%	57%	86%	61%	84%
West Bengal	78%	87%	77%	87%	76%	86%	76%	85%
Grand Total	66%	86%	70%	86%	72%	87%	73%	87%

\*The results of treatment are available 13-15 months after patients are registered for treatment.

**Liquidity Crunch**

3672. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of liquidity crunch due to high rate of growth in credit particularly in credit cards, housing, commercial real estate and personal loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any policy to help the banks to raise their deposits;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government advised the Banking sector to lower the credit rate without hurting the housing sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The rate of growth of credit during the current year is lower compared to last year. Consequently, there is ample liquidity with the banking system and no liquidity crunch is foreseen in the immediate future.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The year-on-year growth in bank deposits was 19% as on 20th November, 2009 which is higher than RBI's target of 18% for the year as a whole. This is adequate for meeting the current demand for credit.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

3673. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any changes in Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to accelerate the pace of rural electrification in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these changes have helped in electrification of villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) To accelerate the pace of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) works, following steps have been undertaken by the Government of India:

- (i) Government of India set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested by this Ministry to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.
- (v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY for XI Plan projects.

(c) Cumulatively, the electrification works in 66183 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 80.64 lakhs BPL connections have been released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY as on 15.11.2009.

**Collection of Tax**

3674. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise and State-wise details of direct and indirect tax collected during the first seven months of the current financial year along the percentage of increase over the collection made during each of the previous three years;

(b) the reasons for the decrease in such collection, if any; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The category-wise details of direct and indirect taxes collected during the first seven months of the current financial year along the percentage of increase over the collection made during each of the previous three years is given in the Statement enclosed.

Since Central taxes like Income tax, Customs duty, Central Excise duty, Service Tax etc. are collected by

different by different offices of the concerned Departments, irrespective of the State where the transaction which occasioned the tax liability took place, it is not possible to give State-wise details of Central taxes.

(b) The main reasons for decline in tax collection during 2009-10 are reduction in rate of customs duty on crude petroleum and petroleum products, in rate of excise duty on non-petroleum products and reduction in service tax rate. The reduction in excise duty rates has also affected customs duty collection on account of reduced revenue from additional customs duty, commonly known as CVD on imports.

(c) Regular monitoring of revenue collection and analysis of the causal factors for decrease in revenue is being done at national, zonal and commissionerate level. The audit and anti-evasion measure have also been enhanced.

#### **Statement**

*The category-wise details of direct and indirect taxes collected during the first seven months of the current financial year along the percentage of increase over the collection made during each of the previous three years*

(Rs. in crore)

#### **Direct Taxes**

##### **Direct Taxes collected during April-October**

Percentage increase/decrease

Head	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	07-08/06-07	08-08/07-08	09-10/08-09
Corporate Income Tax	54072	78785	105174	109996	45.71	33.49	4.59
Personal Income Tax	35805	49890	61433	63195	39.34	23.14	2.87
Other Taxes	141	188	299	256	34.53	58.34	-14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>90018</b>	<b>128864</b>	<b>166905</b>	<b>173447</b>	<b>43.15</b>	<b>29.52</b>	<b>3.92</b>

#### **Indirect Taxes**

(Rs. in crore)

##### **Indirect Taxes collected during April-October**

Percentage increase/decrease

Head	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	07-08/06-07	08-08/07-08	09-10/08-09
Customs	49670	58603	66621	45412	17.98	13.68	-31.84
Excise	62700	67290	64742	52566	7.32	-3.79	-18.81
Service Tax	14309	18006	30591	28226	25.84	69.89	-5.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>126679</b>	<b>143899</b>	<b>161954</b>	<b>126904</b>	<b>13.59</b>	<b>12.55</b>	<b>-21.64</b>

*[English]*

**Environmental Clearance for Ultra Mega Power Projects**

3675. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are expected to receive final environmental clearance by the committee for thermal power projects;

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

(c) whether each of the project will add 100 MW to the national grid;

(d) if so, whether the Government is facing problems in acquiring land for these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The environmental clearance for power plant of four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) namely Sasan, Mundra, Krishnapatnam and Tillaiya were sought from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and the same has been received as per details below:

Sl. No.	Name of the UMPP	Name of State	Date of receiving environmental clearance
1.	Sasan	Madhya Pradesh	23.11.2006
2.	Mundra	Gujarat	02.03.2007
3.	Krishnapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	23.10.2007
4.	Tillaiya	Jharkhand	07.04.2008

(c) Each Ultra Mega Power Project is of about 4000 MW capacity.

(d) and (e) There have been delays in acquisition of land for the UMPPs and inter-alia reasons are delay in compilation of land records and their ownership, delay in settlement of R&R issues, delay in obtaining forest clearance, delay in obtaining permission from court to

acquire endowment land etc. Joint Monitoring Committees (JMCs) for awarded projects have been set up under the Chairmanship of Member (Thermal), Central Electricity Authority (CEA) with Secretary (Energy) of the host state as Co-Chairman and consisting of representatives of the procurers and developer to monitor the progress of UMPPs. The JMCs regularly meet to review and expedite the implementation of UMPPs including land acquisition. The status of UMPPs including land acquisition is also reviewed at the level of Secretary (Power) periodically. The matter of land acquisition is regularly pursued with concerned State Governments.

*[Translation]*

**Health Insurance Coverage of RBI Employees**

3676. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has adopted Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) to provide medical cover to its employees and their dependents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether free medical facilities are provided to their permanently disabled dependents on the lines of CGHS; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the conditions under which these facilities are provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that dependents of the serving employees, whether permanently disabled or not, are covered under Bank's Medical Facility Scheme (BMFS), which includes OPD, hospitalization and dispensary facilities. The retired employees and their spouses are covered under Medical Assistance Fund Scheme (MAFS). Dependent children of MAFS beneficiaries, who suffer from permanent physical/mental disability, as defined in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and are incapable of being gainfully employed, are also covered under the purview of MAFS.

**Sub-Power Station under RGGVY**

3677. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any targets for setting up of sub-power station under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY); and

(b) if so, the details of such stations made operational so far and number of them still incomplete in the country including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There are not targets set for setting up of sub-stations under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). However, there, is a provision to provide at least one sub-station in each block for creating Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone under RGGVY. 407 sub-stations under X Plan Projects and 273 sub-stations under XI Plan projects have been sanctioned under RGGVY in the country. As on 15.11.2009, 279 sub-stations have been completed in the country. As regards Uttar Pradesh, 206 sub-stations were sanctioned under RGGVY projects and of which 172 sub-stations have been completed as on 15.11.2009.

*[English]*

**Ban of Smoking**

3678. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the details of deaths which are caused due to smoking and consumption of tobacco products during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the monitoring mechanism set up by the Government for strict enforcement of ban on smoking in public places and imposition of penalty for any violation;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of ban on smoking in public places in the country;

(d) if so, the shortcomings noticed therein, and the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to develop new set up pictorial warnings for tobacco products in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the further measures proposed to be taken by the Government to discourage the consumption of tobacco products and make the country tobacco free?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Consumption of tobacco products harms almost every organ of the body, causing many diseases and reducing the health of tobacco users in general. There is sufficient evidence to say that consumption of tobacco products causes disease such as coronary heart diseases, stroke and subclinical atherosclerosis, respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and pneumonia adverse reproductive effects and cancers of various organs e.g. lung, oral cavity, stomach, kidney, bladder etc. 8-9 Lakh persons approximately die annually due to tobacco attributable diseases. No year-wise and State/URa-wise data are maintained.

(b) The Government of India has notified the list of persons authorised to impose and collect the fine for smoking in public places in "The Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places Rules, 2008" notified vide GSR No. 417(E) dated 30th May 2008. The Rules came into force from 2nd October 2008 whereby smoking is strictly prohibited in all public places. The State Governments have also notified authorised officers for enforcement of the ban on smoking in public places.

(c) and (d) The list of authorised officers indicated in "The Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places Rules, 2008" has been amended to include more officers vide notification No. GSR 680(E) dated 15.09.2009.

(e) and (f) Yes. Review of health warning on tobacco products is done periodically. The Government intensive campaign in electronic and print media for raising 'awareness of public at large regarding harmful effects of tobacco.

The pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme is operational in 42 districts of the country for effective implementation of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement" and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) and Rules made there under, as also to create awareness about till effects of tobacco products. The programme broadly envisages; Mass media anti-tobacco campaign; establishment of tobacco product testing labs; capacity building at the State and District level by set up State Tobacco Control Cells and District tobacco control programme.

[*Translation*]

**Private Sector Power Projects**

3679. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private sector power projects expected to be commissioned in the country during the next three years;

(b) the quantum of power likely to be generated after the commissioning of these projects;

(c) whether the work on these projects has been going on as per the schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment of the contribution of private sector in the power generation in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) 27 power projects in the Private Sector with an estimated installed capacity of 20687 MW are expected to be commissioned during 2009-10 to 2011-12. Construction of most of these power projects are generally going on as per schedule. Details are given in the Statement-I and II enclosed.

(e) and (f) Share of private sector in the total installed capacity in the country is about 17% at present.

**Statement I**

*Thermal power projects under Construction for commissioning during balance period of 11th Plan in Private Sector*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Order Date	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Anticipated Comm Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP	Konaseema CCPP	Konaseema gas Power Ltd.	03/09	ST	165	03/2010
	Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	Lanco Kondapalli	11/09	ST	133	05/2010
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd	04/09	U-2	300	03/2010
Delhi	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	05/09	GT-1	35.75	05/2010
				GT-2	35.75	06/2010
				ST	36.5	07/2010
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-1&2)	Adani Power Ltd	06/09	U-2	330	03/2010
	Mundra TPP Ph-I (U-3&4)		03/09	U-3	330	09/2010
				U-4	330	06/2010
	Mundra TPP Ph-II		09/09	U-1	660	06/2011
				U-2	660	11/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mundra TPP Ph-III		01/09	U-1	660	09/2011
				U-2	660	12/2011
				U-3	660	02/2012
	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Tata Power Co.	05/09	U-1	800	09/2011
				U-2	800	03/2012
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	NPCL	12/09	U-1	507.5	04/2010
				U-2	507.5	06/2010
Maharashtra	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	05/09	U-1	300	03/2010
				U-2	300	06/2010
				U-3	300	09/2010
				U-4	300	12/2010
	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd	02/09	U-1	660	06/2011
				U-2	660	09/2011
	Tirora TPP Ph-II			U-1	660	12/2011
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	12/09	U-1	660	12/2011
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	05/09	U-1	600	06/2010
				U-2	600	03/2010
				(list Unit)		
				U-3	600	09/2010
				U-4	600	12/2010
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	03/09	U-2	135	03/2010
				U-3	135	05/2010
				U-4	135	07/2010
				U-5	135	09/2010
				U-6	135	11/2010
				U-7	135	01/2011
				U-8	135	03/2011
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	11/09	U-1	600	01/2011
				U-2	600	06/2011
	Rosa TPP Ph-I	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd. Reliance Energy	03/09	U-1	300	02/2010
				U-2	300	06/2010
	Rosa TPP Ph-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	03/09	U-3	300	12/2011
				U-4	300	03/2012
				Total	17196	

**Statement II***Hydro power projects under construction for commissioning during balance period of 11th plan in private sector*

Sl.No.	Name of Project Capacity/ Agency/Date of approval	Installed Capacity (MW)	Original Schedule	Latest Expected
1.	Karcham Wangtoo (4x250 MW) H.P. M/s. Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corp. Ltd., (JKHCL) 31.3.03 (TEC)	1000	Mar-2010 (2009-10)	Nov-2011 (2011-12)
2.	Budhil (2x35 MW) H.P. M/s. Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd. NA 02.06.06	70	Dec-2008 (2008-09)	June-2010 (2010-11)
3.	Malana-II (2x50 MW) H.P. M/s. Everest Power Pvt. Ltd. 15.10.2004 (State Government)	100	July-2009 (2009-10)	Mar-2010 (2009-10) Likely to slip to 2010-11
4.	Srinagar (4x82.5MW) Uttarakhand M/s. Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. 14.6.2000 (TEC)	330	Oct-2005 (2005-06)	Oct-2011 (2011-12)
5.	Maheshwar (10x40 MW) SMHPC M.P. 30.12.96	440	Mar-2002 (2001-02)	Mar-2012 (2011-12)
6.	Teesta Stage III (6x200 MW) Sikkim M/s. Teesta Urja Limited 12.05.2006 (TEC)	1200	Oct.-2011	Mar-2012 (2011-12)
7.	Allain Duhangan (2x96 MW) H.P. M/s. AD Hdyro Power Ltd. 20.08.2002 (TEC)	192	June-2008	Mar-2010 (2009-10)
8.	Chujachen (2x49.5 MW) Sikkim M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd. 30.11.04	99	Sept-2009 (2009-10)	(2010-11)
9.	Sorang (2x50 MW), H.P. M/s. Himachal Pradesh Sorang Power Pvt. Ltd. 23.09.2004	100	(2012-13)	Nov-2011 (2011-12)
Total		3491		

*[English]***Allotment of Land to NDPL**

3680. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has received any request from North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL) for allotment of land for setting up 1000 megawatt capacity power plant in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Delhi Development Authority thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)

and (b) DDA has reported that it has received a request/proposal from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for allotment of 100 acres of land and change of its land use for setting up 1000 megawatt power plant within the jurisdiction area of NDPL.

(c) The proposed site has been earmarked by DDA for the above stated purpose in the draft Zonal Development Plan for Zone 'N'.

*[Translation]***Non-plan Expenditure**

3681. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earmarked 7 lakh crore rupees for non-plan expenditure in the General Budget for 2009-10 which is about 70 per cent of the Budget;

(b) if so, whether major portion of allocations for States is provided under the non-plan expenditure; and

(c) the details of the amount released by Union Government and spent by State Governments under the non-plan expenditure during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The allocation for non-plan expenditure is Rs. 6,95,688.68 crore, which is 68.15% of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,20,837.68 crore in BE 2009-10.

(b) Out of the total grants and loans amounting to Rs. 1,45,489.35 crore provided to States in BE 2009-10, the major portion of allocation, amounting to Rs. 97,952.87 crore, is for Plan expenditure. The balance amount of Rs. 47,536.48 crore is for Non Plan expenditure.

(c) The Non Plan grants and loans to State Governments are released by different Ministries/ Departments. The information on State-wise releases and the amount spent by the State Governments is not maintained centrally in this Ministry.

[English]

#### **Tribal Tourism**

3682. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage tribal tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and Promotion of Tourism including tourism in tribal areas is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of

proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The list of the projects sanctioned for development and promotion of tourism to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the 11th Plan given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (upto September 2009)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	12982.06
2.	Assam	9	3379.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	7956.54
4.	Bihar	15	4132.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2407.91
6.	Goa	3	8624.82
7.	Gujarat	12	2710.24
8.	Haryana	18	4755.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	7608.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78	14170.80
11.	Jharkhand	7	1130.47
12.	Karnataka	17	9067.05
13.	Kerala	22	7393.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	11332.88
15.	Maharashtra	8	5389.49
16.	Manipur	18	5488.18
17.	Meghalaya	11	3341.32
18.	Mizoram	12	2886.15
19.	Nagaland	37	6087.36
20.	Orissa	20	7446.35
21.	Punjab	5	2667.61
22.	Rajasthan	15	8228.39
23.	Sikkim	63	16344.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	34	7792.99
25.	Tripura	20	2981.28

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttarakhand	8	6549.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	6713.18
28.	West Bengal	24	8298.97
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	9	1659.86
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	13	2863.10
33.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
35.	Puducherry	12	1928.85
Total		620	195140.95

[Translation]

#### Additional Power Supply for Agricultural Sector

3683. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allocated additional power from its unallocated share of power for agricultural use to many drought-affected States during the Kharif season;

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

(c) the names of the States which had sought additional power supply during the months of June, July and August, 2009 for agricultural use;

(d) the State-wise quantum of additional power made available to the States; and

(e) the quantum of power supplied to the States during the said months as compared to that in the corresponding months over the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. Additional allocation from unallocated power of Central Generating Stations was made to States in view of drought.

(b) to (d) The names of the states from whom requests for power for drought/agricultural operations were received on different occasions in different fora during June, July and August, 2009 and the quantum of additional power provided by the Government are given under:

State	Allocation (MW)
Punjab	145 MW to 165 MW*
Haryana	145 MW to 165 MW*
Uttar Pradesh	45 MW to 100 MW*
Bihar	31 MW to 77 MW*
Assam	10 MW to 24 MW*
Andhra Pradesh	50 MW (Round-the-clock)
Jharkhand	Nil#

MW = Mega Watt \*In different time slots of the day  
#In view of underdrawal from the grid with reference to its schedule based on entitlement.

(e) The total quantum of power allocated to the above States during the evening peak hours from the Central Generating Stations in the said months as compared to that in the corresponding months over the past two years is given below:

All Figures in MW

State	2007			2008			2009		
	June	July	August	June	July	August	June	July	August
Punjab	1942	1975	2030	1948	1989	2010	2091	2192	2255
Haryana	1689	1706	1739	1734	1734	1751	1718	1818	1881
Uttar Pradesh	4584	4634	4782	4812	4812	4868	4898	4988	5019
Bihar	1170	1170	1170	1339	1339	1413	1554	1554	1600
Assam	710	681	681	656	641	656	707	697	721
Andhra Pradesh	2921	2921	2921	2871	2921	2921	2921	2921	2971
Jharkhand	267	267	267	370	370	381	434	434	434

Note: The figures are for last day of the respective month.

### Power Policy

3684. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a balanced power policy so as to reduce the country's dependence on import of oil and maximize the use of coal, available in abundance 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) In compliance with Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government has notified National Electricity Policy (NEP) in 2005. NEP states that maximum emphasis would be laid on full development of the feasible hydro potential in the country. Even with full development of the feasible hydro potential in the country, coal would necessarily continue to remain the primary fuel for meeting future electricity demand. Use of gas as a fuel for power generation would depend upon its availability at reasonable prices. New power generation capacity could come up based on indigenous gas findings, which can emerge as a major source of power generation if prices are reasonable. A national gas grid covering various parts of the country could facilitate development of such capacities. NEP also states that imported LNG based power plants are also a potential source of electricity and the pace of their development would depend on their commercial viability. The existing power plants using liquid fuels should shift to use of natural gas/LNG at the earliest to reduce the cost of generation. For thermal power, economics of generation and supply of electricity should be the basis for choice of fuel from among the options available. It would be economical for new generating stations to be located either near the fuel sources *e.g.* pit head locations or load centres. NEP further states that thermal generating companies may enter into medium to long term fuel supply agreements, specially with respect to imported fuel for commercial viability and security of supply.

NEP also mentions that share of nuclear power in the overall capacity profile will need to be increased significantly. Economics of generation and resultant tariff will be, among others, important considerations. Public Sector investment to create nuclear generation capacity will need to be stepped up.

On non-conventional energy sources, NEP states that feasible potential of non-conventional energy resources, mainly small hydro, wind and bio-mass would also need to be exploited fully to create additional power generation capacity. It also states that with a view to increase the overall share of non-conventional energy sources in the

electricity mix, efforts will be made to encourage private sector participation through suitable promotional measures.

While formulating the capacity addition programme for 11th Five Year Plan, capacity addition based on imported oil has been accorded least priority and emphasis has been laid on capacity addition based on domestic coal.

[English]

### Employment to Workers Under GSRM

3685. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided employment to those workers under Gramin Swasthya Rashtriya Mission who were earlier employed under 'Village Health Guide Scheme' started in 1997;

(b) if so, the details of the workers employed under the scheme as on date;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already discontinued the Village Health Guide Scheme with effect from 1.4.2002. The State/UT Governments are, however, free to continue the scheme, as per their requirements, from their own resources.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Waiting List for Government Accommodations

3686. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in the waiting list for allotment of the Government accommodation in various categories, category-wise;

(b) the year upto which employees have been allotted Government accommodation; and

(c) the time by which employees in the waiting list are likely to be allotted accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)

and (b) As per readily available information, on date, category-wise Central Government employees waiting for allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi under the Directorate of Estates is given in enclosed Statement-I. The year upto which employees have been allotted Government accommodation is shown in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) It is not possible to indicate definite time by which employees in the waiting list are likely to be allotted accommodation as it is dependent on completion of ongoing Government housing projects that may be taken up in future, as well as new organisations/ employees becoming eligible for general pool accommodation.

### **Statement I**

*Categorywise-Number of Persons Waiting for Allotment as on Date (7.12.2009) in Delhi*

Qtr Type	Persons
1	358
2	4192
3	2465
4	2440
4S	1715
5A	1534
5B	1360
6A	654
6B	207
7	204
8	200
DS(Hostel)	336
SK(Hostel)	143
SS(Hostel)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>15743</b>

### **Statement II**

*The year upto which employees have been allotted Government accommodation in Delhi*

In Type I to Type IV the Waiting List is based on Date of Joining in Government Service and following is

the Date of Joining upto which allotments have been made in different Types as on 30.11.2009

Type	Date of Joining
I	19.10.2009
II	15.03.1993
III	25.03.1991
IV	09.10.1986

For Type 4 (Special) and above, the Unified Waiting List is prepared on the basis of Basic Pay, Grade Pay, place in the warrant of precedence etc. and as such not dependent on any particular year.

*[English]*

### **Upliftment of Primitive Tribes**

3687. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States in the country where a large number of primitive tribes are living;

(b) whether any scheme has been sponsored by the Union Government for the integrated development of those primitive tribes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken for the upliftment of those primitive tribes and particularly Shaharia tribes of Rajasthan during the last one year; and

(e) the funds earmarked for the welfare of primitive tribes in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of name of the States in the country where a large number of primitive tribes are living are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme, *viz.* "Development of Primitive Tribal Group" since 1998-99 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. Further, from the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry has started funding long-term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for 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.

(d) During the year 2007-08 & 2008-09, Rs. 57.86 crores & Rs. 192.07 crores have been released to States/UT and NGO respectively under the CCD Plans. During the year 2008-09, Government of Rajasthan was released Rs. 1120.49 lakh for prioritized activities, out of which a sum of Rs. 481.85 lakh was released for development of Saharia Tribes for construction of Houses, Education and livelihood. The details of activities sanctioned during the 2008-09 under the CCD Plan of Government of Rajasthan are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(e) During 10th Plan, the allocation under B.E. was Rs. 117.75 crore and under R.E. Rs. 107.63 crore. Against this allocation, the expenditure was Rs. 105.09 crore under the scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Plan size for the entire 11th Plan period as indicated by Planning Commission is Rs. 670 crore under the said scheme.

### **Statement I**

#### *List of Primitive Tribal Groups in the Country*

States/UTs	Name of P.T.G.	Population
1	2	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Chenchu	
	2. Bodo Gadaba	
	3. Gutob Gadaba	
	4. Dongria Khond	
	5. Kultia Khond	
	6. Kolam	
	7. Konda Reddi	
	8. Kondasavara	
	9. Bondo Porja	

1	2
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	10. Khond Porja
	11. Parengi Porja
	12. Thoti
	13. Asur
	14. Birhor
	15. Birjia
	16. Hill Kharia
	17. Korwa
	18. Mal Paharia
Gujarat	19. Parhaiya
	20. Sauria Paharia
	21. Savar
	22. Kolgha
	23. Kathodi
	24. Kotwalia
Karnataka	25. Padhar
	26. Siddi
	27. Jenu Kuruba
Kerala	28. Koraga
	29. Cholanaikayan
	30. Kadar
	31. Kattunayakan
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	32. Koraga
	33. Kurumba
	34. Abujh Maria
	35. Baiga
	36. Bharia
Maharashtra	37. Birhor
	38. Hill Korwa
	39. Kamar
	40. Sahariya
	41. Katkari/Kathodi
	42. Kolam
	43. Maria Gond

1	2
Manipur	44. Maram Naoa
Orissa	45. Chuktia Bhunjia
	46. Birhor
	47. Bondo
	48. Didayi
	49. Dongria Khond
	50. Juana
	51. Kharia
	52. Kutia Khond
	53. Lanjia Saura
	54. Lodha
	55. Mankirdia
	56. Paudi Bhuyan
	57. Saura
Rajasthan	58. Saharia
Tamil Nadu	59. Irular
	60. Kattunayakan
	61. Kota
	62. Korumba
	63. Paniyan
	64. Toda
Tripura	65. Riang
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buksa
West Bengal	67. Raji
	68. Birhor
	69. Lodha
	70. Toto
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese
	72. Jarawa
	73. Onge
	74. Sentinelese
	75. Shom Pen

**Statement II**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the activity	Amount sanctioned
1.	Maa Bari Buildings & annual expenditure (pre school centres) (27 numbers) for 810 children @ Rs. 2.58 lakhs per unit	69.66
2.	Residential School Building (2 numbers) for 700 children @ Rs. 275.00 lakhs per unit	550.00
3.	Hostel building (1 number) for 50 boy's student @ Rs. 50.00 lakhs	50.00
4.	Saharia Houses (324 houses in Shahbad tehsil & 525 houses in Kishanganj tehsil) @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs per house	424.50
5.	Kitchen Garden & dry stone boundary (for 849 houses)	84.90
6.	Saharia Swasthay Sahyogi (women) (180 in number)	33.35
7.	Construction to Calvert's in Saharia basti (16 culverts @ Rs. 1.50 lakhs)	24.00
Total		1236.41

Less unspent balance with the State Government out of grants released in previous years: Rs. 115.92 lakhs  
Net grants released for CCD Plan for 2008-09 under the scheme: Rs.1120.49 lakhs

*[Translation]***Revalidation of KCC**

3688. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers have to go through the new process again for getting the revalidation of their Kisan Credit Card (KCC) after its expiry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to simplify the process of issuing KCC for the convenience of the farmers;

(d) if so, the time by which this process is likely to be simplified;

(e) whether the cases of misuse of KCC have come to the notice of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced in August 1998 with major share of crop loans being routed through it. Banks were advised by Reserve Bank of India that the credit card should normally be valid for 3 years subject to an annual review.

The scheme was revised in October 2004. The revised scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit for the comprehensive credit requirements of farmers under single window, with flexible and simplified procedure, adopting whole farm approach, including the short-term credit needs and a reasonable component for consumption needs, through Kisan Credit Card.

Banks were advised that coinciding with the introduction of term loan facility under KCC, the validity of the KCC can be extended from 3 years to 5 years.

(e) to (g) Cases of complaints related to misuse of KCC are received by NABARD and RBI. These cases are taken up with the concerned financing banks for redressal by NABARD/RBI.

*[English]*

#### **Financial Assistance for Nursing Colleges**

3689. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including the State Government of Karnataka for providing financial assistance to develop and upgrade existing nursing schools and colleges;

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

(c) the proposals which are lying pending for approval and the reasons for their pendency; and

(d) the time by which pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Government has received 29 proposals from the States for providing financial assistance for upgrading existing nursing schools into colleges of nursing. The modified and revised scheme for the purpose has been approved recently by the Cabinet Committee. The financial assistance will be provided after consideration of the proposals by the Screening Committee. One time grant of Rs. 1.50 crores per institution has been provided during the year 2006-07 to 4 institutions, one each in Chandigarh, Bihar and two in Madhya Pradesh.

*[Translation]*

#### **Drinking Water Supply Schemes**

3690. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project proposals for Drinking Water Supply Schemes received from various State Governments especially from Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during 2008-09 and 2009-10, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the project proposals approved so far and funds allocated and released thereunder during the said period, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) State-wise details of Water Supply Projects approved by the respective State Level Sanctioning Committees under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and funds released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*State/Town/wise Status of Water supply projects approved by the SLSC and ACA released under UIDSSMT during 2008-09 and 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Towns	2008-09		2009-10	
		Approved Cost	ACA Released	Approved Cost	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
1.	Khammam	3220.00			
2.	Tandur	4690.00			
3.	Vikarabad	2000.00			
4.	Vizianagaram	3234.00			
	Total	13144.00	0.00		
	<b>Assam</b>				
1.	Karimganj	1869.71			
2.	Doomdooma	853.97			
	Total	2723.68	0.00		
	<b>Bihar</b>				
1.	Muzafarpur	9872.25	3948.90		
	Total				
	<b>Gujarat</b>				
1.	Petlad	1063.28	425.31		
2.	Dwarka	1665.81	666.32		
3.	Sojitra	533.45	213.39		
4.	Modasa	856.90	342.76		
5.	Bareja	1051.24			
6.	Pardi	666.70			
7.	Rajpipla	1166.58			
8.	Santrampur	903.86			
9.	Dahod	2600.00			
10.	Tarsadi	748.55			
11.	Dehgam	539.23			
12.	Vadali	348.64			
13.	Navsari	2600.00			
14.	Patan	977.44			
15.	Amod	329.97			
	Total	16051.65	1647.78		

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
1.	Parwandoo	647.08			
2.	Dharamshala	202.00			
3.	Bilaspur	217.00	0		
	Total	1066.08	0.00		
<b>Karnataka</b>					
1.	Hiriyurchallakere	8401.70			
2.	Madikeri	2364.00			
3.	Chikkamagalur	4525.50			
4.	Khanapur	904.34			
5.	Chamarajanagar	3051.38			
6.	Bellary	6075.65			
7.	Gurumitkal	1470.35			
8.	Kanakpura	2857.22			
9.	Ramadurga	170.00			
	Total	29820.140	0.000		
<b>Kerala</b>					
1.	Kannur	398.62			
	Total	398.62	0.00		
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
1.	Ahmadnagar-Phase-2	7305.00	2922.000		
2.	Dhule	6830.44			
3.	Gondia	6138.26	2455.300		
4.	Karmala	939.86	375.940		
5.	Kurduwadi	766.84	306.740		
6.	Sillod	1236.88	494.750		
7.	Yeola	1012.65	405.060		
	Total	183626.410	6959.79		
<b>Manipur</b>					
1.	Mayang Imphal	2115.33			
	Total	2115.33	0.00		
<b>Mizoram</b>					
1.	Lunglei	867.44	390.35		
2.	Serchhip	687.60	309.42		
	Total	1555.04	699.77		
<b>Orissa</b>					
1.	Berhampur (Phase-2)	3200.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Phulbani	748.45	299.380		
3.	Nayagarh	2048.66	819.460		
4.	Bargarh	3033.00	1213.200		
5.	Talcher	1069.00	427.600		
6.	Bhawanipatna	972.00	388.800		
7.	Dhenkanal	2962.30			
8.	Baripada	3059.00			
9.	Balesore	1564.12			
10.	Chhatrapur	626.42			
11.	Khurda	2837.45			
12.	Jatni	3150.92			
13.	Keonjhar	3161.20			
14.	Jharsuguda	3196.11			
15.	Brajarajnagar	3136.59			
16.	Belpahar	3156.53			
17.	Barbil	1740.32			
	Total	39662.07	3148.44		
	<b>Puducherry</b>				
1.	Karaikal	3839.00			
2.	Yanam	3918.00			1567.20
	Total	7757.00	0.00		1567.20
	<b>Punjab</b>				
1.	Jalandhar (water Supply Phase-1)	336.46	134.58		
	Jalandhar (water Supply Phase-2)	4698.00			
2.	Muktsar	1541.08	616.43		
	Total	6239.08	616.43		
	<b>Rajasthan</b>				
1.	Beawar	4979.310	1991.720		
2.	Makrana	4870.410	1948.16		
3.	Sangod	1903.00			
	Total	11752.72	3939.88		
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
1.	Chidambaram	615.60	246.240		
2.	Melur	2519.33			
3.	Salem	28309.00			
4.	Tiruvannamalai	3452.62			

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Cumbum	1402.65			
6.	Kovilpatty	4446.42			
7.	Pallipalayam	955.26			
8.	Avellalappatty	347.30	138.920		
9.	Kadayanallur	2317.76			
10.	Gudiyathan	702.47			
	Total	45068.41	385.16		
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
1.	Mainpuri	1279.31			
2.	Ghaziabad	3108.12			1243.25
3.	Aligarh	2978.26			
4.	Kannauj	885.26	354.110		
5.	Badaun	1118.740	447.500		
6.	Gorakhpur (ph2&3)	2828.06			
7.	Balrampur	616.29	246.520		
8.	Bijnor	1036.94	414.780		
9.	Nawabganj (Barabanki)	219.45			
10.	Mau	555.93	222.370		
11.	Maharajganj	145.71			
12.	Devaria/Deoria	1104.06	441.620		
13.	Gyanpur	101.29			
14.	Bingha (Shravasti)	141.19			
15.	Chandauli	446.54			
16.	Saharan Pur	4882.16			
17.	Lakhimpur	1190.31	476.120		
18.	Pratapgarh/Bela Pratapgarh	859.00			
19.	Gangapur	207.20			
20.	Ram Nagar	591.93	236.770		
21.	Bahraich	1590.30			
22.	Sikandarabad	933.34			
23.	Sandila	693.58			277.43
24.	Amroha	1789.03			
25.	Farukkahbad	1510.50			
26.	Padrauna	615.25			246.10
27.	Azamgarh	458.34			183.34
28.	Akbarnagar	917.04			

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Robertsganj	2739.48			
30.	Sultanpur	2232.05			
31.	Bareilly	4309.00			
32.	Sitapur	1738.54			
33.	Hathras	2166.68			
34.	Akbarpur (Kanpur Dehat)	579.54			
35.	Pillbhit	1562.61			
36.	Khilabad	583.32			
37.	Auriya	1419.74			
38.	Hardoi	3729.49			
39.	Shahjahanpur	999.77	399.910		
40.	Kasganj	2382.80			
41.	Dadri	2805.70			
42.	Uria	2906.31			
43.	Rath	1669.69			
44.	Manjhanpur	432.63			
45.	Baberu	410.24			
46.	Baraut	1547.24			
47.	Karvi	1820.76			
	Total	68838.72	3239.70		1950.12
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
1.	Mussoorie	2249.00			
	Total	2249.00	0.00		
	<b>West Bengal</b>				
1.	Dhulian	2062.640	825.06		
2.	Diamond Harbour	3479.900	1391.96		
3.	Kandi	3740.290	1496.12		
4.	Taherpur	867.75	347.10		
5.	Kharar	679.17	271.67		
6.	Nalhati	567.62	227.05		
7.	Khirpai	946.34	378.54		
8.	Ramjibanpur	1101.03			
9.	Birnagar	977.25			
10.	EGRA	1496.78			
	Total	15918.77	4937.50	0.00	
	Grand Total	457858.97	29523.35		3517.32
	Total Number of Projects	138	39	0	5

**Bank Branches**

3691. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken any action against various scheduled, commercial and public sector banks, who are reluctant to open branches in the rural and semi-urban areas violating the Branch Authorization Policy of RBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of banks not following the said Policy during the last three years;

(c) whether the RBI has issued any guidelines to banks to facilitate the payment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and other projects; 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), Department of Banking Operation and Development (DBOD) has reported that no instances of reluctance on the part of scheduled commercial banks to open their branches in rural and semi-urban areas have been brought to their notice. Under the extant policy, opening of new branches at various centers/locations is left to the discretion of the banks, which they generally decide taking into account various factors including profitability, viability, availability of infrastructure, etc.

However, RBI while granting approvals ensures these include centres in rural/underbanked districts also.

(c) and (d) RBI has proposed a Scheme to quicken the pace of adoption of the smart card based Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) mechanism by the banks and roll out the same in the States that are ready to adopt the Scheme. As per the Scheme, RBI will partially reimburse the banks, the cost of opening accounts with bio-metric access at the rate of Rs. 50 per account through which payment of social security benefits, NREGA payments and payments under other Government benefit programmes would be routed to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

*[English]***Health Plans for Poor Families**

3692. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a consolidated health and life cover for poor families replacing existing insurance schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Demand of Blood and Platelets**

3693. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey regarding the demand of blood and platelets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating their existing demand in the country and the unit of blood being collected through various sources including the voluntary blood donors; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make available blood and platelets in sufficient quantity in the hospitals and blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, WHO studies and guidelines have indicated that India's demand for blood and blood components should be 1% of the total population. Accordingly, it has been estimated during the planning of National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III that the country's annual requirement of blood is 85.00 lakh units.

As per the data collected from the States/UTs, 74.03 lakh units of blood were collected during 2008 - 09, out of which 61.7% collection was through voluntary blood donation. Further, out of this, 6.24 lakh units were separated into various components including platelets.

(c) The various steps taken by the Government to make available blood and platelets in sufficient quantity are as follows:

- (i) Augmentation of voluntary blood donation by conducting Voluntary Blood Donation Camps. During 2008-09, 50,340 such camps were organised.
- (ii) Awareness programmes to motivate the youth and recruit/retain them as voluntary blood donors;
- (iii) 130 Blood Component Separation Units have been set up in Blood Banks at Medical College Hospitals, so that sufficient quantity of platelets can be prepared;
- (iv) It is planned to cover the remaining 35 Medical College Hospitals in the public sector to have component separation facilities in the country during Phase-III of National AIDS Control Programme (2007-12).

#### **Request for Agriculture**

3694. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture had made a request for additional allocation for the financial year 2008-2009 to meet the expenditure incurred by Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India as payment to farmers effected by drought in Kharif-2008; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Agriculture has reported that no funds were demanded for settlement of Kharif-2008 season claims during financial year 2008-09.

#### **Tribal Hostels**

3695. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has plans to open more tribal student's hostels in the various States including Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the current year and next year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has no scheme under which hostels may be opened for ST students. However, under the scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" funds are granted for construction of hostels for ST students to States/UTs/Universities. Running and maintenance of these hostels is the responsibility of the respective State/UTs/University. The scheme is demand driven and need based and funds are released on the basis of receipt of complete proposals including utilization certificates and progress report of funds released earlier from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and subject to availability of funds under the scheme.

#### **Access to Banking Services**

3696. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60% of the population does not have the access to the formal banking services;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the banking facilities across the country especially in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has initiated the process of identifying under banked or unbanked areas in the country so as to formulate an action plan to provide banking facilities to all these areas;

(e) if so, the details of such areas indentified in the country including Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The data with regard to percentage of population who does not

have the access of formal banking services is not available. However, the Committee of Financial Inclusion (Chairman, Dr. C. Rangarajan) in its Report had pointed out that as per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey (59th round), overall, 73% of farmer households have no access to formal sources of credit.

(b) to (e) In terms of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are required to obtain prior approval of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening a new place of business. Such approvals are granted to banks depending on the thrust of the extant Branch Authorisation Policy and directions issued in this regard.

Under the extant policy, the choice of centre location for opening of new branches has been left to the discretion of the banks, which banks decide taking into various factors including profitability, viability, availability of infrastructure etc. However, RBI, while granting approvals ensures that the approvals include centres in rural under banked districts also.

There are 375 underbanked districts (out of which 13 are in Andhra Pradesh) and 99 unbanked blocks (no unbanked block in Andhra Pradesh) in the country. A list of underbanked districts has been forwarded to banks to enable them to identify centres for opening branches in such districts.

(f) Banks are encouraged to open branches in unbanked and underbanked areas with the help of new technology aided by Core Banking Solutions. Several Public Sector Banks have initiated pilot projects through the Business Correspondent Model utilizing smart card technology, mobile banking, etc. to increase their outreach in interior areas. Recently, the RBI has relaxed its Branch Authorisation Policy under which Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Public Sector Banks are permitted to install offsite ATMs at centres/places identified by them without having the need to take permission from the RBI. This is expected to result in further expansion of banking network.

#### **National Savings Scheme**

3697. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no revision of interest rate on deposit under the National Savings Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the interest paid on deposits for different period under the scheme during the said period;

(c) whether the commercial banks periodically enhanced the interest on deposits during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering enhancement of interest on deposits under the National Savings Scheme; and

(f) 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) The National Savings Scheme, introduced with effect from 1st October 1992, was discontinued with effect from 1st November 2002. No deposits can be made under the Scheme on or after 1st day of November 2002.

(c) and (d) Banks have been given freedom by Reserve Bank of India to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities. Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are Administered Interest Rates, and are benchmarked to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis point over the benchmark yield, depending upon the maturity and liquidity of the instruments.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

#### **Solar Water Heaters in Government Quarters**

3698. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has any proposal to set up solar water heaters in all the Government quarters in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the locations identified for the same, State-wise and area wise;

(c) the expected cut in the consumption of power by setting up of solar water heater; and

(d) the time by which solar water heaters are likely to be installed in Government quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the scheme of implementation of Energy Saving Measures, it has been decided to provide solar water heaters in all new General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) building. Directorate General of Works, CPWD has issued directions to its field offices to examine the feasibility of providing this system in existing GPRA buildings in the country and implement it, wherever possible.

(c) On an average, a 100 Ltr. Solar Water Heating System raises water temperature from 20 to 60 degree in fully sunny days and saves energy 4.5 unit per day.

(d) The work will be carried out in phased manner subject to availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

#### Family Welfare Centres

3699. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family welfare centres functioning in the country including Himachal Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open some more family welfare centres in Himachal Pradesh especially in the backward hilly and far-flung rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The state wise statement of number of Health Sub Centres functioning in the country including the state of Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) The expansion of rural health & family welfare infrastructure including opening of sub centres in backward, hilly and far flung areas is an ongoing process. Proposals regarding funding support for this activity are received as part of the respective State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Such proposals are appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) and funds are released to the states. The state of Himachal Pradesh has reported that it has sufficient health institutions and there is no plan to open new health institutions either in tribal or other areas.

#### Statement

##### *Number of Sub-centres Functioning*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub centre
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	592
3.	Assam	4592
4.	Bihar	8858
5.	Chhattisgarh	4741
6.	Goa	172
7.	Gujarat	7274
8.	Haryana	2433
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2071
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907
11.	Jharkhand	3958
12.	Karnataka	8143
13.	Kerala	5094
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8834
15.	Maharashtra	8143
16.	Manipur	420
17.	Meghalaya	401
18.	Mizoram	366
19.	Nagaland	397
20.	Orissa	6688
21.	Punjab	2858
22.	Rajasathan	10742
23.	Sikkim	147
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706
25.	Tripura	579
26.	Uttarakhand	1765
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521
28.	West Bengal	10356

1	2	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114
30.	Chandigarh	14
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38
32.	Daman and Diu	22
33.	Delhi	41
34.	Lakshadweep	14
35.	Puducherry	77
All India		146036

[English]

#### Assistance for Setting up of Medical Colleges

3700. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the neighbouring countries to provide assistance for setting up of medical colleges/institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, countrywise;

(c) the name of the countries to whom India has already provided assistance for setting up of medical colleges/institutes;

(d) whether such countries give any preferences to the Indian students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of Indian students benefited during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Royal Government of Bhutan has requested the Government of India to provide assistance for establishment of a Medical College in Bhutan- the Bhutan Institute of Medical Sciences.

(c) to (e) Government of India has provided assistance to the Government of Nepal for setting up the B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal. 10 seats are earmarked for Indian nationals in

the MBBS Course conducted by the B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences. During the year 2007, 2008 and 2009, 41, 41 and 16 students respectively from India were selected on merit for admission in MBBS Course conducted by the Institute.

#### Scams in Private and Foreign Banks

3701. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to introduce any special scheme to unearth the irregularities and scams in private and foreign banks;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors frauds of all Public Sector, Private Sector and Foreign Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies. Banks have been advised by RBI to report fraud cases of Rs. 1.00 lakh and above in the prescribed format. Private Sector and Foreign Banks have been advised to report fraud cases involving amounts of Rs. 1.00 crore and above to the Director, Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

In certain cases, where large value frauds (Rs. 1.00 crore and above) are detected, Special Scrutiny is undertaken to make in-depth analysis of the reasons and deficiencies in the bank's internal control system. Based on the findings, suitable remedial measures are suggested/advised to the concerned banks. Recently banks have been advised by the RBI that whenever a bank detects a fraud in a borrowal account, it should share the information with other banks and co-ordinate with them for investigation, if the borrower is found to have availed finance from those banks.

#### Comic Books for Health Awareness

3702. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce comic books to create health awareness among children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Direct Tax Collection

3703. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed vis-a-vis collection made in direct tax during each of the last three years and the current year, till date;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any, year-wise; 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 S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Direct Tax collected during the last three years with current financial year is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

F.Y.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Collection
2006-07	2,10,684	2,29,272	2,30,181
2007-08	2,67,490	3,04,760	3,12,213
2008-09	3,65,000	3,45,000	3,33,818
2009-10	3,70,000	—	1,83,822 (upto Nov. 2009)

\*The Collection figure of 2008-09 and 2009-10 are provisional.

(b) In 2006-07 and 2007-08 the Collection from Direct Taxes exceeded the Budget Estimate as well as Revised Estimate. In 2008-09 up to the 1st half, the collection was growing at a growth rate of 32.5% over the corresponding collection during the previous year. However, the global slowdown in economy started impacting the Indian economy severely which dented the profits of companies and also resulted in less salary

pay outs to employees, both resulting in decrease in collection in Corporation Tax & Personal Income Tax. Therefore during the 2nd half for 2008-09, the tax collection dipped by more than (-)5%. The Stock Market also remained subdued because of economic meltdown and the Department could collect only Rs. 5404 crore from Securities Transaction Tax at a negative growth rate of (-)37%. The Income Tax Department therefore could finally collect Rs. 3,33,818 at a growth rate of around 7%.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Income Tax Department to maximize collection of direct taxes:

- Spreading Knowledge about TDS & TCS provisions by organizing training programme for senior management as well as for DDOs, particularly of Government departments and PSUs.
- Monitoring of the recovery of arrears by a Task Force.
- Monitoring of advance tax payments by top taxpayers by the senior officers of the Department.
- Detection of new areas of violation/avoidance of the provisions of TDS and taking action for proper deduction and deposit of TDS.
- Selection of cases under scrutiny based on objective financial indicators and proper risk assessment.
- Further computerization of the Departmental business processes and databases for linking of information and reporting of high value transactions.
- Cross-verification of data collected through Annual Information Return with the return of income and issuance of notices in suitable cases.
- Conducting surveys at a large scale for detection of concealment of income and for compliance of TDS provisions.

Multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws.

#### Merger of FMC with SEBI

3704. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

### Subsidy to Metro Project

3705. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to give a subsidy for the Metro Project in Hyderabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Finance have informed that the proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) for Hyderabad Metro (MRTS) project was granted 'in principle' approval for grant of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of Rs. 2362.88 crore for a total project cost of Rs. 11,814 crore under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership (PPPs) in Infrastructure. The Financial Bid was joined by GoAP and the lowest bidder offered payments during different stages of Concession Period and did not seek any Grant.

Government of Andhra Pradesh informed in August, 2008 that the proposal did not require VGF and the lowest bidder in turn offered payments on different dates of the concession period as per the Concession Agreement executed between GoAP and M/s Maytas Metro Ltd. (MML).

The Concessionaire failed to fulfill the contractual obligations of furnishing the Performance Security of Rs. 240 crore and achieving Financial Closure within the stipulated time. The Contract was terminated and the Bid Security of Rs. 60 crore alongwith Rs. 11 crore paid by them at signing the Agreement was forfeited. GoAP has initiated the process of selection of new developer through fresh competitive bidding which is expected to be completed in about 5 months. GoAP has also requested to extend the validity of 'in principle' approval for grant of VGF of Rs. 2362.88 crore for Hyderabad Metro Rail Project. The Total Project Cost will remain the same and the GoAP would follow the Model Concession Agreement.

Extension of the validity period of VGF support was given on 10.8.2009 by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, subject to all the project documents, while granting 'in principle' approval, being utilized for the bidding process started afresh.

*[Translation]*

### ATM Centres

3706. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:  
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the bank-wise details of Automated Teller machines (ATM) installed in the country, State-wise including Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) The details of Bank-wise and State-wise Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) installed in the country including the state of Uttarakhand as on 30th September, 2009, is given in the Statement enclosed.

### Statement

#### *State-wise Deployment of ATMs as on September 30, 2009*

Bank Name	Andaman and Nicobar	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Daman	Delhi	Diu	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshadweep	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Puducherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Scheduled Commercial Banks																																						
Public Sector Banks																																						
Nationalised Banks																																						
Bank Name																																						
1.	Allahabad Bank	0	6	0	4	8	3	3	0	0	17	0	0	3	5	0	1	12	5	1	0	11	12	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	11	0	63	5	20	211
2.	Andhra Bank	0	579	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	23	0	3	9	5	0	0	1	38	7	0	4	38	0	0	0	0	24	1	1	2	0	41	0	8	0	8	798





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
81.	Standard Chartered Bank	0	9	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	46	0	0	9	13	0	0	0	23	2	0	3	56	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	23	0	15	0	22	240
82.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83.	UFJ Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	47	0	2	3	6	1	0	1	173	0	0	26	60	1	0	0	213	7	0	6	267	0	0	0	3	1	12	10	0	93	0	35	0	63	1030	
	Grand Total	44	4742	36	789	912	469	604	26	39	3218	5	356	3153	1563	336	409	678	4274	2768	4	1899	6343	26	68	26	32	1342	154	1971	1827	55	5314	35	3501	584	2622	50224

[English]

**Supercritical Thermal Power Projects**

3707. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the on-going supercritical thermal power projects in the country;

(b) whether the power equipment for supercritical thermal power projects have been purchased;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which these projects will help in reducing the gap between demand and supply of power in the country?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) As per the information available, 13 supercritical thermal power projects with an estimated installed capacity of 27420 MW are under construction presently. The main plant equipments for these projects have already been ordered. Details are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement***List of Supercritical Thermal Power Projects which are under construction in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Executing Agency	State	Cap. (MW)	Date of Order	Source of Main Plant Equipments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Koradi TPS	Mahagenco	Maharashtra	3x660	23.9.2009	L&T/L&T
2.	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	6x660	24.6.2008	China
3.	Mundra UMPP	Tata Power Company	Gujarat	5x800	Boiler-15.5.2007 TG-20.8.2007	Doosan, Korea/ Toshiba
4.	Krishnapatnam UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	4x1000	Oct. 2009	China
5.	Jhajjar Thermal Power Project	China Light Power	Haryana	2x660	26.3.2009	China
6.	Mudra TPP Ph. II	Adani Power Ltd.	Gujarat	2x660	Sept., 2007	China
7.	Mudra TPP Ph. III	Advani Power Ltd.	Gujarat	3x660	Jan., 2008	China

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Sipat St. I	NTPC	Chhattisgarh	3x660	April 2004	Doosan, Korea/ Power Machines Russia
9.	Tirora TPP Ph. I	Adani Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	2x660	Feb., 2008	China
10.	Tirora TPP Ph. II	Adani Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	1x660	Feb., 2008	China
11.	Barh STTP St. I	NTPC	Bihar	3x660	March 2005	TPE/Power Machines, Russia
12.	Barh TPP-St. II	NTPC	Bihar	2x660	March 2008	BHEL/BHEL
13.	Krishnapatnam TPP	APPDCL	Andhra Pradesh	2x800	June, 2008	BHEL/L&T
Total				27420		

#### Open Access System

3708. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI J.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the rates at which the power trading companies and distribution agencies sold electricity in 2006-07 and 2008-09, State wise;

(b) the rates at which electricity was sold by the Government to these companies/agencies during the above period;

(c) the reasons for huge gap between the cost price and sale price of the electricity;

(d) whether the Electricity Act, 2003 provides the legal framework for competition and open access so as to eliminate profiteering by trading and distribution agencies; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make the open access system fully operational in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of price of electricity at which various

entities (including distribution companies) sold to traders is provided for the year 2006-07 and 2008-09 respectively in Statement-I and Statement-II enclosed.

(c) As regard the trading companies, the trading margins are Rs. 0.04/kWh for each of the years 2006-07 and 2008-09 as shown in the Statement-I and Statement-II enclosed. The trading margins are much less than 1% of the weighted average purchase price.

As regard the distribution companies, the average cost of supply consists of power purchase cost, transmission charges including technical transmission losses and distribution costs. The distribution cost, in turn depends on factors like Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, employee cost, O&M cost, interest on loan and working capital, depreciation, return on equity, administrative & general expenses and other miscellaneous expenses. The gap between cost price and sell price is high predominantly due to high AT&C losses.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Electricity Act, 2003 provides legal framework for competition and open access under Section 42 of the Act. The relevant portions of Section 42(2) are reproduced below.

"The State Commission shall introduce open access in such phases and subject to such conditions, (including the cross subsidies, and other operational constraints) as may be specified within one year of

the appointed date by it and in specifying the extent of open access in successive phases and in determining the charges for wheeling, it shall have due regard to all relevant factors including such cross subsidies, and other operational constraints:

Provided that such open access shall be allowed on payment of a surcharge in addition to the charges for wheeling as may be determined by the State Commission:

Provided further that such surcharge shall be utilised to meet the requirements of current level of cross subsidy within the area of supply of the distribution licensee:

Provided also that such surcharge and cross subsidies shall be progressively reduced in the manner as may be specified by the State Commission.

Provided also that such surcharge shall not be leviable in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use.

Provided also that the State Commission shall, not later than five years from the date of commencement of the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2003 (57 of 2003) by regulations, provide such open access to all consumers who require a supply of electricity where the maximum power to be made available at any time exceeds one megawatt."

(e) Ministry of Power is regularly pursuing the issue of Promotion of Open Access with the States at various forms like Power Ministers' Conference (Last on 15.11.2009), with the Chief Secretaries and the Power Secretaries since 2007.

### **Statement I**

#### *Selling Entities\* during 2006-07*

Sl.No.	Name of the selling entity	State	Volume of electricity sold to Traders (MUs)	Sale Price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power Co-ordination Committee (APPCC)	Andhra Pradesh	204.26	3.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation (PTRANSCO)	Andhra Pradesh	7.40	4.27
3.	Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)	Assam	65.15	5.40
4.	Garden Silk Mills Limited (GSML)	Chhattisgarh	40.03	4.51
5.	Delhi Transco Limited (DTL)	Delhi	362.49	6.06
6.	NTPC (Unrequisitioned Surplus) (URS)	Different States	224.56	4.31
7.	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL)	Gujarat	234.34	3.18
8.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL)	Haryana	287.62	2.79
9.	Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP)	Himachal Pradesh	2570.51	4.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB)	Himachal Pradesh	270.00	5.77
11.	Malana Power Company Limited (MPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	265.33	2.82

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Power Development Department, Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	42.92	4.26
13.	Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)	Jharkhand	168.95	4.61
14.	Tata Steel	Jharkhand	106.65	3.43
15.	Jindal South-West Energy Limited (JSWEL)	Karnataka	1520.14	4.24
16.	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)	Karnataka	326.54	3.94
17.	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL)	Karnataka	21.74	4.24
18.	Ugar Sugars Works Ltd (USWL)	Karnataka	47.67	4.49
19.	Vishwanath Sugar Limited (VSL)	Karnataka	19.96	3.71
20.	Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)	Kerala	1378.07	4.79
21.	Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Corporation (MPPTC)	Madhya Pradesh	72.85	5.16
22.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board (MPSEB)	Madhya Pradesh	53.53	5.10
23.	Meghalaya State Electricity Board (MSEB)	Meghalaya	38.55	4.46
24.	Government of Mizoram	Mizoram	0.04	3.52
25.	Nagaland Electricity Department, Government of Nagaland	Nagaland	14.14	4.39
26.	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (BPSL)	Orissa	218.30	3.44
27.	Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited (GRIDCO)	Orissa	1819.01	4.85
28.	Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys Limited (NBFAL)/Nav Bharat Ventures Limited (NBVL)	Orissa	286.87	4.18
29.	Orissa Hydropower Corporation (OHPC)	Orissa	33.81	5.65
30.	Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	Punjab	133.87	2.90
31.	Electricity Department, Government of Sikkim	Sikkim	310.26	4.81
32.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB)	Tamil Nadu	524.10	5.05
33.	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TRIPURA)	Tripura	169.42	3.43
34.	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL)	Tripura	176.81	4.07
35.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Company (CESC)	West Bengal	439.74	3.66
36.	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	West Bengal	702.17	5.10
37.	West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB)	West Bengal	1864.96	5.15
Total			15022.78	

\*The Entities which have sold their surplus power through trading licensees.

**Statement II***Selling Entities\* during 2008-09*

Sl.No.	Name of the selling entity	State	Volume of electricity sold to Traders (MUs)	Sale Price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power Co-ordination Committee (APPCC)	Andhra Pradesh	57.49	8.15
2.	HCL Agro Power Ltd. (HCL-AGRO)	Andhra Pradesh	24.06	4.62
3.	Heavy Water Board (HWB)	Andhra Pradesh	52.74	4.39
4.	NCS Sugar	Andhra Pradesh	143.08	6.72
5.	Roshni Powertech Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	21.93	6.93
6.	SEIL	Andhra Pradesh	25.55	6.82
7.	SHGPL	Andhra Pradesh	31.50	4.25
8.	Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)	Assam	68.23	7.26
9.	Lower Assam Distribution Company Ltd. (LADCL)	Assam	0.18	8.53
10.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)	Chhattisgarh	107.13	7.40
11.	Chhattisgarh Steel and Power Ltd. (CSPL)	Chhattisgarh	16.68	7.29
12.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB)	Chhattisgarh	956.78	8.41
13.	Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd. (CSPL)	Chhattisgarh	84.64	7.29
14.	CIAL	Chhattisgarh	4.02	7.13
15.	CSPDCL	Chhattisgarh	421.67	7.23
16.	CSPTCL	Chhattisgarh	2.75	7.04
17.	Garden Silk Mills Limited (GSML)	Chhattisgarh	97.06	7.57
18.	Godavari Power and Ispat Ltd. (GPIL)	Chhattisgarh	110.61	7.00
19.	IEECL	Chhattisgarh	1.98	7.25
20.	IEEE	Chhattisgarh	0.52	6.19
21.	Mahinda Sponge & Power Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	0.40	7.29
22.	Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd (MISL)	Chhattisgarh	26.84	4.68
23.	Monnet Ispat Energy Ltd. (MIEL)	Chhattisgarh	228.87	8.67
24.	Real Ispat & Power Limited (RIPL)	Chhattisgarh	58.12	7.40
25.	RREL	Chhattisgarh	36.24	6.55
26.	Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd. (SEML)	Chhattisgarh	52.96	5.93

1	2	3	4	5
27.	SBPIL (CPP)	Chhattisgarh	29.85	6.81
28.	Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	8.34	7.29
29.	Shri Nakoda Ispat Ltd. (SNIL)	Chhattisgarh	1.91	7.29
30.	BPIL	Chhattisgarh	8.58	7.90
31.	Jagdamba Power and Alloys Ltd. (JPAL)	Chhattisgarh	113.90	7.54
32.	Jindal Power Ltd. (JPL)	Chhattisgarh	3165.10	7.68
33.	SKS Ispat Energy Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	19.90	6.05
34.	SKSIPL	Chhattisgarh	11.21	8.69
35.	Shri Nakoda Ispat Ltd. (SNIL)	Chhattisgarh	2.04	7.11
36.	Vandana Global Private Ltd. (VGL)	Chhattisgarh	67.19	7.07
37.	BSES Yamuna/BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BYPL/BRPL)	Delhi	467.66	8.18
38.	New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)	Delhi	241.38	7.54
39.	North Delhi Power Ltd. (NDPL)	Delhi	185.35	7.22
40.	NTPC-Unrequisitioned Surplus (NTPC-URS)	Delhi	538.91	7.32
41.	Goa Energy Pvt. Ltd. (GEPL)	Goa	10.74	2.40
42.	Goa Energy Pvt. Ltd. (GEPL)	Goa	24.82	2.40
43.	Power Department, Goa	Goa	15.36	6.00
44.	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL)	Gujarat	442.14	7.95
45.	WELSPUN		16.64	6.33
46.	BILT	Haryana	16.82	6.50
47.	Haryana Power Purchase Centre (HPPC)	Haryana	83.88	7.10
48.	Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP)	Himachal Pradesh	2539.72	8.18
49.	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB)	Himachal Pradesh	118.13	7.18
50.	Malana Power Company Limited (MPCL)	Himachal Pradesh	289.13	6.41
51.	SPDC	Jammu and Kashmir	28.20	9.21
52.	Tate Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)	Jharkhand	245.33	7.07
53.	Bannari Assam Sugars Limited (BASL)	Karnataka	44.08	7.36
55.	Indian Cane Power Ltd. (ICPL)	Karnataka	96.10	6.53
56.	Jindal South-West Energy Limited (JSWEL)	Karnataka	1193.16	7.13
57.	Sada Shiva Sugars Limited (SSSL)	Karnataka	25.10	6.68

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Sathavahana Ispat Ltd.	Karnataka	8.66	3.00
59.	Shamanur Sugars Limited (SSL)	Karnataka	40.32	6.14
60.	Shri Doodhganga Krishina Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit (DKSSKN)	Karnataka	52.34	7.32
61.	Shri Renuka Sugars Ltd. (SRSL)	Karnataka	112.10	7.23
62.	SPSL	Karnataka	7.10	7.80
63.	Ugar Sugars Works Ltd. (USWL)	Karnataka	36.32	7.56
64.	Vishwanath Sugar Limited (VSL)	Karnataka	25.91	7.49
65.	Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB)	Kerala	439.68	9.97
66.	ACC Ltd (ACC)	Madhya Pradesh	11.68	6.51
67.	Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Corporation (MPPTC)	Madhya Pradesh	559.25	7.31
68.	Malanpur Captive Power Ltd. (MCPL)	Madhya Pradesh	67.39	6.35
69.	MARAL	Madhya Pradesh	2.33	6.07
70.	MOL	Madhya Pradesh	7.12	6.97
71.	Indrajit Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (IIPL)	Maharashtra	142.18	7.88
72.	Indorama Synthetics (India) Limited (INDORAMA)	Maharashtra	115.98	7.92
73.	Indrajit Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (IIPL)	Maharashtra	0.14	4.12
74.	IRSL	Maharashtra	46.76	8.16
75.	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd (MSEDCL)	Maharashtra	4.80	8.40
76.	Purti Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. (PSKL)	Maharashtra	77.08	7.47
77.	SDSSSKL	Maharashtra	6.27	4.91
78.	Tata Power Company Ltd. (TPCL)	Maharashtra	42.10	7.57
79.	TPC	Maharashtra	35.87	7.24
80.	Nagaland Electricity Department, Government of Nagaland	Nagaland	51.71	4.80
81.	Grid Corporation of Orissa Limited (GRIDCO)	Orissa	7.20	6.41
82.	Nav Bharat Ventures Limited (NBVL)	Orissa	831.63	6.46
83.	Laxmi Energy & Foods Ltd	Punjab	60.36	7.98
84.	Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	Punjab	116.13	7.90
85.	Rana Sugars Ltd (RSL)	Punjab	48.93	7.84

1	2	3	4	5
86.	Rana Sugars Ltd (RSL)	Punjab	17.81	7.76
87.	Davangere, Sugar Company Ltd. (DSCL)	Rajasthan	135.06	6.55
88.	GFL	Rajasthan	7.02	5.45
89.	RSWM Limited (RSWM)	Rajasthan	121.24	6.86
90.	SCL	Rajasthan	53.21	6.64
91.	Electricity Department, Government of Sikkim (Sikkim)	Sikkim	457.76	6.88
92.	Arkay Energy	Tamil Nadu	58.86	6.93
93.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB)	Tamil Nadu	142.45	7.70
94.	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL)	Tripura	258.77	6.23
95.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Company (CESC)	West Bengal	199.09	6.59
96.	Tata Power (Haldia)	West Bengal	185.78	6.86
97.	West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEDCL)	West Bengal	1214.11	7.44
			18880.24	

\*The Entities which have sold their surplus power through trading licensees.

*[Translation]*

3709. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers whose loans have not been waived under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit to waive loans of all the farmers covered under the scheme; and

(d) 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) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme,

2008 (ADWDRS) was announced in the Union Budget 2008-09 and covered all agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operative credit institutions to certain categories of eligible farmers who were specifically defined under the Scheme. Around 3.69 crore farmers have benefited under the Scheme. The provisional details of farmers benefited from ADWDR Scheme, 2008, State-wise, are given in the Statement enclosed. It is expected that all eligible farmers have been covered by the Scheme. There is a grievance redressal mechanism under the Scheme to deal with representations from aggrieved farmers and to take appropriate decision thereon.

(c) and (d) Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, the benefit of waiver in respect of agricultural overdue loans of small and marginal farmers was to be extended by 30 June, 2008. The relief under One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme for other farmers was originally to be completed by 30 June, 2009, which has been now extended upto 31 December, 2009.

**Statement***Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008  
State-wise figures (provisional)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/Relief
		SF/MF	OF	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
2.	Assam	3198546	18146	337692	405.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4.	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6.	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7.	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8.	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
9.	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
12.	Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
13.	Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29
14.	Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2962.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
16.	Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33
17.	Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
18.	Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
19.	Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
20.	Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
21.	Orissa	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75
22.	Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
23.	Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78

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

Source: Various Public Sector Banks.

### Encroachments Upon Government Land

3710. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Delhi Development Authority (DDA)/Government land encroached upon as on date;

(b) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has viewed seriously the illegal constructions going on in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of observations made by the CVC alongwith the action taken against the officers responsible for it during the last one year and as on date;

(d) the action plan prepared to make Delhi free from illegal/unauthorised construction/encroachments; and

(e) the success achieved in this regard alongwith the details of Government/DDA land got freed from the encroachments or illegal constructions during the last one year and as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has informed that as on date a total of 2322.79 acres of its land is encroached and that the value of this encroached land cannot be quantified as it depends upon various factors such as land use development plan, location of individual plots etc.

(b) and (c) CVC has informed that it views the complaints regarding encroachment of DDA or Government lands seriously and these are generally sent to the concerned Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) for submission of investigation report or factual report etc. Upon receipt of investigation report from the CVOs, the CVC advises suitable disciplinary action to be initiated against officials found responsible, if any, on a case-to-case basis.

(d) and (e) Detection of and action against, unauthorized encroachment is a continuous process, which is taken by local bodies as per the provisions of Acts and Rules. The Government has been., from time to time, impressing upon land owning agencies to take strict measures to keep their lands free from encroachments. DDA has reported that during the last one year, 224.22 acre land has been freed from encroachment.

#### **Performance of Rural Students in MBBS**

3711. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of rural students who pass MBBS examination is low in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance to ensure better performance of rural students in the said examinations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Data relating to the number of rural students who pass MBBS examination is not centrally maintained.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Telemedicine**

3712. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) providing for medical services to patients in African countries through telemedicine facility; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New

Delhi has signed an agreement with Telecommunication Consultants of India Ltd. (TCIL), a Government of India Enterprise, for providing tele-medicine and tele-education to 53 countries of the African Union under the project funded by the Ministry of External Affairs.

#### **Who Alert on Dengue and Malaria**

3713. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEVO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recently issued any alert on the rise in Dengue and Malaria in the South East Asia including India;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in view of the alert issued by WHO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

#### **Incredible India**

3714. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places included in the Incredible India Campaign, State-wise;

(b) the assistance provided/being provided to the State Governments in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote the campaign in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism promotes

India as a holistic destination through Incredible India campaigns. The campaigns released in print and Television are both generic as well as thematic in nature. In addition, focused domestic campaigns to promote the tourist attractions in the states of Jammu and Kashmir and North East of India were released during the last three years. Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories for promoting tourism through fairs and festivals, Shopping Festivals interconnected with Rural Tourism and Handicrafts etc.

*[Translation]*

### **Wind Energy Generation**

3715. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up any company/authority for augmenting wind energy generation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Government has been promoting commercial grid connected wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states by providing fiscal incentives, 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 Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States. Recently, Government has approved for the 11th plan period, Generation Based Incentive for wind power projects to run concurrently with the benefit of accelerated depreciation but in a mutually exclusive manner.

### **Research and Development of Renewable Energy Sources**

3716. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cut down the expenditure on research and development of alternative sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of allocation in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the allocation made for research and development of these resources has entirely been spent; and

(e) if not, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) The Ministry on New and Renewable Energy has made a provision of Rs. 500 crore for taking up research, design, development and technology demonstration in the area of new and renewable energy for the 11th Five Year Plan. So far a total of around Rs. 88.04 crore has been spent on R&D in renewable energy during the 11th Plan. In addition, Rs. 367.87 crore has been spent on R&D in renewable energy by other Government Departments/Organizations during the last three years (2006-2007 to 2008-09).

In order to further streamline R&D efforts the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched a comprehensive policy and guidelines on Research, Design, Development and Demonstration in New and Renewable Energy on 23rd July 2008. It has special focus on associating industry in R&D programme, strengthening the expertise of R&D institutions in specific areas for taking up advanced research for technology development, and demonstration of indigenously developed technologies. Around 77 numbers of R&D projects have been taken up and sponsored to various R&D institutions/ industries during the period. These projects include development of high efficiency solar cells, hydrogen and fuel cells, solar photo voltaic and solar thermal power generation, high rate bio-methanation, medium and large capacity biogas plants for energy and power generation and biomass energy including development of standards and specifications.

*[English]***World Bank Assistance**

3717. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on Unstarred Question No. 229 on July 3, 2009 regarding World Bank Assistance and to state the current status of the proposals for the construction/improvement of road network in respect of the Gujarat Urban Reforms Project and Gujarat State Highways Project-II and the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Gujarat Urban Reforms Project and Gujarat State Highways Project-II were shown to be in the pipeline, in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 229 of the Lok Sabha on July 3, 2009. They continue to remain in the pipeline for the current Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) period.

*[Translation]***Revenue Earned from FEMA and MRTP**

3718. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from implementation of Foreign Exchange Regulation/Management Act (FERA) and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any review has been made/proposed to be made in the Acts in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of the amounts accruing to the Government by way of recovery of penalties imposed and the value of India/foreign currencies confiscated under FEMA & FERA and the revenue collected under MRTP Act for the purpose of providing cause lists, copies of final orders, certified copies of docket orders and file inspection charges, during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) A review has already been taken consequent to which FERA, 1973 has been repealed and replaced by FEMA, 1999.

As far as MRTP Act is concerned, it has since been repealed.

**Statement***Revenue Earned***(I) FERA/FEMA**

Year	2006-07 (Rs. In lakh)		2007-08 (Rs. In lakh)		2008-09 (Rs. In lakh)		2009-10 (upto (31.10.2009) (Rs. In lakh)	
	FEMA	FERA	FEMA	FERA	FEMA	FERA	FEMA	FERA
Penalty realized	183.20	969.49	86.46	1894.20	155.88	1342.70	195.11	402.59
Value of Indian currency & foreign exchange confiscated to Central Government	285.58	393.30	346.61	424.31	144.59	201.97	200.49	82.19
Total =	468.78	1362.79	433.07	2318.51	300.47	1544.67	395.60	484.78
Grand Total =	1831.57		2751.58		1845.14		880.38	

**(II) MRTP ACT:**

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	2006-07	7,123/-
2.	2007-08	23,677/-
3.	2008-09	13,190/-
4.	2009-10 (upto November)	13,200/-

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

3719. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) there is provision of checking losses in power transmission, distribution and power theft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken under RGGVY to check such losses in the country including Bihar;

(d) whether any reduction in losses has been registered by these measures; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) No, Madam. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is a Scheme for setting up Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification.

*[English]*

**Green Power Rate Norms**

3720. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has recently announced the new rate charge norms for 'green' energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new revised norms are likely to affect the solar power policy of the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The Electricity Act, 2003. provides that the Appropriate Commission while specifying the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff shall be guided by the factors including that of promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. In pursuance of this mandate, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued regulations on Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for various Renewable Energy Sources. As informed by the Central Commission, the salient features of the regulations are given in the Statement enclosed.

The provisions in the Act also provide that the Regulations issued by the Central Commission are the guiding principle for the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs).

(e) This is a regulatory issue and in the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the Electricity Regulatory Commissions to determine tariff and issue guidelines/regulations under the Act, National Electricity Policy and the Tariff Policy in the discharge of their functions.

**Statement***CERC RE Tariff Regulations 2009***I. Salient Features:**

- Capital Cost norms for different RE technologies have been provided.
- Upfront Tariff fixation for the whole tariff period has been provided to bring greater regulatory certainty.
  - Provision for project specific tariff determination for new RE technologies, solar power projects etc.
- Control and Review period is three (3) years, except for solar projects for which review of capital cost norms is to be every year to align the norm with technological advancement.
- Tariff Period for RE projects (except SHP below 5 MW, Solar PV and Solar Thermal) is 13 years to take care of loan repayment obligation.
  - For SHP below 5 MW, Solar PV and Solar Thermal, tariff period corresponds to useful life as these technologies need handholding support for longer period.

- Beyond Tariff period RE project to compete.
- Levellised Tariff design has been provided to avoid front loading of tariff while at the same time ensuring adequate project IRR.
- Preferential tariff has been provided mainly in respect of return of equity (ROE), shorter loan repayment period, and higher normative Interest on loan.
- Incentive/subsidy by the Government to be factored into tariff.
- **Sharing of CDM benefits:**
  - For First year after commercial operation: 100% to the developer.
  - From 2nd Year share of beneficiary would be 10% and would progressively go on increasing upto 50%.
  - Thereafter benefits will be shared equally between the developer & the beneficiaries.
- Subsidy or incentive from State/Central Government shall be factored in the tariff under these regulations.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ayurvedic Treatment for Swine Flu**

3721. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS*  
LALAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether several experts have claimed to cure Swine Flu through Ayurvedic treatment in the country;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to verify these claims of the experts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the assistance provided or proposed to be provided by the Government to Ayurvedic system of medicine in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Swine-flu is a recently reported condition caused by a new strain of the virus (H1N1 virus) and as such, no research study has been taken up by the Research Councils to determine the efficacy of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Homoeopathy in tackling this disease. Though, Ayurveda has a positive role in prevention of Swine flu, no scientific data is available to justify the claim of successfully treating Swine-flu till date.

*[English]*

#### **CGHS Health Insurance Scheme**

3722. SHRI P. BALRAM:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the ineffectiveness of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in providing the Health Care and Medicines to the beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to abolish the present set up of CGHS and bring about new scheme for the benefit of its bonafide members;
- (d) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard;
- (e) if so, whether the new scheme will cover all CGHS beneficiaries and will make available the option of health insurance for them; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Evaluation and assessment of effectiveness of CGHS is a continuous process. Perception of effectiveness of CGHS can be derived from the fact that a large number of requests are being received for CGHS coverage from the uncovered organisations and persons residing uncovered areas.

(c) No.

(d) to (f) Question do not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

### **Family Planning Awareness Programme**

3723. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch any awareness programme to check high birth rate in Metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred;

(c) whether the Union Government in partnership with various State Governments is contemplating to initiate such programmes in schools for spreading literacy with special focus on family planning, hygiene, immunization etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) Yes, National guidelines on school health programme has been developed and disseminated to all States having these components. This includes immunization, screening, treatment of commonly occurring minor ailments, referral health and hygiene education.

*[Translation]*

### **Vaccines of Hepatitis B**

3724. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make vaccines of Hepatitis B available in all the Government hospitals in the country at district level;

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

(c) whether permission has been given to some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for vaccinating people for Hepatitis B;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criteria made for the purpose;

(e) whether these NGOs are charging money for such vaccinations; and

(f) if so, the details of such cases which have come to light, State-wise and the action taken by the Government against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Introduction of Hepatitis B vaccine in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was implemented on pilot basis in 2002 in 14 city slum areas and 33 districts. Later, the entire areas of the 14 cities were covered. In 2007, the programme of Hepatitis B vaccination was expanded to States with 80% or more DPT3 coverage. As on date, 10 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are implementing Hepatitis B vaccination in all the districts. In addition 11 districts and 6 cities of pilot areas located in 12 States/UTs are also continuing Hepatitis B vaccination programme.

Hepatitis B vaccines are made available to all Government hospitals in the above areas.

No decision has been taken to expand this to all the Government hospitals at district level across the country.

(c) and (d) No

(e) and (f) Not applicable in view of reply to part (c) & (d) above.

*[English]*

### **Loan to Minority Communities**

3725. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to reserve a portion of loan disbursement for members of minority communities is consistent with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) policy;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the percentage of loan disbursed to members of minority communities during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(d) whether a large number of people from minority communities do not have access to banking services because they do not fulfil tough customer verification criteria or are unable to produce documents required by banks; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to simplify the procedure of disbursement of loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on Lending to Priority Sector, credit to Minority Communities is part of sub-sector, Weaker Section, of the Priority Sector Lending, of all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), both in public and private sector. With a view to enhance credit flow to Minority Communities, Government had advised all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in 2007 to step up their lending to these communities to 15% of their total priority sector lending over 3 years, *i.e.*, by the end of financial year 2009-10.

(c) The percentage of total outstanding loans under Minority Community Lending (MCL) to total outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks, under Priority Sector Lending (PSL), as on 31st March, 2009 and 30th Sept., 2009 is given below:

	Percentage of MCL to PSL
As on 31st March, 2009	11.39
As on 30th Sept., 2009*	11.16

\*MCL to PSL target for 2009-10/provisional.

(d) and (e) The standing guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms are applicable to all customers, irrespective of religion or caste. However, with a view to smoothen credit flow to Minority Communities, all convener banks of State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) have been advised to monitor MCL regularly in the SLBC meetings in coordination with respective Departments of State Government. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of all States/Union Territories have also been requested to closely monitor and review the progress in regular meetings of SLBCs.

[*Translation*]

### **Sickle-cell Anaemia**

3726. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of sickle-cell anaemia, a blood disorder is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details of the disease reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide special facilities for the treatment of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Since there is no Central Registry, the Central Government do not have information with regard to number of cases of the disease in the country. The following facilities are available for the treatment of disease;

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is providing diagnostic kits to make available blood to 2500 blood banks in the country, Blood Transfusion being one of the important management strategy for Haemoglobinopathies as well as severe sickle cell disease.
2. Diagnostic facilities for sickle cell anaemia is available in the district hospital, in the area where it is prevalent.
3. Treatment of sickle cell cases is available down to Primary Health Centres.
4. Prenatal diagnostic facilities have been developed for sickle cell diseases in Indian Council of Medical Research Centre in Mumbai and is available to the patients for last 10 years.

### **Trauma Centres at Government Hospitals**

3727. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trauma Care Centres have been set up at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and other Government hospitals for the treatment of seriously injured persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether these centres are equipped with the modern facilities like MRI, CT scan, PET scan etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Trauma care centres have been set up at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. Besides this during the 11th Plan, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing a scheme for establishment of a network of Trauma Care Centres along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways at a total cost of Rs. 732.75 crore.

The Trauma Care facilities are established by upgrading and strengthening of existing selected Government hospitals situated along the National Highways for L-III, L-II and L-I Trauma Care Centres. These centres are identified in such a manner that facilities are available at a distance of every 100-150 km along the National Highways. The financial assistance is provided as per the laid down norms of level of Trauma Centre, after signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of India and respective State Governments. So far 100 Trauma Care Centres in existing Government Hospitals of 15 States have been provided financial assistance.

As per the said scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore for L-III, Rs. 5.00 crore for L-II and Rs. 10.00 crore for L-I Trauma Care Centre are provided for procurement of equipments.

As far as AIIMS is concerned, the Trauma Centre is equipped with one MRI Scanner, one whole body CT scanner, one mobile CT scanner and one PET scanner installed in AIIMS premises as centralized facility to all centres in AIIMS.

The L-I Trauma Care Centres would provide highest level of definite and comprehensive care with complex injuries. Under the scheme, the 6 AIIMS like institutions and 13 institutions under PMSSY would be having

L-I Trauma Care facilities. Besides other equipments these centres will be equipped with CT Scan MRI.

*[English]*

### Annual Plan for STs

3728. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested the States to prepare exclusive annual plan to spend the outlay earmarked for the Scheduled Tribes population; and

(b) if so, the response of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines laid down by the Planning Commission, Ministry has been pressing the concerned State Governments for earmarking funds under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), in proportion to at least the tribal population of the State. As per information available for 2008-09, the State Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have made adequate fund allocation in proportion to the tribal population of the State.

### Price of Gold

3729. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of gold is rapidly increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide gold at lower prices for the financially weaker sections and women; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to control the price of gold?

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

The rise in gold prices in India in the recent period largely reflects the increase in prices abroad. During the recent months, gold prices firmed up on the back of continuing dollar weakness, seasonal demand and institutional buying. Gold prices have been touching new highs and reached the level of USD 1218.25/ounce on December 03, 2009 (London Morning Gold Fixing). The movements in the domestic price of gold in India are broadly in tandem with similar movements in international markets.

The details of the gold prices for the last three years (financial year end position) at Mumbai are as under:

Year	Gold Price (Rs./10 gms.) at Mumbai
March 2007	9400.00
March 2008	12125.00
March 2009	15105.00

Source: Reserve Bank of India

There is no proposal to provide gold at lower prices to the financially weaker sections and women.

#### **Institutes of Hotel Management**

3730. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Institutes of Hotel Management set up by the Government in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more such Institutes in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(d) the time by which these new Institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) There are 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Management and 8 State Institutes of Hotel Management functional in the country. (The list is enclosed as Statement).

(b) to (d) At the initiative of each State Government, proposal for establishment of a State Institute of Hotel

Management is examined by the Ministry of Tourism. The State Institute of Hotel Management is sanctioned after the State Government makes available the land and accepts the standard terms and conditions of the scheme. In Tamil Nadu, at present, there is one functional Central IHM at Chennai.

#### **Statement**

##### *Central Institutes of Hotel Management*

- (1) Bangalore
- (2) Gwalior
- (3) Kolkata
- (4) Bhopal
- (5) Goa
- (6) Lucknow
- (7) Bhubaneswar
- (8) Gurdaspur
- (9) Mumbai
- (10) Chandigarh
- (11) Gandhi Nagar
- (12) Shimla
- (13) Chennai
- (14) Hajipur
- (15) Shillong
- (16) Delhi (Pusa)
- (17) Hyderabad
- (18) Srinagar
- (19) Guwahati
- (20) Jaipur
- (21) Thiruvananthapuram

##### *State Institutes of Hotel Management*

- (1) Dehradun
- (2) Gangtok
- (3) Jodhpur
- (4) Kozhikode
- (5) Delhi (Lajpat Nagar)
- (6) Chandigarh
- (7) Kurukshetra
- (8) Faridabad

### **Bad Loans by Banks**

3731. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines on provisioning for bad loans by banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Master Circular on "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances" dated 1st July, 2009 which provide comprehensive guidelines to the banks for classification and treatment of assets and provisioning requirements for the assets, including the non-performing assets. These guidelines are operational and all banks have implemented these guidelines.

### **Investments in SEZ in Bangladesh**

3732. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to invest in special economic zones in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per information available with the Department of Commerce and Reserve Bank of India, there is no proposal for Government investment in SEZs in Bangladesh.

### **Loans taken by Union Government**

3733. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines Governing the receipt of loan by the Union Government; and

(b) the details of loan proposed to be availed of during the remaining year 2009-10 and also during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) For financing the fiscal deficit contained in the Budget Estimates, Government of India raises market loans under the scheme of sale of dated Government securities by auction. These auctions are conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, as debt manager to the Central Government. Since 2002-2003, Central Government has been announcing half yearly indicative Market Borrowing calendar based on its core borrowing requirements. Loans are also raised from multilateral institutions like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) etc. and bilateral institutions like Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), etc. These external loans are negotiated on a case to case basis.

(b) As per the data available, Market loan (Gross) amounting to Rs. 59,093 crore is proposed to be raised during the remaining part of the financial year 2009-2010. Rs. 14,332 crore is expected to be raised during the remaining part of the year from external loans. The details of loan proposed to be raised during the year 2010-2011 would be finalized during the presentation of the Budget 2010-2011.

### **Hostels for Tribals**

3734. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hostels are being set up to provide education to the tribal students;

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

(c) whether any mechanism has been put in place to effectively monitor the functioning of the officials running these hostels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which it is helpful in providing nutritious diet and quality education to tribal children and also in protecting the boys and girls from exploitation, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" funds are granted only for construction of hostels to States/UTs/Universities and not for setting up of hostels. The running and maintenance of these hostels including diet, nutrition and security of the boys and girls is the responsibility of the respective States/UTs/Universities.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

### Girls Hostels Projects

3735. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for financial assistance have been received from Orissa State Government for the construction of tribal girls hostels;

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

(c) whether the State Government has made some proposals for providing funds to the tune of Rs. 140 crore for successful implementation of this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith status of the project inter-alia indicating the time frame within which the help asked for will be provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, proposals have been received from State Government of Orissa for sanction of grants for construction of Hostels for ST girls, including a proposal seeking funds to the tune of Rs. 140.00 crore for this purpose, which have been processed in accordance with the provisions/requirements of the scheme. Further information has been sought from the State Government. Sanction of grants is subject to receipt of the proposal, complete in all respects, and the availability of funds under the scheme.

### Education Loans

3736. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide concessional loans to students belonging to minorities/ economically weaker sections of society for studying in the recognized technical and professional institutions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely 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) A Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans from

scheduled banks for professional education of students from economically weaker sections has been approved by Government which is available on the web-site of Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) at [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in).

(c) As mentioned in the scheme, it will be applicable from the academic year 2009-10. Detailed modalities are being worked out by the Ministry of HRD.

*[Translation]*

### Smuggling of Gold

3737. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of cases of gold smuggling that have come to light during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to check the said smuggling; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The year-wise number of cases of gold smuggling that have come to light during the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	No. of cases.	Value of seized gold
2006-07	55	2.32
2007-08	66	2.30
2008-09	66	24.86
2009-2010 (upto Nov., 09)	90	9.60

(b) and (c) All Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are alert and vigilant to prevent and thwart attempts to smuggle Gold in to the country.

*[English]*

### Policies on Investment Inflows

3738. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a working group to recommend changes in the existing policies on Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) inflows and Participatory Notes (PNs), with a view to attracting more foreign portfolio investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the group will also examine the rationale of securities transaction tax and stamp duty;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are contrasting views from the Reserve Bank of India and the Finance Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) With a view to rationalising the present arrangements relating to foreign portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and other foreign investments like Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) and Private Equity entities etc. the Government has issued an office order No. 10/5/ECB-2009 dated 19th November 2009 constituting a working group on Foreign Investment in India.

(c) and (d) The terms of reference of the said working group inter-alia include the re-examination of the rationale of taxation of transactions through the Securities Transactions Tax (STT) and stamp duty.

(e) and (f) Policies on Foreign Investment in India are framed by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India. The policies are framed after

due deliberations and reaching consensus between the Government and the regulators.

### Housing and Infrastructure Facilities

3739. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing and infrastructural facilities created under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in various States during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) whether the Government has made mid-term assessment of the Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the shortcomings of the Mission noticed during the mid-term assessment; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets of the Mission in a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTRY OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(b) The Planning Commission has initiated conduct of evaluation study of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Expression of Interest (EOI) has been called for by the Ministry of Urban Development for conduct of mid-term evaluation of JNNURM.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

### Statement I

*Projects approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) during (2008-09)*

Status as on 04.12.2009  
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (new+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	17	1302.40	40699	650.50
2.	Assam	1	1	54.49	1028	49.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	45.15	752	40.59
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	28.79	888	23.03
5.	Bihar	1	9	342.27	7776	133.22
6.	Delhi	1	4	307.59	8000	137.83
7.	Gujarat	2	3	168.02	7580	78.75
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	57.22	1469	49.56
9.	Jharkhand	3	6	175.38	5008	118.69
10.	Karnataka	2	11	236.91	6272	134.99
11.	Kerala	1	1	39.55	1369	31.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	183.98	8157	87.59
13.	Maharashtra	4	19	1739.27	32506	834.00
14.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	21.30	168	16.58
16.	Mizoram	1	2	56.99	688	51.20
17.	Orissa	1	1	7.45	192	5.41
18.	Sikkim	1	2	30.33	202	26.26
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	27	193.21	5711	94.44
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	55	1893.13	46240	937.76
21.	Uttarakhand	1	4	13.24	249	9.93
22.	West Bengal	2	15	881.74	24808	440.87
Total		41 Cities	187	7829.65	201012	3995.92

**Statement II***Projects approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) during (2009-2010)*Status as on 04.12.2009  
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (new+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1.	Maharashtra	2	2	404.33	6236	185.86
2.	Puducherry	1	1	92.00	1660	50.89
Total		3 Cities	3	496.33	7896	236.75

**Statement III***Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during (2008-09)*Status as on 04.11.2009  
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	451.87	18639	253.45
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	9.95	176	8.96
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	9.88	0	8.90
4.	Assam	3	28.76	1984	23.38
5.	Bihar	6	113.39	3264	64.21
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	49.10	3076	36.83
7.	Gujarat	9	114.58	6108	73.22
8.	Haryana	3	33.42	1785	26.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	31.90	800	20.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	42.60	3408	34.51
11.	Jharkhand	6	123.67	6576	72.40
12.	Karnataka	9	139.38	4184	76.93
13.	Kerala	11	55.50	5800	42.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	28.48	1708	21.88
15.	Mizoram	7	31.00	1450	23.57
16.	Rajasthan	4	83.37	3214	52.11
17.	Meghalaya	2	19.66	456	13.46
18.	Manipur	1	10.83	663	8.33
19.	Maharashtra	68	1390.85	58828	827.96
20.	Orissa	16	184.06	7709	117.20
21.	Punjab	1	21.01	720	7.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	52	249.24	15500	162.77
23.	Tripura	2	20.01	1150	17.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	124	771.75	29733	509.10
25.	West Bengal	34	377.09	19726	269.77
Total		406	4391.36	196657	2773.39

**Statement IV***Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during (2009-10)*Status as on 04.12.2009  
(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1.	Gujarat	6	39.71	3655	17.13
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	25.72	608	17.86
3.	Rajasthan	3	61.79	2186	35.25
4.	Manipur	1	1.26	140	0.32
5.	Maharashtra	1	30.50	648	20.19
6.	Nagaland	1	2.39	265	0.60
7.	Tamil Nadu	1	20.09	1443	3.43
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2	4.00	181	2.68
9.	West Bengal	1	0.64	75	0.15
Total		28	186.08	9201	97.59

**External Loan for Restructuring of Co-operative Banks**

3740. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for seeking loan from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for restructuring of Co-operative Banks in order to augment the credit flow for agricultural sector, are still pending for approval by the Government;

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

(c) the ratio in which the Centre and the States are likely to bear the expenses in the restructuring exercise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

No, Madam. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have sanctioned loan assistance to Government of India for strengthening the Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) under the Revival Package formulated by Government of India. The details in respect of the loan assistance provided by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are as under:

Sl.No.	Particulars	World Bank	Asian Development Bank
1.	Agreement signed with Gol	02.11.2007	30.05.2007
2.	Loan Sanctioned	US \$ 600 million	US \$ 1000 million
3.	Amount so far released	US \$ 232 million	US \$ 500 million
4.	States Covered	Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Utrakhand	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

(c) In respect of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) the Government of India is bearing 100% of the

losses arising out of their direct credit business and 50% of the losses arising out of their non-credit business (losses due to PDS and input distribution undertaken in pursuance of National Policy). The State Governments are bearing 50% of the losses arising out of non-credit business and their committed liabilities, if any. The societies are bearing losses arising on account of frauds, misappropriation etc.

In respect of Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) and the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), the Government of India is bearing 100% losses arising out of their agricultural credit business, a proportion of the losses arising out of non agricultural credit business. The State Government is bearing a portion of the losses arising on account of non agricultural credit business of CCBs & SCBs and all dues pertaining to invoked and un-invoked guarantees issued by the State Government and other receivables. The losses on account of direct advances and losses due to frauds and misappropriations are required to be borne by the banks themselves.

(d) As per the Revival Package the recapitalization and revival process is to be completed within 3 years from the date of signing of the MoU by the respective State Government with Government of India and NABARD. The implementation period of 3 years may, however, be extended by the National Implementation and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) on a case by case basis so as to take the implementation process to its logical end.

*[Translation]*

### **Overseas Tourist Offices**

3741. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up tourist offices in various countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries where tourist offices have been opened during the last three years and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the last three years, only one office *i.e.* India Tourism Office, Beijing, China has been opened. No overseas India Tourism Office has been opened in the current year so far.

*[English]*

### **Renewable Energy Products**

3742. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of renewable energy products available in the market;

(b) whether these products are beyond the reach of the common household;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make affordable these products and to give more attractive incentives to the manufacturers and consumers to install purchase the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Several renewable energy based systems/devices such as solar cookers, solar water heaters, solar driers and solar photovoltaic lighting systems/power plants/pumps are available in the market for use of urban rural households. There are also systems like biogas plants, biomass gasifiers, windmills/aero generators, water-mills/micro-hydel units, etc that are more relevant for rural areas and areas with wind power/hydropower resources. Some of these systems are quite affordable whereas others are more expensive, depending on the technology and system capacity, as indicated by the typical cost range given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) to (f) The Government is already providing capital subsidy ranging from about 10 to 90% of benchmark cost of most of these systems/devices *depending on the* region and user category to make the same affordable. A scheme for providing soft loan at interest rates of 2-5% to different categories of users of solar water heating systems is also operational through banks and financial institutions. Details of these incentives are also given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement***Typical Cost Range of Several Renewable Energy based Systems/Devices*

Sl.No.	Name of the System	Average Cost Range	Central Govt. subsidy
1.	Box Type Cooker	Rs. 3,500 - Rs. 4,000	NIL
2.	Solar Steam Generating Systems	Rs.12,000 - Rs. 14,000 per sq .m. of dish area	Rs. 5,000 per sq.m. of dish area for non-profit making and Rs. 3,000 per sq.m. for dish area for profit making organizations
3.	Dish Type Cooker	Rs. 6,000 - Rs. 7,000	Rs. 1,500
4.	Solar Water Heating 100 LPD	Rs. 15,000 - Rs. 20,000	2% interest subsidy for domestic users
5.	SPV Lantern	Rs. 3300 - Rs. 7,000	Rs. 2,400 (only for Special Category States/Islands)
6.	SPV Home Lighting (2 lights)	Rs. 12,000 - Rs. 14,000	Rs.4,800 for all States Rs. 8,660 for Special Category States
7.	SPV Power Plants	Rs. 3.00 lakh/KW	Rs. 1.25 lakh per KW for General Category States Rs. 2.25 lakh per KW for Special Category States
8.	SPV Pump (1800 watts)	Rs. 3.5 lakh	Rs. 30 per watt
9.	Biogas Plant (3 cum/day)	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
10.	Biomass Gasifier	Rs. 5.00 - Rs. 5.50 crore/MW	Rs. 1.50 crore/MW
11.	Aero generators	Rs. 2.50 lakh/KW	Max. of Rs. 1.25 lakh/KW to Rs. 2.40 lakh/KW depending upon the area of installation
12.	Water Mill with generator (upto 5 KW)	Rs. 2.00 - Rs. 2.50 lakh (electrical) Rs. 1.00 (mechanical)	Rs. 1.10 lakh Rs. 0.35 lakh

**PSBs Capital**

3743. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capital demands of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the status of demands, State-wise; and

(c) the details of BASEL-II norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) All commercial banks in India (excluding Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Local Area Bank (LABs) have become Basel II compliant as on March 31, 2009. To begin with, the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk, Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk and Standardised Duration Approach for market risk have been implemented in India. However, the implementation of advanced approaches under the Basel II framework is expected to bring about the up-gradation of risk

management framework and also capital efficiency to the Indian banking system. As per Basel II norms implemented by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the banks are required to maintain, on an ongoing basis, a Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% and Tier I CRAR of 6%. All public sector banks are adequately capitalized and Basel II compliant.

#### **Child Artists**

3744. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to look into the matter and recommend any guidelines to the producers of television (TV) shows working with child artists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the negative effect on the children due to their participation in TV reality shows;

(d) whether the Government proposes to put a cap on prize money in these reality shows;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has also asked the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights to make guidelines in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) The Government of India in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has a Program Code prescribed under Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and Rules framed thereunder to regulate content telecast on Private TV channels. A Review Committee has also been constituted by them for reviewing the existing Programmes and Advertising Codes prescribed under the said Act and rules. There is no proposal to put a cap on the prize money in the reality shows.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), as part of its larger mandate to protect

child rights, has constituted a Working Group to formulate guidelines for 'Children working in Teleserials/Competitive Reality Shows/Advertisements' for safeguarding the rights of children working in Teleserials/Competitive Reality Shows/Advertisements.

#### **Medical Colleges and Hospitals**

3745. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI RAKESH PANDEY:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Orissa and Rajasthan for the setting up/upgradation of medical colleges and hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up medical colleges and hospitals in the country under public-private mode; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakshan Yojna (PMSSY), the Central Government propose to set up 6(six) AIIMS like institutions one each in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand and upgradation of 13 (thirteen) existing medical colleges at an cost of Rs. 332 crores each and Rs. 120 crores each respectively. The construction of six AIIMS like institutions is envisaged to be started by February, 2010 and upgradation of thirteen existing medical colleges is envisaged to be completed by December, 2009. The list of medical colleges/institutions, State/UT-wise under PMSSY scheme is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement****Assistance to Ayurvedic Dispensaries**

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Institution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad (ii) Sree Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	(i) B.J. Medical College, Ahemdabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Government Medical College, Jammu Kashmir (ii) Government Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	(i) Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	(i) Government Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	(i) Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	(i) Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Government Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem
9.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (ii) Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	(i) Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata

3746. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the States for procurement and supply of essential drugs to the Ayurvedic dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for allocation of funds for the purpose; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilized by the States during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Hospital & Dispensary Scheme assistance at the rate of Rs. 50,000/- per dispensaries per year is being provided to Ayurvedic dispensaries for supply of essential drugs. Admissible assistance is being sanctioned subject to submission of utilization certificate for the amount sanctioned earlier.

(c) A statement indicating assistance provided to States for supply of essential medicine during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and fund utilized are enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Procurement and Supply of Essential Drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10 (as on 30.11.09)	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201.00	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	108.25	76.25	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	117.75	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.50	162.50	—	160.88
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	6.52	34.75	—	—
8.	Gujarat	121.23	180.00	—	—
9.	Haryana	130.75	131.50	—	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	273.25	282.50	288.50	273.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.25	265.00	255.00	326.28
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	—	180.35	—	199.25
14.	Kerala	330.75	200.00	—	—
15.	Lakshadweep	—	2.75	—	—
16.	Madhya Pradesh	—	398.68	—	—
17.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
18.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
19.	Meghalaya	6.30	9.25	—	—
20.	Mizoram	—	91.00	17.00	—
21.	Nagaland	—	50.00	—	50.00
22.	Orissa	65.99	—	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	96.85	243.10	—
24.	Puducherry	—	3.75	—	—
25.	Rajasthan	783.53	854.65	—	1394.89
26.	Sikkim	31.75	—	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	165.00	—	167.88	164.89
28.	Tripura	—	26.06	—	—
29.	Uttarakhand	177.04	188.62	—	—
30.	Uttar Pradesh	857.19	975.80	—	—
31.	West Bengal	—	310.66	—	—
Total		3423.05	4552.92	1165.48	2519.44

Note- As per procedure, utilization certificate become due one year after the year of sanction.

[Translation]

### Functioning of Banks

3747. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is reviewed extensively in the country from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether beneficiaries under various rural development programmes including BPL people in various States have been deprived of loan facilities;

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

(e) the remedial steps 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 has put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of Public Sector Banks (PSB) on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters such as growth in deposits and advances, advances to priority sector, Non-Performing Asset (NPA) Ratios, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Net Interest Margin, Return on Assets, net profit, etc. The performance of the PSBs is monitored at regular intervals and these banks are appropriately advised whenever and wherever required.

(c) to (e) No specific report has been received by the Government from any beneficiary, eligible for getting benefits under various rural development programmes of the Government. The lending institutions, in general and PSBs in particular, have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism including that for the beneficiaries under various rural development programmes including BPL people in various States, etc. Various instructions have been issued to banks from time to time in this regard. Further, as and when any such issue comes to the notice of the Government, the matter is taken up with the concerned PSB for appropriate remedial and corrective action.

### **ST Scholarship**

3748. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for linking scholarship amount given to tribal students with the price index has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No proposals for linking scholarship amount with price index have been received in this Ministry from any of the State Governments. However, under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, the annual income ceiling of both the parents/guardians is already linked with the consumer price index for industrial workers.

*[English]*

### **HIV/AIDS Among Adolescents**

3749. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS among adolescents during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India and United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) has agreed on the Country Plan of Action (2008-2012) as the framework for UNICEF activities in various areas including Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, HIV and Child Protection. In the field of HIV, UNICEF will provide support to reduce vulnerabilities, slow the rate of new infections and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS among children upto 18 years of age, through technical, monitoring, advocacy and Behavior Change Communication support for the effective implementation of the National AIDS Control Programme-III.

*[Translation]*

### **Cultivation of OPIUM**

3750. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Licensiang condition relating to production of opium has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cancelled licenses for opium production have been renewed;

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

(e) the estimated increase in the production of opium under the new opium policies;

(f) whether the Government have made any provisions regarding the sale of opium to illegal traders or smugglers by farmers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The General Licencing conditions have been notified on 13.10.2009 & 16.10.2009 increasing the maximum area that can be licenced per farmer, fixing a lower Minimum Qualifying Yield (MQY) (53 kg/ha in Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan and 46 kg/ha in Uttar Pradesh) than in the previous year (56 kg/ha in Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan and 49 kg/ha in Uttar Pradesh) and enabling issue of licences to farmers who were denied licences since 2003-04 as per the following criteria:

- (i) Cultivators who cultivated opium poppy during 2003-04 or during any subsequent year and had tendered opium as per the MQY but who were denied licences during the following year due to tendering opium whose consistence was found less than 55 degrees by the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works (GOAWs).
- (ii) Cultivators who cultivated opium poppy during 2003-04 or during any subsequent year and had tendered opium as per the MQY but who were denied licences during the following year due to tendering opium which was found to be adulterated and classified as 'inferior' by the GOAWs.
- (iii) Cultivators who were issued licences to cultivate opium poppy for crop year 2004-05 or any subsequent year but who were denied licences during the following year for uprooting opium poppy crop continuously for two or more years.
- (iv) Cultivators who had cultivated opium poppy during 2003-04 or any subsequent year but who were denied licences during the following year for failing to meet the MQY but who had tendered at least 53 kg/ha in the States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan and 46 kg/ha in the State of Uttar Pradesh provided they were otherwise eligible.

(c) Licences for cultivation of opium poppy are issued for one crop year. They are not cancelled or renewed next year. If the farmer fulfils the eligibility criteria next year, he is issued a licence for that year.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The production of opium during the 2008-09 was 509 MT (at 70 degree consistence) which is expected to increase to 1261 MT during 2009-10.

(f) and (g) As per Rule 14 of the NDPS Rules, 1985 all the opium produced by the farmer has to be delivered to the District Opium Officer. Any farmer who embezzles opium is liable for punishment under Section 19 of the NDPS Act.

#### **Vaccine for Measles**

3751. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include second doze of measles vaccine to the children under the Immunisation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued to such initiative;

(c) whether the second doze is approved by the World Health Organisation (WHO);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan prepared for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Technical Advisory Group on immunization (NTAGI), has recommended giving a second dose of measles vaccine to a children about which no final view has been taken.

(c) and (d) The WHO recommends a second opportunity for measles either as a second dose or as measles SIA (Supplementary Immunization Activity).

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Change in Character of NIF**

3752. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy adopted relating to disinvestment has been revised by the Union Government during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy for utilizing the income earned from the proceeds of disinvestment of Public Sector Units (PSUs) towards revival of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) has been kept in abeyance; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which sick CPSE are likely to be revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The policy on disinvestment articulated in the President's Speech to Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 and Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 6th July, 2009 requires the development of "people ownership" of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to share in their wealth and prosperity, with Government retaining majority shareholding and control. This objective is relevant to profit earning CPSUs as it is only these that will sustain investor-interest for sharing in their prosperity.

In line with this policy announcement, Government has decided that: (i) already listed profitable CPSUs not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant; and (ii) all CPSUs having positive net worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for the three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both.

Further, in so far as NIF is concerned, wherein the annual income is used to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment and also to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable PSUs, with effect from April, 2009 to 2012, the proceeds from the disinvestments channelised into NIF would be available in full as a one-time exemption, for meeting the capital expenditure requirements of Social Sector Programmes decided by the Planning Commission/Department of Expenditure.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### Reforms in AIIMS

3753. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring radical reforms in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) to make it a model for other health institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government set up an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Valiathan on 11.07.2006 to study the functioning of AIIMS and to make recommendations for further development of the Institute. The Committee has submitted its report on 10.10.2006.

The recommendations were reviewed by the Academic Committee of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and subsequently discussed in the Governing Body and 'Institute Body of AIIMS in its meetings held on 26.11.2009 and 08.12.2009. The majority of recommendations have been accepted "in principle" by the Institute Body of AIIMS and the recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

*[Translation]*

### Per-capita Expenditure

3754. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per-capita medical expenditure, the per-capita expenditure on medical facilities in India is quite less as compared to other Asian countries;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make available better medical facility to the people; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated for the health and family welfare programmes during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Separate data on per-capita medical expenditure and per-capita expenditure on medical facilities is not available. However, according to World Health Statistics 2009 published by World Health Organisation (WHO), the per-capita total expenditure on health (at average exchange rate) in India is US\$29 as compared to osom select Asian countries viz. Bangladesh US\$12, Pakistan US\$16, Nepal US\$17, Indonesia US\$39, Philippines US\$52, Sri Lanka US\$62, China US\$ 94 and Thailand US\$113, in the year 2006.

(b) A number of measures have been initiated by the Government in the spheres of primary, secondary, tertiary healthcare and control of Communicable and Non-communicable diseases in order to make available better medical facility to the people.

To improve the existing delivery system particularly in primary and secondary healthcare, the National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005. The Missioin inter-alia seeks to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality health care facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is another major initiative of the Government of India for developing tertiary healthcare in the country particularly to enable the availability of such facilities on a regional basis. It is also expected to reduce imbalance in human resources development by providing health care services through establishment of medical colleges and improved service delivery.

(c) The amount of funds allocated for the health and family welfare programmes by the Union Government during the last three years as well as current year are given in the table below.

Table: Funds allocated for Health, Family Welfare, AYUSH and Health Research Programmes

Years	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	11688.00
2007-08	14363.00
2008-09	16534.00
2009-10	19534.00

[English]

#### Release of Fund for Livestock Development

3755. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the Integrated Livestock Development Program for the year 2008-09 including the State of Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken for early release of the remaining funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As intimated by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, an amount of Rs. 36,495.30 lakh has been released during 2008-09 to various States including Kerala for the development of animal husbandry sector. Details are given in the enclosed statement. No State-wise allocations are made and the releases are made based on considerations of adherence of the proposals to the norms of the scheme, position of unspent balances lying with the State, other competing requirements, etc.

(b) Releases are made on receipt of utilization certificates from the States.

#### Statement

*Fund released under various schemes for the development of animal husbandry sector in 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	National Project for Cattle Buffalo Breeding	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme	Assistance to State Poultry/ Duck Farm	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	Integrated Sample Survey	Livestock Census	Livestock Insurance	Assistance to States Control of Animal Diseases	National Project for Rinderpest Eradication	Professional Efficiency Development	Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	Preparedness Control and Containment of Avian Influenza	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	905.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.88	1100.00	0.00	750.00	20.00	4.00	35.00	13.22	2838.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.70	0.00	100.00	0.00	1.91	40.00	0.00	100.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	1.91	426.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	950.00	0.00	350.00	10.00	8.80	0.00	12.33	1333.35
4.	Bihar	508.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.90	1000.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	3.08	0.00	21.20	1942.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	284.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	9.54	450.60
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	0.17	25.27
7.	Gujarat	0.00	165.00	0.00	102.25	47.86	600.00	0.00	509.00	30.00	15.00	35.00	8.71	1512.82
8.	Haryana	774.35	0.00	32.30	0.00	15.00	150.00	100.00	384.00	20.00	0.00	50.00	3.27	1528.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	155.46	0.00	14.49	0.00	26.00	10.00	25.00	99.85	4.82	0.00	0.00	9.32	344.94
10.	Jharkhand	417.40	93.50	0.00	0.00	10.29	250.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	15.33	956.52
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	300.00	50.70	0.00	0.00	1.98	100.00	0.00	250.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	732.81
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	34.00	0.00	30.00	650.00	0.00	700.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	13.86	1457.86
13.	Kerala	792.39	0.00	167.40	34.45	38.04	400.00	0.00	100.00	23.00	10.00	25.00	0.64	1590.92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	500.00	140.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	900.00	0.00	450.00	20.00	14.00	0.00	26.03	2090.03
15.	Maharashtra	250.00	0.00	61.81	0.00	48.00	900.00	0.00	1000.00	8.00	0.00	70.00	20.55	2358.36
16.	Manipur	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	2.54	63.00	0.00	190.00	20.00	16.00	0.00	1.12	372.66
17.	Meghalaya	65.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.81	36.00	0.00	149.00	15.00	2.20	0.00	2.83	274.18
18.	Mizoram	0.00	199.50	0.00	0.00	35.50	20.00	0.00	203.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	0.38	478.38
19.	Nagaland	68.29	0.00	40.00	0.00	5.40	65.00	0.00	273.00	15.00	13.00	0.00	0.62	480.31
20.	Orissa	882.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.65	430.00	163.12	650.00	20.00	9.21	0.00	24.13	2234.09
21.	Punjab	646.00	190.21	0.00	30.00	17.98	250.00	0.00	200.00	20.00	0.00	30.00	5.98	1390.17
22.	Rajasthan	632.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.35	700.00	0.00	158.00	8.00	18.75	0.00	19.43	1563.26
23.	Sikkim	131.82	0.00	100.00	20.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	125.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.21	398.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	234.15	0.00	120.00	0.00	15.84	827.85	361.88	1271.87	10.00	0.00	5.00	7.67	2854.26
25.	Tripura	256.82	0.00	83.76	0.00	8.57	125.00	0.00	330.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.42	814.57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	136.00	0.00	26.76	1750.00	0.00	750.00	19.18	21.27	150.00	50.49	2903.70
27.	Uttarakhand	415.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.06	10.00	0.00	31.00	10.00	6.69	0.00	7.90	491.33
28.	West Bengal	352.60	0.00	84.00	0.00	17.00	900.00	0.00	756.28	20.00	15.00	0.00	19.17	2164.05
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.13	1.97	0.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	0.26	47.36
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53	4.50	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	21.54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.03
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	2.50	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.11
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	290.00	0.00	23.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	0.08	326.08
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.24	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.01	16.25
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.04	50.04
	Others	0.00	2.99	0.00	2.25	6.26		0.00				0.00		11.50
	TOTAL	8736.97	927.90	973.76	194.95	577.90	12668.82	650.00	10423.00	387.00	250.00	405.00	300.00	36495.30

**Release of Compensation Under Central  
Sales Tax for 2009-10**

3756. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of some States requested Union Government for release of compensation under Central Sales Tax for 2009-10;

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

(c) the time by which compensation package for the financial year 2009-10 relating to losses under Central Sales Tax is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted CST compensation claim of Rs. 505.62 crore for the period up to June 2009, Government of Jharkhand have submitted CST compensation claim of Rs. 137.27 crore for the period up to September 2009 and Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted CST compensation claim of Rs. 1030.60 crore for the period up to August 2009 in financial year 2009-10. The compensation package for Central Sales Tax related losses for the financial year 2009-10 is being discussed between the Centre and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. Compensation to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu, if found eligible, would be released as soon as the compensation package for the financial year 2009-10 gets finalized.

*[Translation]*

**Agricultural Training to Women**

3757. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any national centre to impart agricultural training to women in the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) This Ministry is administering one scheme named Support to Training and Employment Programmer for Women (STEP), under which training for skill upgradation is provided to the marginalized and assetless women in certain identified sectors including Agriculture. Under this scheme, each implementing agencies arranges training of the beneficiaries through the trainers and resource persons who have specialization in the concerned sectors. Besides, NIPCCD, ICAR institutes etc. are also associated for training of the beneficiaries.

Since the training is provided to the beneficiaries with the existing infrastructure already available, therefore, presently no proposal for set up of such centre is under consideration in this Ministry.

*[English]*

**Silicosis Disease**

3758. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of silicosis are increasing in the country;

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

(c) the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year and the number of persons died; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Prolonged exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis and silico-tuberculosis in stone quarries and stone crushing factories. Government has no information as to whether cases of silicosis are increasing in the country.

(c) No death caused by silicosis has been reported to the Directorate-General of Mines Safety by mine management during the last three years and the current year. In case of stone crushing units, no case of silicosis has been reported from the States except two cases of silicosis from the State of Gujarat.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to prevent air pollution include the following:

1. Model Rules have been framed on manipulation of stone or any other material containing free silica under Section 87, of the Factories Act, 1948. The said Schedule contains provisions relating to precautions in manipulation such as damping the stone, providing water spray, enclosing the process, isolating the process, providing localized exhaust ventilation and maintenance of the floors etc. for prevention and control of particulates.
2. Stringent National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been notified recently under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
3. The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 provide for wet drilling & use of dust extractors in metal mines, wet cutting & use of dust extractors in coal mines with periodic monitoring of work environment for measures to keep respirable dust within permissible limits, monitoring of airborne dust through regular sampling and analysis, taking control measures where permissible limits exceed and use of personal protective equipments like dust respirators.
4. Emission standards have also been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in respect of suspended particulate matter (SPM) to reduce/contain dust from stone crushers. In addition, the units are also required to adopt following control measures:

—Dust containment cum suppression system for the process equipment. —Construction of wind breaking walls. —Construction of the metalled roads within the premises. —Regular cleaning and wetting of the ground within the premises. —Growing of a green belt along the periphery of units.

### **Road-Map for Regulatory Convergence**

3759. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for regulatory convergence has been presented to the Finance Minister; 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) Various expert committees have made specific recommendations in this regard.

(b) the recommendations envisage, inter-alia, convergence of all organized financial trading (equity, debt, all derivatives i.e., commodity derivatives, currency and interest rate derivatives) under the regulatory supervision of one Regulator and all deposit taking institutions under the central bank.

### **Supply of Coins**

3760. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has made any specific arrangement for supply of coins to the retailers and businessmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps Government proposes to take to augment supply of coins to retailers and businessmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The measures taken by RBI for distribution of coins to the retailers and businessmen are as under:

(1) All the 19 Regional Offices of RBI, besides issuing coins at their counters, have made arrangements for retail distribution through select Post Offices in addition to the 4299 designated bank branches of commercial banks.

(2) Banks have specially identified around 2000 select branches for distribution of coins. Press

releases were issued to inform the public of the same. The names/addresses of these branches have also been put up on website of RBI.

- (3) In addition, the banks as also their issue offices are holding Coin Melas at market places, village fairs etc.
- (4) Arrangements have been made for distribution of coins through Chambers of Commerce/Trade bodies.
- (5) Arrangements for distribution of coins have been made to registered Association of Hotels, retail shops, chemists etc. directly.
- (6) Coin vending machines have been installed at their Issue Offices. Banks have also been advised to identify additional locations at prominent places to instal coin vending machines.

*[Translation]*

#### **Report on BT Brinjal**

3761. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any report on harmful effects of BT Brinjal on health;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Though section 22 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 mandates Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to regulate Genetically Modified foods, organic foods, functional foods, proprietary foods, etc., as on date the Ministry of Environment and Forests is regulating all the matters regarding Living Modified Organisms/Genetically Modified Organisms including Bt. Brinjal. The FSSAI has not received any report regarding harmful effects of Bt. Brinjal on health.

*[English]*

#### **Corporate Sector for Tuberculosis Control**

3762. SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government envisages partnership with the corporate sector for making tuberculosis care and control in the country a success;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action plan prepared or proposed to be prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. With a view to benefiting all TB patients, partnership with all types of healthcare providers including corporate sector has been established under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP). Under the RNTCP, NGO/Private Providers (PP) schemes have been formulated and disseminated for the involvement of all healthcare providers.

(c) The Confederation of Indian Industry and Central TB Division work together for the involvement of Corporate Sector in RNTCP. At present, 150 Corporate health facilities are implementing different activities under RNTCP.

#### **Treatment of CGHS Beneficiaries in Private Hospitals**

3763. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to allow the CGHS beneficiaries to avail medical treatment at private empanelled hospitals/to get laboratory tests, etc. at private labs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) CGHS beneficiaries can avail treatment in private empanelled hospitals or get laboratory tests, etc., got

done in private empanelled diagnostic centres after the test or treatment has been prescribed by Government specialists and referral letter from the appropriate authority is obtained.

[*Translation*]

#### Direct Provision of Loan to Farmers

3764. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for directly providing soft loans for improvement of agriculture and provision of clean drinking water and health facilities by passing any intermediary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides direct loans to State Governments for eligible activities under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes (RDWS) and Public Health Centre projects have been financed in several States under various tranches of RIDF. The details of such loan provided to various State Governments, including Jharkhand are given in the Statement enclosed.

#### Statement

##### *Nabard-RIDF*

#### *Cumulative Position of Loans Sanctioned - RIDF I TO XV (Upto 31 October 2009)*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Drinking Water (RDWS)		Public Health Centre	
		No. of Projects	RIDF Loan	No. of Projects	RIDF Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2305	891.65	139	59.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	46.86	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	72	116.15	1437	79.54
5.	Goa	11	18.27	—	—
6.	Gujarat	39	1336.31	677	98.49
7.	Haryana	725	460.03	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	372	251.20	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	176	140.37	94	112.84
10.	Karnataka	21	26.55	1876	80.47
11.	Kerala	45	498.38	6	38.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	522	54.96
13.	Maharashtra	239	299.26	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	1450	9.24	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	44	16.93	—	—
16.	Mizoram	38	30.62	84	9.25
17.	Nagaland	0	0.00	—	—
18.	Orissa	1	24.00	—	—
19.	Punjab	2434	711.60	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	17	1936.51	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	2076	356.78	304	22.78
22.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—
24.	West Bengal	138	81.75	1296	44.21
25.	Sikkim	36	54.19	—	—
26.	Jharkhand	12	30.98	—	—
27.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	1200	15.30
28.	Uttarakhand	31	6.92	—	—
29.	UT of Puducherry	19	35.77	—	—
All India Total		10307	7380.32	7635	615.43

[English]

**Vision 2020: The Right to Sight**

3765. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is supporting Vision 2020: the Right to Sight in the country, which is global initiative to eliminate avoidable blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Vision 2020 is a global initiative to eliminate avoidable blindness. The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is committed to the cause of reducing avoidable blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020.

The Action Plan under NPCB includes the following major initiatives:-

- Decentralized implementation of NPCB through State/District Health and Family Welfare Societies.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of Human Resources.
- Improving quality of services.

- Preventive Eye care.
- Coverage of underserved areas for eye care services through public-private partnership.
- Development of eye care infrastructure.
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, assistance for other eye diseases like diabetic retionopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retianl surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation.

[*Translation*]

### **Outbreak of Epidemics**

3766. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the diseases in the country which were declared epidemics during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons died and the assistance provided to deal with such epidemic, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has developed vaccines to prevent the recurrence of these epidemics in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) is the only disease that has been declared as a pandemic, which is an accentuated and widely spread form of an epidemic.

(b) As on 09.12.2009, 655 persons have died due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 in India. State-wise number of deaths from Influenza A H1N1 has been given in Statement-I enclosed.

Government of India has assisted the States to contain and mitigate the pandemic. A comprehensive plan, planning checklist, guidelines and standard operating procedures have been provided to the State Governments.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir syrup, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million capsules and about 2 lakh bottles of syrup have been given to the States/UTs. Deterrent stocks of personal protective equipments and masks have also been provided to the State Governments. Details of State-wise distribution of Oseltamivir Capsuls and Syrup, and Personal Protective Equipments and Masks are given in Statement-II and III enclosed respectively.

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials are regularly appearing in visual and print media, including vernacular. TV spots and radio spots have been translated into 14 languages and provided to the State Governments.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Statement I**

*State-wise No. of deaths from Influenza A H1N1  
(As on 9th December 2009)*

Sl.No.	State	Lab confirmed deaths (cumulative)
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50
3.	Karnataka	123
4.	Tamil Nadu	7
5.	Maharashtra	235
6.	Kerala	29
7.	Punjab	7
8.	Haryana	11
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	4
10.	Goa	5
11.	Uttarakhand	7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1
13.	Gujarat	52
14.	Mizoram	1

1	2	3
15.	Rajasthan	81
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3
17.	Puducherry	6
18.	Chhattisgarh	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1
20.	Orissa	3
Total		655

**Statement II**

*Details of supply of Oseltamivir to the States and UTs (As on 16.11.09)*

Sl.No.	States	Oseltamivir Capsules	Oseltamivir Syrup
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	997000	9,700
2.	Karnataka	882000	7,800
3.	Kerala	737000	4,600
4.	Andhra Pradesh	827000	8,000
5.	Goa	42000	600
6.	Puducherry	80000	900
7.	Maharashtra	2984000	52,700
8.	Rajasthan	682000	7,200
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1557000	17,800
10.	Delhi	622000	6,200
11.	West Bengal	707000	6,700
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	462000	4,610
13.	Himachal Pradesh	247000	2,500
14.	Jharkhand	522000	6,100
15.	Gujarat	707000	7,600
16.	Uttarakhand	267000	2,800
17.	Manipur	197000	1,900

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	172000	2,000
19.	Nagaland	222000	2,300
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	322000	3,300
21.	Meghalaya	142000	1,500
22.	Sikkim	82000	900
23.	Assam	542000	5,500
24.	Tripura	82000	900
25.	Punjab	452000	5,440
26.	Haryana	442000	4,900
27.	Madhya Pradesh	1082000	11,900
28.	Bihar	797000	8,300
29.	Chhattisgarh	362000	3,700
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	60000	600
31.	Daman and Diu	40000	400
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20000	200
33.	Chandigarh	20000	200
34.	Lakshadweep	20000	200
35.	Orissa	612000	6,100
		17990000	2,06,050

**Statement III**

*State-wise distribution of Personal Protective Equipments and Masks (As on 16.11.09)*

Sl.No.	States	PPE	N-95	Triple Layer Masks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	3,000	2,000	38,000
2.	Karnataka	2,200	1,000	33,000
3.	Kerala	5,500	9,500	53,000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	3,000	1000	30,000

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa	800	500	8,000
6.	Puducherry	1,000	500	13,000
7.	Maharashtra	11,300	11,000	39,000
8.	Rajasthan	3,000	1,000	30,000
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,500	1,500	31,000
10.	Delhi*	-	-	-
11.	West Bengal	3,500	2,500	39,000
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,000	1,500	40,000
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,500	1,000	16,000
14.	Jharkhand	1,000	500	13,000
15.	Gujarat	2,500	1,500	29,000
16.	Uttarakhand	1,000	500	13,000
17.	Manipur	2,000	2,000	62,000
18.	Mizoram	2,000	600	53,000
19.	Nagaland	1,500	500	53,000
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,500	500	53,000
21.	Meghalaya	1,500	500	53,000
22.	Sikkim	1,500	500	53,000
23.	Assam	1,500	500	53,000
24.	Tripura	1,500	500	53,000
25.	Punjab	2,500	10,500	35,000
26.	Haryana	1,000	500	13,000
27.	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,500	35,000
28.	Bihar	2,500	1,500	33,000
29.	Chhattisgarh	1,000	500	15,000
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	800	500	8,000
31.	Daman and Diu	800	500	8,000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	800	500	8,000

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Chandigarh	800	500	8,000
34.	Lakshadweep	800	500	8,000
35.	Orissa	3,000	2,000	40,000
Total		73,800	60,100	10,69,000

\*Delhi procured its own stock.

[English]

### Opium Production

3767. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to increase the growing areas of opium as per the new general licensing conditions;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to set up a private public partnership to process the opium crop; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to increase the opium production in the country by doubling the area licenced for cultivation of opium poppy. In the General Licensing Conditions for the crop year 2009-10, a lower minimum qualifying yield (MQY) of 53 kg/ha in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 46 kg/ha in Uttar Pradesh has been fixed. Further, provisions have been made to enable issue of licences to the following categories of farmers who were denied licences since 2003-04:

(i) Cultivators who cultivated opium poppy during 2003-04 or during any subsequent year and had tendered opium as per the MQY but who were denied licences during the following year due to tendering opium whose consistence was found less than 55 degrees by the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works (GOAWs).

- (ii) Cultivators who cultivated opium poppy during 2003-04 or during any subsequent year and had tendered opium as per the MQY but who were denied licences during the following year due to tendering opium which was found to be adulterated and classified as 'inferior' by the GOAWs.
- (iii) Cultivators who were issued licences to cultivate opium poppy for crop year 2004- 05 or any subsequent crop year but who were denied licences during the following year for uprooting opium poppy crop continuously for two or more years.
- (iv) Cultivators who had cultivated opium poppy during 2003-04 or any subsequent year' but who were denied licences during the following year for failing to meet the MQY but who had tendered at least 53 kg/ha in the States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan and 46 kg/ha in the State of Uttar Pradesh provided they were otherwise eligible.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **State ICDS Cell**

3768: SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of 'WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Governments has received proposals from various State Governments to grant permission to continue posts sanctioned as per the earlier staffing pattern and to enhance the annual expenditure ceiling of State ICDS Cell and District ICDS Cell; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Prior to 2003-04, there was no annual ceiling in respect of ICDS State Cell and District Cell. The Government of India issued guidelines, on 2.04.2003, to all the States/Union Territories fixing the annual ceiling of Rs. 11.84 lakh for State Cell and Rs. 10.00 lakh for District Cells, including the staffing pattern for State Cell and District Cell.

Following the issue of these guidelines, several States *viz.*, Karnataka, Punjab, Meghalaya, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tripura expressed dissatisfaction and requested the Government of India to increase the annual expenditure ceiling for State ICDS Cell and District Cells and to allow them to continue the pre 2003-04 staffing pattern. Consequently, Government of India has issued revised guidelines, on 8th May, 2009, rationalizing the staffing pattern for the State and District Cell, based on the number of projects sanctioned for each State/UT. The revised staffing pattern does not prescribe any annual ceiling for either the State Cell or the District Cell.

*[Translation]*

#### **Medical and Nursing Colleges**

3769. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical and nursing colleges proposed to be set up and upgraded during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Statewise;

(b) the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakshan Yojna (PMSSY), the Central Government propose to set up 6(six) AIIMS like institutions one each in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand, and upgradation of 13 (thirteen) existing medical colleges. The construction of six AIIMS like institutions is expected to be started by February, 2010 and upgradation of thirteen existing medical colleges is likely to be completed by December, 2009. List of medical colleges/institutions, State-wise under PMSSY is enclosed as Statement.

In so far as Nursing is concerned, action has already been initiated for setting up of 6(Six) colleges of Nursing at the site of AIIMS like institutions. However, although the Government has received 29 proposals from States for providing financial assistance to up-grade existing nursing schools into colleges of Nursing but these cannot be considered for release of grant as there is no approved scheme at present in this regard during the 11th Plan period.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Institution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad (ii) Sree Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	(i) B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Government Medical College, Jammu (ii) Government Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	(i) Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	(i) Government Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	(i) Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	(i) Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Government Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem
9.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (ii) Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	(i) Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata

12.02 hrs.

**REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER-Contd.****(ii) Birthday wishes to Leader of the House***[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on behalf of the House and on behalf of myself, I want to wish many happy returns of the day to the Leader of the House. I wish him good health and many more years in the service of the nation.

*...(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about Cake!

*...(Interruptions)*

12.03 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, under Section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1229/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1230/15/09]*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1231/15/09]

*[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 2007-08, 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 2007-08.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1232/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:-

- (1) The Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 813(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 2009.
- (2) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 836(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009.
- (3) The Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009.
- (4) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1233/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg lay on the Table:-

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
  - (iii) 39th Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, as on 31st March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1234/15/09]

- (2)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pratchi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pratchi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1235/15/09]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 48 the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956:-
  - (i) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 631(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009.
  - (ii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Special Allowance for In-House Development of Actuarial Capability) Amendment Rules, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 753(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2009.

(iii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Certain Terms and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2009, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 818(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1236/15/09]

(5) A copy of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 816(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 2009 under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1237/15/09]

(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. 581(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 2009 under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1238/15/09]

(7) A copy of the Income-tax (Dispute Resolution Panel) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2958(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 2009 under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1239/15/09]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 576(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2002-C.E. (N.T.) dated 8th March, 2002.

(ii) G.S.R. 704(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 44/2001-C.E. (N.T.) dated 26th June, 2001.

(iii) G.S.R. 830(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting handmade biris, matches manufactured in non-mechanized sector and RCC pipes assesses from filing the annual installed capacity statement *viz.*, ER-7 return.

(iv) G.S.R. 772(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting packing materials, mentioned therein, manufactured by a Small Scale Industry unit, where the manufacturer has affixed the specified goods with a brand name or a trade name of another person who is not eligible for grant of exemption for period as specified in the notification.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1240/15/09]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 1570(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

(ii) G.S.R. 1603(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.

(iii) G.S.R. 1679(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying amendments in the Determination of Origin of Goods under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement Rules, 2006.

- (iv) G.S.R. 1748(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (v) G.S.R. 1808(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 68/2009-Cus. (N.T.) dated 26th June, 2009.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1857(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1870(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (viii) G.S.R. 2123(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (ix) G.S.R. 2193(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (x) G.S.R. 2209(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xi) G.S.R. 2382(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xii) G.S.R. 2460(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 2492(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 2622(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xv) G.S.R. 2667(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of Swedish Kroner into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 2713(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 2734(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1241/15/09]
- (10) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:-
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1242/15/09]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1243/15/09]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1244/15/09]

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1245/15/09]

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1246/15/09]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1247/15/09]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1248/15/09]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1249/15/09]

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1250/15/09]

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1251/15/09]

- (11) 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 Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1252/15/09]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the year ended 31st March, 2009, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the and comments of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, 1961.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1253/15/09]

- (13) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 125 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 2009 under section 28 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1254/15/09]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1255/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1256/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Hydroelectric Power Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Hydroelectric Power Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1257/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1258/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NTPC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1259/15/09]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

- (i) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-01/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2009.

- (ii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Establishment of Forum for Redressal of Grievances of Consumers) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-04/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 2009, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 6/2/2009-JERC dated the 22nd October, 2009.

- (iii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Officers and Staff) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-02/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2009.

- (iv) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appointment and Functioning of Ombudsman) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. JERC-03/2009 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1260/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2076(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2009 appointing 10th August, 2009 as the date on which the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 shall come into force issued under Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1261/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 677(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009 regulating or restricting the manufacture, sale or distribution of the drug 'Oseltamivir Phosphate' and 'Zanamivir'

and preparations based thereon indicated for H1N1 viral influenza (swine flu) in human and for preventing their misuse in public interest issued under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1262/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): On behalf of Shri S. Gandhiselvan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1263/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Drug and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 764(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2009 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1264/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1265/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for

Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1266/15/09]

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12.05 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 73rd and 79th Reports of Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2008-09) and Counterfeit Currency Notes in circulation, respectively, pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 73rd and 79th Reports of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2008-09) and Counterfeit Currency Notes in circulation, respectively, pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance.

I deem it my privilege to make a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 73rd and 79th Report pertaining to the Department of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73-A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II dated 1st September 2004.

The 73rd and 79th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) were presented to Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2008.

The 73rd Report relates to examination of Demands for Grants (2008-09). In the Report, the Committee deliberated on various issues and made seven (7) recommendations. These recommendations mainly pertain to the issues relating to the budget provisions for Indian Development Economic Assistance, Viability Gap Funding, display of information in "Budget at a Glance", appointment of independent directors in the Board of PSUs in the context of the listing agreement prescribed by SEBI, shortfall in agricultural lending targets, One/Time Settlement Scheme (OTS), The Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS/National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) facility, etc. , Government has taken necessary actions and accepted the recommendations in all cases.

The 79th Report relates to Counterfeit Currency Notes in Circulation. In the Report, the Committee deliberated on various issues and made ten (10) recommendations. These recommendations pertain to issues of the gravity and magnitude of the menace of circulation of fake currency in the country, constitution of nodal group for monitoring, conducting comprehensive enquiry into the origins of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) from across the borders, phased withdrawal of Rs. 1000 denomination 2000 series, difference between the number of soiled notes that are coming back to the RBI system and the number of new notes that are being issued, modification of the existing stringent penal provision to protect innocent common man who carries FICN unknowingly, if any breach of exclusivity agreement executed by the suppliers is actually occurring, setting up of a Joint Venture Paper Mill for production of security paper etc. All the recommendations have been accepted excepting one and detailed information has been furnished.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 73rd and 79th Reports had been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance on 17th April, 2009 and 26th March, 2009 respectively. Present status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee in the 73rd and 79th Reports is indicated in Annex-I and Annex-II respectively, which are laid on the Table.

I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexures. I would request that these may be taken as read.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1267/15/09]

12.07 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining part of the Session will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration of Resolution seeking approval to constitute a new Railway Convention Committee (15th Lok Sabha) for determination of 'Rate of Dividend payable by the Railways to the General Revenues and other ancillary matters'.
3. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2009-10.
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2009.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
  - (a) The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 to replace an Ordinance;
  - (b) The National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009;
  - (c) The National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009;
  - (d) The State Bank of Saurashtra (Repeal) and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2009; and
  - (e) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
6. Consideration and passing of the Legal Metrology Bill, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
7. Consideration and passing of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.
8. Consideration and passing of the Civil Defence (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam Speaker, the following subjects may kindly be incorporated in the next week's agenda of Lok Sabha.

1. Hazipur under Mansi junction of East central railway is an important station. It should be converted in to a model station so as to provide facilities to the passengers at Mansi junction station.
2. Road of N.H.-107 in Khagaria district of Bihar has been completely destroyed from Pirnagara to Mali due to flood and its old Hume pipe culvert may please be replaced by high level bridge and the roads of this site may kindly be upgraded.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Madam Speaker, permission may kindly be granted to incorporate my following agenda in the Business of Lok Sabha for next week.

1. Review of the road construction work done under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana for construction of road in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh alongwith the wayout to check corruption in the said work.
2. Review of the work done for making Sai river pollution free, which is finally under my Pratapgarh parliamentary area alongwith the review of the work executed in this regard so far.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I would request you to include the following items in the next week's agenda:-

1. Kanhangad-Panathur Railway Line should be included in the next Railway Budget itself.
2. Endosulphan, a chemical pesticide which is dangerous to the human health, should be banned.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. The preparation of Commonwealth Games as it is going to be held in the year 2010 which will consolidate the position of India in the Committee of Nations.

2. Fund for Health Mela organized by the Ministry of Health in each Lok Sabha constituency should be enhanced in view of the current pricing scenario.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): I would like to request you to kindly include the following subjects in next week's agenda:

1. Adverse effects of BT cotton is a matter of deep concern for all the concerned, particularly the farmers. Therefore, the long pending Seed Bill be brought before the House for discussion.
2. Water Management in the country is urgently needed particularly in view of the Global Warming and its impact on the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih) Madam Speaker, I would request you to kindly include the following subjects in next week's agenda:

- (a) Review of the dilapidated condition of the link road namely the coal trunk road for connecting one area of Coal India companies with another in the year 1990-91 by the Coal India Limited and the need of construction and revival of said roads and bridges constructed in Jharkhand.
- (b) Need to put a ban on the sale of land which was acquired from the farmers of Pachmo Panchyat of district Hazaribagh of Charahi area by the Coal India Ltd. in the year 1980 to the TISCO Company on the basis of "lease deed". And the need to grant permission to sell the said property through the farmers.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam Spkear, may kindly be granted to include following items in next week's agenda.

- (1) Open and comprehensive debate may kindly be arranged in the Parliament to know the views of all hon'ble Members in respect of restructuring and creation of new states in the light of news of separate Telangana state.
- (2) An open and comprehensive debate may also be held in the Parliament in regard to the effects on the development of the conentay on account of the mid-term appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan by the Planning

Commission and the postponement of the meeting of the National Development Council scheduled to be held in this month.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Madam Speaker, the following subjects may be included in the next week's List of Business of the Lok Sabha.

1. Regarding constructing a bridge on some river from Aurangabad Patna NH-98 to Nasriganj-Vikramganj road in naxal affected districts of Rohtas and Aurangabad in Bihar.
2. Regarding setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rohtas, Aurangabad and Camoor districts of my parliamentary constituency, where there is not even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya, till date.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, subject mentioned below may please be included in the next week's List of Business.

1. Need to declare particularly the North-East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency in the national capital, Delhi, as a backward area.
2. For north-eastern district of the capital, Delhi under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam Speaker, the subject mentioned below may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. The Ministry of Railways demands 50 percent contribution from the State Governments for the construction of Road Over Bridges. In view of the limited resources of the State, the Ministry of Railways should review this policy and construct all RoBs from its own resources/funds.
2. Malnutrition is on a constant rise in the remote and tribal areas of the country. The Government should launch a special project for checking it and announce allocation of funds for undertaking development in these areas.

*[English]*

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MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before we take up the Calling Attention, we have a motion and introduction of a Bill to be taken up. If the House agrees, we take up Calling Attention after that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, please.

12.15 hrs.

### MOTION RE: NINTH 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 Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th December, 2009."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th December, 2009."

*The motion was adopted.*

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12.15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

### COMPETITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I introduce the Bill.

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\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 11.12.09.

12.15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: COMPETITION  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2009\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Competition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 6 of 2009).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1269/15/09]

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12.16 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Need to confer the status of 'Heritage City' on Amritsar by shifting it from Category 'B' to Category 'C' grant pattern of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

*[English]*

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU (Amritsar): Madam Speaker, I call the attention of the Minister of Urban Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Need to confer the status of 'Heritage City' on Amritsar by shifting it from Category 'B' to Category 'C' grant pattern of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, hon. Members have called the attention of the Government on the urgent need to confer the Status of 'Heritage City' on Amritsar and for shifting it from category 'B' to category 'C' grant pattern under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

The Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 1269/15/09.

reforms driven, fast track, planned development of select cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/ Service delivery mechanism, community participation, accountability of Urban Local bodies/ Parastatals towards citizens. The duration of the Mission is for seven years beginning 2005-06 to 2011-12 during which the Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development of select cities. Keeping in view the available resources, 65 cities/ urban agglomerations (UAs) have been selected as Mission cities on the basis of their population as per 2001 census and have been divided into three categories. Category 'A' consists of cities/ urban agglomerations with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census. Category 'B' includes cities/ urban agglomerations with million plus population but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census. Category 'C' includes cities/ urban agglomerations with population of less than 1 million as per 2001 census and includes State capitals and select cities/UAs with religious, historical or touristic importance.

The pattern of funding of mission cities under JNNURM is linked to the category in which the city is placed. Cities/UAs in category 'A' are eligible for 35 per cent grant from Centre. Cities/ UAs in category 'B' are eligible for 50 per cent grant. Cities/ UAs in category 'C', other than cities/ towns of North East and Jammu & Kashmir, are eligible for 80 per cent grant from the Centre. Cities/towns in the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir are eligible for 90 per cent grant from the Centre under the Mission.

Amritsar has a population of 10.03 lakh as per 2001 census and therefore, is included in category 'B' i.e. cities/ urban agglomerations with a million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census. It will not be eligible for category 'C' which is only for cities having a population of less than one million as per 2001 census. Since population of a city as per 2001 census is the criteria for categorization of a mission city, there is no provision or scope for shifting a city from one category to another.

It is pertinent to note that there is no provision for declaration of a city as "heritage city" by the Ministry of Urban Development. Moreover, under JNNURM, the basis of categorization of cities in category 'A', 'B' and 'C' is primarily on the population criteria.

The indicative seven year mission allocation for the mission cities in the State of Punjab under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM is Rs. 507.75 crore. A total of 6 projects have

been approved under UIG for which an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 362.69 crore is committed. Thus, a balance of Rs. 145 crore is still available for the State. An additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore each for Amritsar and Ludhiana was provided in 2008-09 which is also available.

Till date, five projects have been approved for Amritsar, viz.- (1) Water supply, sewerage and sewerage treatment for Amritsar, (2) Construction of two lane elevated road from GT road to Golden Temple and four lane elevated road from Maqbulpura Chowk to Bhandaripul, (3) Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system for walled city areas, Phase II, (4) Integrated solid waste management Project for Amritsar, (5) Rehabilitation of existing water supply system for walled city area, Amritsar. The total cost of these five projects is Rs. 484 crore and ACA committed is Rs. 242 crore which is 50 per cent of the project cost as per funding pattern provided under guidelines for UIG of JNNURM for category 'B' cities.

Projects relating to water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, urban transport, urban renewal and development of heritage areas are eligible for funding. As there is a balance allocation left, Amritsar City is eligible to take up projects for development of heritage areas.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Now, Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu.

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Madam Speaker, let me, at the outset, say that this is a grave omission. The big bone of contention is this. Should Amritsar be categorized according to its population or should Amritsar be categorized according to its religious, historic and tourist importance?

*[Translation]*

The population of Amritsar is three thousand more therefore Amritsar should be placed in list—B.

*[English]*

I would like to draw the attention of this august House to List C, which says: "selected cities, State capitals and other cities of religious, historic and tourist importance".

*[Translation]*

Madam, whether the sun needs to prove that it has the aureole, whether its light is not the proof of its

aureole. SGPC says that two lakh people daily visits Golden Temple to pay their tributes. These are not only Sikhs who go there, you please go and see, Hindu, Muslim and people from all other faith go there and only this sound echoes there "All are brothers and sisters, all have been born of one almighty, no one is inferior or superior, only this sound echoes there and I have to say and remind you with a sigh of grief that 'Amritsar Sahib' will be now judged on the basis of population and it has no legacy for historic-tourist importance. Madam, I will say only this much, it won't be proper to say anything more as hon'ble Minister is a very respected personality. I would just say that these lists do not matter at all, a dwarf is always a dwarf whether he stands on the peak of mountain and a God is always a God whether he is made to stand into a well.

Madam, high dignitaries visit this place.

*[English]*

The recent example is the Canadian Prime Minister.

*[English]*

He came India only to pay his tributes to 'Darbar Sahib'.

*[English]*

Queen Elizabeth, Shri Rahul Gandhi, our own Prime Minister and the whole House will agree.

*[Translation]*

There all the people go because of their faith.

Madam, when I visit Banaras, I bow before 'Jyotirlingas'. I also go to Haridwar for holy dip in the Ganges. This is the composite culture of our country. "Jo bhara nahin hai bhavn se, bahti jisme rasdhar nahin, Vah hridaya nahin hai pathar hai, jisme swadesh ka pyar nahin". Is n't it our basic quality? Madam, Shri Amritsar Sahib is our 'Mecca', Jerusalem, our Rome, Vatican City and is a very root of our composite culture. Won't we nurture that root? shall we say that Amritsar Sahib has no history. Guru Ramdass patshah, the king of Kings. Sodhi Patsah himself laid foundation of 'Amrisar Sahib'.

[English]

*Akal Takht Sahab*, the temporal seat of the Sikhs is stated in Amritsar

[Translation]

and Amritsar must not be adjusted on the basis of religious city.

[English]

Madam, our history can be judged from the medieval times. Starting from Mohammad Gazni to the overthrow of the Mughal Empire, Amritsar was part of the Punjabi *suba*.

[Translation]

It was part of Lahore district for last 1000 years.

[English]

The irony of the situation is

[Translation]

That both cities are named after 'Lav-kush' and the birth place of 'Lav-Kush' is also 'Amritsar Sahib'. Lakhs and lakhs of people come Ram tirth to pay their tribute. Both the cities were segregated after partition.

[English]

The irony that I am coming to is that Lahore has been recognised as a world heritage site.

[Translation]

further Shri Amritsar Sahib is not included in list of the heritage sites. In whole of the world.

[English]

Lahore is the Number 8 city when it comes to infrastructure

[Translation]

and Shri Amritsar Sahib is not place even at eighth position. It is astonishing if I have to tell you the history. What else I will say but this "Unhe yeh fikar hai dam nayi turze dafa kya hai, Hamein bhi shouk hai ki dekhe sitam ki inteha kya hai" Please all listen to me.

'Gunehgaron mein shamil hai, Gunahon se nahi vakif, sitam karte hain wo, khuda jane khata kya hai.

Madam, what's our fault?

[English]

I know the time is less, and I will put it very succinctly. Madam, the hon. Prime Minister, a good man, a man of pedigree.

[Translation]

made announcement before 50 lakh people in Amritsar Sahib. I am happy I am like his son and I am a devotee of Amritsar Sahib and I want that Amritsar Sahib should be given this status. I do not know what to plead before Hon'ble Prime Minister. He is our bestower, but alas! He has delayed much in bestowing his grace. I heard him saying that 'Desh siva varmohe hai, Shubh Karman son kabhu na taron. Madam, Shri Amritsar Sahib does not need anything if anyone contributes something it will be raising his status. For this I would touch his feet and I am ready to beg before him for its sake.

[English]

That is all that I have to say.

[Translation]

Amritsar is our pride, it is India's pride. Utter vande, utter vande, utter matram, it's a matter of our prestige and our pride, hail India-hail Indian, hail India.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Hon. Speaker, we also associate ourselves to what Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu has said about Amritsar. Amritsar should get this status.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly send your names to the Table.

[Translation]

Shri Kamal Kishor 'commando', Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Mahabal Mishra, Shri A. Sampath, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar, Shri Ambica Banerjee, Dr. Ratna De, Shri Satpal Maharaj, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Dushyant Singh, Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa associate themselves with this issue.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Maneka Gandhi – Not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): Madam Speaker, when Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu and all of us were deliberating on this issue and were thinking to table a calling attention notice on this issue. Then I was just flabbergasted that this kind of injustice was done and it continued for long and why it was not set right. We are thankful to you that you admitted this notice and this is being discussed today. Apparently, the logic advanced by the Government, this is ridiculous in the extreme. We all including the hon'ble Minister are well aware that the procedure of our census is not too scientific to make a head count of one thousand, two thousand people and it makes no sense that Shri Amritsar Sahib should not be given this status because the population there is not ten lakh, but it is ten lakh and three thousand. This is strange. I told Navjot Singh Ji that if the Government says that due to 3000 people Amritsar Sahib is not getting this status, then as I hail from Bihar, so many Bihari brethren are living in Amritsar, I will impress upon them to repatriate those 3000 people back to our place. The Government may put the condition and ask to reduce those 3000 people, then along they may give this status. Perhaps there is no consideration for Shri Amritsar Sahib's heritage, tourist potential and history. Advancing this argument holds no water. I want to bring it to the kind attention of the hon'ble Minister that is clearly enumerated in the modified guidelines of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban renewal mission that

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prem Das Rai—Not present.

Shri Raj Babbar—Not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam Speaker, one part of the hon. Member's Calling Attention is specifically mentioning about declaring Amritsar as a heritage city.

*[English]*

"The National Steering Group may consider addition or deletion of cities, towns under Category 'C' other

than State Capitals based on the suggestions received from State Governments. The number of cities in the Mission shall, however, remain around 60."

We can understand that number 60. It is due to fund constraints. But in the case of Amritsar, where is the hesitation? Where is the delay? In fact, Madam, if I may say, we were actually expecting an answer from the Government that, yes, this has been an oversight and is being corrected. But I was surprised this morning when I received this two-page note, which I think even if a computer was to churn out or even if it was done in a robotic fashion, it would not refuse. Nobody would refuse giving Amritsar the status. It is refused just because of the 3,000 over the cut off mark. There is no scientific way to prove that those 3,000 is the exact number.

*[Translation]*

The second point which I want to make in this context is that we talk much about culture and history. Often we are concerned about lack of interest for culture and history among the new generation as they are drifting away from these day by day. But if we make a retrospection in the real sense of the terms to how much time, thought and money we invest on such places of culture and historical interest, we may come to the conclusion that we don't. Gaya is a place in Bihar. I don't want to say anything about Gaya because it is out of the purview of the calling attention motion. I will not deviate from the topic but I want to say that an incredible India campaign is going on. Can there be anything more incredible than the fact that Shri Amritsar Sahib should not be given the status, there should be no concern about Gaya, no concern about Nalanda, which is the seat of learning universally and no concern about Vikramshila. I would only like to attract the attention of the Government towards the hard fact. Injustice has been done with Shree Amritsar Sahib and it should be rectified soon without delay and if possible an announcement may be made to this effect today only. Today is an auspicious day as it is the birthday of Shri Pranab Mukherjee. He is the leader of the House. Today he should give this gift to us.

Madam Speaker, today the situation is such that there is tension everywhere in the country due to one reason or the other. Somewhere there is tension on some useless report, in some other state it is due to some other reason and there is tension due to the farmers. If an announcement is made in regard to

Amritsar Sahib, it will send a good message across the country, tension will be eased and unity will prevail. I request the Government with folded hands that whatever we have ignored should be rectified today only.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prem Das Rai—Not present.

Shri Raj Babbar—Not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam Speaker, one part of the hon. Member's Calling Attention is specifically mentioning about declaring Amritsar as a heritage city.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, the hon. Members supposed to speak on this topic are not present here. So, please allow me to ask a question. In our Allahabad there is Jawahar Lal Nehru Shehr Nagar Nikai Yojna.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister is speaking right now, so please take your seat.

*[English]*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Only on that part, I would like to clarify the position to the hon. Member who has given the notice.

The hon. Chief Minister of Punjab wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 26.8.2009 to declare Amritsar as a heritage city. In that, in the second part, he has mentioned that the purpose is to get the advantage under the JNNURM that is being implemented by the Urban Development Ministry. The Municipal Commissioner of Amritsar wrote to the Joint Secretary in the PMO reiterating the same view on 20th October 2009. The hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, wrote to the hon. Prime Minister on 24.10.2009 on the same issue and the main issue was availing of the financial assistance under the JNNURM.

Madam, I would like to mention here that there are some cities called 'heritage cities' by name. But, from the point of view of the legal terminology, under the Asian Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 the Government of India declared 3675 heritage sites and monuments and archaeological sites. States

have also declared about 3700 and odd. Those sites and the archaeological monuments in the heritage sites are more than a hundred years old. The Act covers only those monuments and archaeological sites which are more than a hundred years old. There is no terminology called heritage city under our Act.

Going to the UNESCO, there also heritage sites have been mentioned and cultural heritage has been mentioned. I would like to mention that the terminology 'cultural heritage' under the UNESCO means monuments, architectural work, works on monumental sculpture and paintings, elements of structures of archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combination of features which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history and science. This is the UNESCO definition of cultural heritage sites.

In the year 2004, the Government of India took up the matter of declaring the Golden Temple as a heritage site. There were some objections raised within India and abroad. Therefore, it was not taken up further by the Government of India to UNESCO. There are natural formations which have been declared as heritage sites and the other is urban landscape. The purpose of this Calling Attention is to declare a city as a heritage city. But it will not give the benefit of the JNNURM because it is on the population criterion as the hon. Minister has mentioned. The concept of heritage city has not been accepted universally anywhere.

Moreover, I would like to further submit here about Taj Mahal. Under the UNESCO it is a monument which has been universally accepted as of universal outstanding value. But Agra has not been declared as a heritage city. Take another example of Qutab Minar. It is also one of the world heritage sites. But the entire Delhi has not been declared as a heritage city. Therefore, under our law and also the UNESCO law, any city cannot be declared as a heritage city because if we declare it for argument sake, without admitting it, they have to go the authorities concerned for getting permission to raise construction or modification of a building. That will totally create a situation where the people of Amritsar will suffer.

Therefore, Madam, for the development of Amritsar we are all together on that issue. The Ministry of Urban Development will deal with the subject.

As far as declaring Amritsar as a heritage city, it is not the concept in our law and also under the UNESCO law. Therefore, Madam, it is not possible for the Government to consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I have heard the impassioned plea of the hon. Member Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu on the question of declaring Amritsar as a heritage city and for transferring it from 'B' category city to 'C' category city. I think, hon. Member Shri Sidhu is suffering from a misconception. The fact that Amritsar is in the 'B' category does not mean that Amritsar does not have religious, tourist or other importance. We are next to none in respecting the holy status of the Guru Harmandar Sahib, founded 400 years ago by Arjun Devji. We are fully aware of the tourist attraction that Amritsar has.

But the question here is simple. It is on the question of inclusion under JNNURM. As I said, cities with a population of four million plus are automatically included. Then cities with a population of one million plus are automatically included. So, to include those cities which are not coming under these two categories, we have made another categorization calling 'State Capitals and other cities of religious, historic and tourist importance'. Amritsar was automatically included. Why should Amritsar go under that category?

Madam, if I may give an example, Nanded, in Maharashtra associated with the memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been included in the third category. It has a population of only 4.31 lakh. Similarly, Hardwar, Mathura, Tirupati, Porbandar associated with the memory of Gandhiji, Bodh Gaya, Puri, Ajmer Pushkar – all these have been included in the 'C' category under JNNURM because they are not coming in the million plus population category.

So, to say that Amritsar is 'B' category does not mean that anybody is lessening the historic, tourist and religious importance of Amritsar. The only thing is that under JNNURM there is no provision for shifting a city from one category to another since it is strictly made on the basis of the population of 2001 census. Census is the only available data on population available to the Government of India.

So, I would appeal to hon. Member that there is still a balance of Rs. 345 crore available from the Central Government. We have already sanctioned five schemes for Amritsar. There is a balance of Rs. 345 crore. We would like to urge you and through you to the Government of Punjab that let them submit proposals for this huge amount. The amount of Rs. 345 crore means the total project would be of Rs. 690 crore. Tremendous improvement can be done in Amritsar with this money. You are not utilising the money that is already available and you are raising this demand which, I do not think, is very reasonable.

With all due respect, this is my submission.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, there is a saying in Hindi- "Thankwah aadhi kar dein par nam Daroga dhar dein". The name and the status have its importance. Siddhuji has raised this matter not only because we need more money from the Government. When Shri Narayansamiji stood up to speak then a ray of hope emerged in our minds that another Minister has stood up in place of a Minister and he will agree to our demands but we all got surprised that you have rejected our demands completely. This has happened for the first time that a demand has got support from both sides. Persons sitting on benches on the other side have also said that we want Amritsar to be a heritage city. Not only Siddhuji but Bhartiya Janta Party as a whole is supportive to the demand that Shri Amritsar Sahib should be given the status of heritage city. Such a technical discussion is going on that 3000 persons are in excess. Your senses have become so perfect that you have gone to the figures of 10 lacs three thousands. I reiterate that demand. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the leader of the House is present here and today is his birthday also. He may stand up overruling two junior Ministers sitting behind him and Guru will bless him.

You should grant the status of heritage city two Shree Amritsar Sahib. The question is not of 3,000 or 3,100, it is not about money. We are not making a demand for money, it is a question of faith, of sentiments. Not only in whole country but in the whole world, people belonging to Sikh community live and they consider Shree Amritsar Sahib as heritage city. It is matter of declaration only. I would request to the leader of the House that putting aside the technicalities mentioned here, he may bestow the gift of declaring Shree Amritsar Sahib, the heritage city on his birthday not only for the whole Sikh community as well as Hindus also because Shree Amritsar Sahib is very dear to Hindus. It is a symbol of our sentiments.

Madam, through you I want to say this to the leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Shree Amritsar Sahib should be declared as a heritage city putting aside all technical matters. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1268/15/09]

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[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we start 'Zero Hour'. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, recently, we met the Prime Minister. Other parties also met the Prime Minister. The question was basically of law and order situation or killings in West Bengal. There is no differentiation ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): How can law and order situation be raised? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a State subject. What do you want from the Centre?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, police firing is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want from the Centre?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Every day there would be killings and nothing would be done. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a failure on the part of the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I want to know from him.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You tell me what you want from the Centre.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Police has fired indiscriminately towards the common people at Salbani, District Midnapore, resulting in six persons receiving the bullet injuries. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want from the Centre?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*) ...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You Please sit down. I am asking him.

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am asking him what he wants from the Centre.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You tell me what you want from the Centre. Do not raise a State matter.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Badruddin Ajmal.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Please do not interrupt.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not raise your voice.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have concluded. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down, Please

...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1 p.m.

12.50 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirteen of the Clock.*

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One-Minute past Thirteen of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS — (GENERAL), 2009-10— *Contd.*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No.17. The hon. Minister is to reply on the Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-2010.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Thank you, Madam, Speaker. First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the distinguished Members who have participated in the discussion on the first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I am, particularly, grateful to my distinguished colleague and predecessor Shri Yashwant Sinha because I, as a political activist, know how crucial his home-State election is. He was totally in the midst of the elections, but despite that and the election process is not yet over, still he has come here. He had also mentioned yesterday that it was his first appearance in this Winter Session itself. Naturally, as an experienced Finance Minister he managed the finance of this great country for such a long period of time and in a very difficult time also as it was not a very easy time. Unfortunately, in this Ministry, no Finance Minister can say that he is quite happy because after all the responsibility and complexity of this Ministry, particularly, in the context of our level of development, it is always difficult to maintain balance and keep every side in the proper perspective.

Before I come to the specific points that Shri Yashwant Sinha and other distinguished Members — who have participated — made, I would just like to give the broad features of the Supplementary Demands and the major items of expenditure for which I owe an explanation *to the hon. Members and to the House, and through this House to the people of this country.*

As the hon. Members are aware that in order to minimize the adverse impact of the global meltdown on the Indian economy, the Government took a conscious decision of continuing with the policy of providing the fiscal stimulus, and presented the Budget in 2009-2010 with a fiscal deficit of 6.8 per cent of GDP. The overall financial performance in the first half of the fiscal year 2009-2010 is in line with the Budget. I would not say that it is in line with the total satisfaction, but it is in line with the Budget estimates presented in July 2009. The impact of the stimuli have also started showing results with the economy as it has been noticed that in the first half of the fiscal year, the GDP growth in the first quarter has been 6.1 per cent, and in the second quarter it has been 7.9 per cent.

So, taken together, it would be around seven per cent. I do not know what would be the figure of the third quarter because we have noticed in the basket of GDP, in the first quarter, the contribution of agriculture was 2.5 per cent, but in the second quarter, the contribution of agriculture has come down to 0.9 per cent, and the full impact of the adverse monsoon might not have been totally reflected in that quarter. So, there may be layover in the remaining period, we will have to see.

We had to reduce the rates of taxes and duties which were continued in the Budget of 2009-10, to counter the adverse effects of economic slowdown, along with new Budget proposals in Direct and Indirect Taxes. The Gross Tax to GDP ratio was estimated at 10.9 per cent in the BE of 2009-10 as against the Gross Tax to GDP ratio of 11.5 per cent in 2008-09; that is of course a provisional account. In absolute terms, the Gross Tax revenue in BE in 2009-10 was estimated at Rs. 6,41,079.34 crore. This reflects a growth of 5.1 per cent over Gross Tax receipts of 2008-09. However, the Gross Tax revenue collection up to October, 2009, shows a decline of 7.5 per cent over the same period in 2008. This is primarily attributed to the steep decline in the Indirect Tax components, namely, the Union Excise Duties and Customs. It has to be noted here that in 2008-09, the Indirect Tax rates were much higher during this period. However, the likely shortfall in the Indirect Tax components is expected to be compensated with the higher collection in the Direct Tax components in 2009-10.

The hon. Members will recollect, I am just giving the approximate figures, Rs. 3,70,000 crore is the Direct Tax, and Rs. 2,69,000 crore is the Indirect Tax. That was the *component* of the tax revenues. Taken together, it would be roughly about Rs. 6,39,000 crore. We will be reaching

around that figure; maybe, a little plus or minus. But the component of the Indirect Taxes' share would be substantially reduced, as I have explained.

Plan expenditure during 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 3,25,149 crore reflecting a growth of 18 per cent over the provisional actuals of 2008-09. This is 33.6 per cent over BE of 2008-09. Plan expenditure of Rs. 1,48,024 crore during April to October, in the first seven months, of current fiscal year account for 45.5 per cent of the BE 2009-10 and reflects a growth of 23.6 per cent over the previous year Plan expenditure during the same period. Considering the fact that Budget was presented only in July, 2009, and Plan outlay is at a historical high of 5.6 per cent of GDP, this shows good pace of the Plan expenditure.

However, non-Plan expenditure is estimated in BE 2009-10 at Rs. 6,95,689 crore which constitutes 68.1 per cent of the total expenditure during 2009-10, and reflects the growth of 14.8 per cent over the non-Plan expenditure of 2008-09. The non-Plan expenditure for the period of April to October has increased from Rs. 2,88,657 crore in 2008 to Rs. 3,88,837 crore in 2009, reflecting the growth of 34.7 per cent. This accounts for 55.9 per cent of the estimated non-Plan expenditure in BE 2009-10. The higher rate of growth in non-Plan expenditure is primarily on account of increase in salary and pension-related expenditure due to the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations, increase in food and fertilizer subsidy and expenditure on account of agricultural debt waiver and debt-relief schemes to the farmers.

Major subsidy accounted for under the non-Plan expenditure have shown higher outgo during April-October of the current fiscal year when compared to the same period during the previous fiscal year. The outgo on the food subsidy for example has increased from Rs. 28,673 crore to Rs. 44,550 crore reflecting a growth of 55.4 per cent. Another non-discretionary item, namely, pension has also shown higher outgo of Rs. 25,402 crore during this period of the current financial year showing an increase of 67.7 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Similarly, the increase in salary related expenditure is of the order of 51.2 per cent. This is on account of the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission's recommendations. In the latter half of the current fiscal year, rate of growth of salary and pension related expenditure would moderate due to the base effect because substantially we had to pay in that period and it was front loading and not evenly distributed.

Now I am coming to the borrowings. The net market borrowing requirement of the Government for the fiscal year 2009-10 through market loans is budgeted at Rs. 3,97,957 crore inclusive of repayments amounting to Rs. 53,136 crore. The gross issuance of dated securities for the fiscal year works out to Rs. 4,51,093 crore. After adjusting the Budgeted de-sequestering of MSS cash balance amounting to Rs. 33,000 crore, the budgeted issuance of dated securities to the market through auctions for the fiscal 2009-10, accordingly works out to Rs. 4,18,000 crore. As against the above, dated securities amounting to Rs. 3,64,000 crore have been issued till December 4, 2009 accounting for 87 per cent of the gross borrowings. Even though the gross borrowings have increased by about 65 per cent over last year's actuals, this has been done in a non-disruptive manner. The Government borrowings are front loaded in the first half of fiscal year to ensure that there was adequate space for the private sector in the second half where their demand would pick up. The weighted average cost of the borrowings is also lower at 7.19 per cent as against 8.51 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Despite the higher market borrowings of the Government in the current year, there is ample liquidity in the system and RBI has been absorbing around Rs.1,16,000 crore per day on average in the current fiscal year through reverse repo transactions.

In the above background, I have presented before the House the Demands for the first batch of Supplementary Grants in 2009-10. This supplementary proposal includes 61 Grants and two Appropriations. Authorisation is being sought for the gross additional expenditure of Rs. 30,942.62 crore of which cash outgo is proposed for Rs. 25,725.22 crore including a provision of Rs. 3139.90 crore for transfer of the disinvestment receipts already received in the Consolidated Fund of India as Non Debt Capital receipt to the National Investment Fund. Apart from this, the other proposals involve Technical Supplementaries of Rs. 5,216.67 crore and Token Supplementaries of Rs. 0.73 crore. The proposals involving Token and Technical Supplementaries are to be met from savings or enhanced receipts/recoveries and will not result in cash additionality.

The main items or the purposes for which I have provided cash additionality in the First Batch of Supplementary Demands 2009-10 include:

- Rs. 242.10 crore for the purchase of Uranium for the Nuclear Fuel Complex and purchase of raw materials by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and other units;

- Rs. 249.70 crore for equity investment in Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited;
- Rs. 3,000 crore for additional subsidy requirements relating to imported decontrolled fertilisers and indigenous Urea;
- Rs. 800 crore for equity infusion in the National Aviation Company of India Limited (the old Air India);
- Rs. 249.24 crore for meeting additional requirement towards payment of pensions in the Department of Telecommunications;
- Rs. 171.75 crore for meeting additional requirements for Optical Fibre Cable based Network for Defence Services;
- Rs. 3458.98 crore for food subsidies including payment of bonus on minimum support price and payment to State Governments on decentralised procurement of food grains;
- Rs. 2,210 crore for additional requirements relating to Defence Pensions;
- Rs. 1200 crore as additional provision for the National Calamity Contingency Fund;
- Rs. 4533.33 crore towards additional expenditure on Civil Pensions and Family Pensions and other retirement benefits;
- Rs. 3139.90 crore for transfer of disinvestment receipts to National Investment Fund for expenditure in respect of identified social sector schemes (An equivalent amount has been received as disinvestment proceeds on the receipts side);
- Rs. 499.91 crore for reimbursement of losses to Cotton Corporation of India on account of minimum support price operation on cotton;
- Rs. 404.55 crore for meeting the additional expenditure on projects undertaken by Delhi Development Authority in connection with the Commonwealth Games 2010;
- Rs. 350 crore for equity contribution to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);
- Rs. 1675 crore for providing loan as Pass Through Assistance to (i) DMRC (Rs. 1500 crore), (ii) Bangalore Metro (Rs. 135 crore), (iii) Chennai Metro (Rs. 40 crore);
- Rs. 1200 crore for meeting additional requirements under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme;
- Rs. 350.58 crore for Loans and Advances to Organising Committee for the Commonwealth Games 2010;
- Rs. 268 crore for other Commonwealth Games related expenditure, that is, re-creation of playing facilities, preparation of teams, upgradation/creation of venue for Commonwealth Games, incremental infrastructure in MTNL for providing connectivity to High Definition TV and Integrated Security Solutions;
- Rs. 135 crore for carrying out BPL survey including the administrative expenditure.

If cash additionality of Rs. 3139.90 crore sought to transfer to the National Investment Fund is excluded, for which an equivalent amount has already been received as Non Debt Capital Receipt, the proposals involving net cash outgo will amount to Rs. 22,585.92 crore, or 2.21 per cent of the total Plan and Non-Plan expenditure provision in the BE 2009-10. Even this additionality is not expected to result in any significant variation from the Budget Estimates of Plan and Non-Plan expenditure in 2009-10, as there would be equivalent overall savings in other grants. The total expenditure for 2009-10 (including Railways) is, therefore, expected to remain within the Budget estimates 2009-10 of Rs. 10,20,838 crore. With the prevailing trends in receipts and expenditures, coupled with the 'better than expected performance' in the economy during the second quarter of 2009-10, it is expected that the fiscal deficit will remain within the estimates of 6.8 per cent presented in the Budget in July 2009.

Madam, a question legitimately may be asked by the hon. Members, that when I am injecting cash outflow of Rs. 25,000 crore, which will naturally exclude the amount of Rs. 3,000 crore which has been deposited to NIF, how can I say that the total budgetary expenditures including Railways will remain the same? These are technical issues. Of course, my colleague Shri Sinha is fully aware of it; he does not require any explanations, but others may require.

It is because of the savings that will take place in other Grants for which I am not providing supplementary, there is no occasion that I will take into account and give the details of how much savings will take place

under which Grant and under which account. But we have internally made the calculations and on the basis of that, I found out that there would be no net outgo, and the additionality of the expenditure compared to be 2009-10 of Rs. 10,20,838 crore would not be more, because of the savings in some other areas and the demands are not synchronizing and that is why, this is taking place.

I would also like to respond to certain other points that the hon. Members have raised, particularly, my distinguished predecessor, Shri Yashwant Sinha, who has very correctly pointed out that the basic issue of the Indian economy currently with which we are confronted today is, to what extent we can manage inflation and to what extent we can achieve fiscal consolidation.

I have indicated the figures in the FRBM – I had projected in the Budget. I do believe that this is absolutely necessary because without that, it would not be possible for having any credibility about the economy. The situation which we had to face in 1989-90 and 1990-91 was, we went on merrily borrowing, without taking note of how we are going to maintain equilibrium, and it created a situation where we found an extremely awkward position and it was not easy for any Finance Minister to go and get money from outside sources, whether it is multi-lateral agencies or any other bilateral donors. It is not expected.

Therefore, keeping that in view, in the year, with which we started, that is, 2008-09, the fiscal deficit was 6.2 per cent, in 2009-10, the Budget that I presented, I left with a fiscal deficit of 6.8 per cent. I could not venture to take the risk of reducing it within the year; it was not possible because I could not withdraw the stimulus packages which amounted to Rs. 1,86,000 crore in three instalments, and which have provided certain reliefs. But the commitment that we have made in the Budget document in July 2009, which I presented, is that we must come back to the fiscal deficit of 5.5 per cent by 2010-11 and 4 per cent in 2011-12.

I will have the additional advantage of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission whose reports are likely to be available before the end of the year; we should see what prescriptions they make for further fiscal consolidation; that will guide us.

Madam Speaker, it has been very correctly pointed out by Shri Yashwant Sinha that whether some of the expenditures which I have provided in the Supplementary Demands could have been anticipated. He gave the example of the Air India saying as to why I am providing

Rs.800 crore for it in the Supplementary Demands. The health of Air India was known to everybody. It was also known that it would require the Government support. We could not do it at the time of presentation of the Budget because the revival scheme of the Air India was not visible or available at that time. Thereafter, a Group of Ministers was appointed. The GoM sat, discussed and deliberated and after having interactions with the management of the Air India - I am using the old name not the new nomenclature, NACIL - gave certain recommendations. These recommendations include that we may have to provide Rs.2000 crore to it. In the first two months I am providing Rs.800 crore. After that they have promised to take certain deliverable steps which may improve the situation. I hope so. After all, we can only hope and we cannot predict in precise terms what is going to be the outcome.

Similarly, in respect of the Defence expenditure, particularly Defence pension expenditure, I agree with him that we knew what would be our expenditure on the pension accounts. As you know, the bulk of the enhancement made in the pay scales as per the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission was paid in 2008-09 but there were residues which we had to pay in the first half of 2009-10. That is why, in my written observations I have stated that the non-plan expenditure has increased substantially because we had to pay some of the residues of the debt-waiver scheme, some of the residues of the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations and the pensionary benefits, particularly to the large number of ex-Servicemen. Particularly PBOR, Persons Below officer Ranks, were to be provided the larger pensionary benefits which were not predicted in the Sixth Pay Commission as it was an improvement made after the negotiations. When it was finalised, I had to make the provisions for that.

Therefore, there are certain areas where certain expenditures were not anticipated. I am admitting it very frankly because after all, on money matter this House is the master of the whole thing. I cannot spend a naya paisa or even withdraw a naya paisa from the Consolidated Fund of India without the approval of my masters who are sitting around this House. Therefore, they should know the inherent difficulty that any and every Finance Minister while presenting the Budget will have to face because he has to depend considerably on the estimate. Actual numbers are available to us maximum up to the month of December. Therefore, for three months of the current fiscal year, January, February and March, it will always be an estimate. With regard to the

expenditure also there are estimates only. We expect that there may be some savings somewhere. It is difficult to identify. With that hope, sometimes on some occasions, it is not always, the actual requirement is little bit under-funded.

During 1999-2004, the average fiscal deficit was 5.5 per cent of GDP and the average fiscal deficit during 2004-08 was 3.58 per cent of GDP. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji, I am taking the same calculation. The bonds and other things which have been done earlier, I am not including them in it. As I mentioned earlier, the fiscal deficit during 2008-09 was 6.2 per cent and in the current year it is 6.8 per cent. But if we go year-wise, then we will find that there has been noticeable improvement. During 1999-2000, it was 5.3; 2000-01 – 5.6; 2001-02 – 6.2; 2002-03 – 5.9; 2003-04 – 4.5; 2004-05 – 4.0; 2005-06 – 4.1; 2006-07 – 3.5; 2007-08 – 2.7; and 2008-09 provisional account - 6.2.

Now, I do not know actually how much I will be able to save but due to the austerity measures on the non-plan side, there is five per cent and ten per cent cut on certain items. If it provides some savings and the trends which we have and as per the meeting which I had with the Financial Advisers of all the Ministries, who are the eyes and ears of the Finance Minister, I found up to September, there is some reduction in the non-plan expenditure. But I do not know to what extent it would be possible.

We are also trying to find out how to control the subsidies on fertilizer and petrol. As regards petroleum subsidy, we have appointed a Committee which is looking into it and they will give a report. Similarly, with regard to fertilizer subsidy, the Government is working on the nutrient based subsidy and direct subsidy transfer to the farmers. Here too, I am waiting for the other inputs which may be available to us.

Two other initiatives which we have taken are the direct tax code for the reforms of direct taxes. This initiative was taken earlier but I am also carrying it on. I mentioned it in the other forum and in this House also I would like to assure the hon. Members that I do not have a closed mind. I have an open mind. I have laid certain proposals in the form of Direct Tax Code but that is not *Bhagwat Geeta*. It cannot be said that it cannot be changed. If the system does not accept it and if the people and the stake holders say that it is not acceptable to them, we will like to arrive at a consensus among all the stake holders on this issue and after that we will proceed to finalise it.

Similarly, on the GST, the initiative was taken during Shri Yashwant Sinha's time through the institution of Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers. We are also working on it. Still there are divergent views but I am not trying to iron them out by inflicting or imposing any decisions on them. I am allowing them to have discussions. I will also have discussions with them in other connections. Therefore, I do hope that these measures will help in fiscal management. I also do hope that the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission would also be helpful to us for the fiscal management. It would be prudent and we are looking forward to that.

Another issue was raised and legitimately concerns were expressed about the Central Government debt and debt-GDP ratio. It is true that at one point of time, the debt-GDP ratio reached as high as 63.5 per cent and for quite some time, the debt-GDP ratio was at that level. In 2002-03, it was 63.5; 2003-04, it was 63.0; 2004-05 – 63.3; and 2005-06 – 63.0. Then it has started coming down slightly and in the current year, in 2009-10, as per Budget Estimates, it would be 59.7 per cent.

Another issue has been raised. So far as the Revenue Deficit in the seven months is concerned, it is 73.1 per cent of BE. No doubt it is a matter of concern. But as the hon. Members are aware, sometimes we have to do frontloading of expenditure as in this case we had to do it to meet the commitments of the Pay Commission; to meet the pensionary commitments and to meet the commitments in respect of certain other expenditures. But the revenue realisation is not frontloaded. It is more or less even. Sometimes revenue comes in the later part of the year. Therefore, the figure which is being shown in the first seven months of the year is not actually reflective figures. When we will reach the figure at the end of the year that will give the correct position.

Madam, there are some big ticket items, as I mentioned, like payment of increased salaries and pensions. I had to pay 60 per cent of the arrears, then increased expenditure on food and fertilizer subsidy, part payment under agricultural debt waiver and debt relief schemes. Therefore, one need not worry over it.

Another area of concern and this also is related to the overall economy – exports are still not picking up. Almost 13 months now starting from October 2008 till October, 2009, in all these 13 months there has been a negative growth. I am afraid that it will continue for some more time. My colleague, the Minister in charge of

Commerce and Industrial Development has expressed some optimism and I would like to share his optimism and if it happens it will help us. But one factor remains and that is unless we diversify our export markets and if it is uni-directional which is currently now, nearly 62 per cent of the exports are directed towards North America, Europe and Japan and when there is an economic slowdown in these countries, naturally there is less demand and it gets reflected in our less export performance, poor export performance. It is happening like this. It is not possible to switch over to other markets. We should make conscious efforts so that it can be evenly spread and I do hope the various instrumentalities and trade agreements including CECA which we have with the ASEAN and other countries that will help diversify the export markets.

Madam, I would now refer to the last but not the least point, perhaps the most important point and that is pricing. No doubt, rising prices is a matter of great concern. But this time unfortunately it has happened. It is not substantial because of the demand management. It is mainly because of the shortage of supply. There is an imbalance between demand and availability. Take the case of essential items like pulses, edible oil and sugar. There is always a perennial shortage of edible oil in this country. At one point of time we had to import two million tonnes of edible oil. Now we have reduced that substantially but still it is there. If the international commodity prices go up, then naturally our prices will also go up. There is a short supply of sugar. Yesterday there was an exhaustive discussion on it. When the requirement is 250 lakh tonnes or 25 million tonnes and if in the production there is a shortfall of four to five million tonnes, then naturally the prices will go up. There is also a cost-push factor which has to be kept in mind. Now, let us shut our eyes and keep in mind that if one quintal of sugarcane is sold at Rs. 200 plus, with 8 or 8.5 per cent recovery – then you add the conversion and other costs – what would be the final price of sugar? This is the ground reality.

Similar is the case with other essential commodities, like wheat and rice. We jack up the Minimum Support Price. The Minimum Support Price mechanism has undergone a major change. Originally the scheme was that if the market prices fall below a certain level, then the Government will intervene and buy at that price. Today, it is not relevant. Nobody can take a risk with regard to food grains, like wheat and rice. Therefore, the

Government has to go in for a massive procurement. Currently, the wheat procurement price is Rs. 1,100 per quintal and the rice procurement price is Rs. 950 plus a bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal. By whatever name you call it, money is money. For one quintal of paddy, you have to pay Rs. 1,000 per quintal. When you procure 32 to 33 per cent of the total production and when you fix the benchmark price, how do you expect that the market prices will be less than that?

The third imbalance which is taking place is that the actual shortage. Take the case of pulse. Somehow or the other, even in the late eighties and early nineties, we made a mission mode exercise to have a programme to improve our pulse production. But farmers did not buy it. I have suggested to the experts, in consultation with the Minister of Agriculture, to come out with another package which can induce the farmers to go in for larger production of pulses. With greater varieties of seeds and with some technological inputs, if we can make a break-through in the case of pulses, four to five million tonnes of shortage can be made up. Our total requirement is about 15 to 18 million tonnes, and our production is 14 million tonnes. So, there is a shortage of four million tonnes. Except Myanmar, Argentina, and Turkey, no other country has exportable surplus. See the dichotomy! We have put it under the OGL and there is zero duty for import. Still the private importers are not importing because they are making their own calculations. If they import, their landed cost would be more than the prevailing prices. We have put a large number of items, including sugar, under the OGL. But these are not coming because the international prices are ruling higher. When we have to calculate the international prices, we will also have to add the transportation cost and we have to take into account the landed cost at which the actual importers will import. We are trying to do it by providing subsidies, at least to protect the vulnerable sections of the society.

Therefore, to insulate the adverse impact of the price rise, particularly to the weaker sections, the biggest effective instrument is the Public Distribution System (PDS). If we can improve the Public Distribution System and improve the delivery mechanism —I have just stated that how much subsidies I am providing on foodgrains and other commodities and the benefit of providing subsidies we can get —if the Public Distribution System improves and its delivery capacity improves substantially so that, at least, the targeted group for which the Public Distribution System is meant, targeted Public Distribution

System which is in operation, then it will be good. All these schemes which were mentioned yesterday like the *Antyodaya* Scheme, 35 kgs of rice for the BPL etc., - we are providing it. We are inducing the State Governments to have more off-takes, but the State Governments are also calculating whether they will make profit or loss by taking that. But I do agree that price is an important issue which is to be tackled. This time there has been delayed impact of the seasonal factor. Normally, what we notice is that the prices of fruits, vegetables and milk, etc. go up at a particular season. But after the festive season in October is over, there is a tendency of coming down, but this year it has not taken place.

Somebody has suggested that why do you not ban the forward trading. On all the essential foodgrains items, ban has been put. Those items are banned for forward trading, but import is also not adequately taking place. Public Sector organizations are trying to import as much as they can. We have told them to at least ensure, to the extent it is possible. The latest figures which we got day-before-yesterday show some moderate trend, but I am not quoting it. I am keeping my fingers crossed and for another week or ten days I shall have to see that whether it has been set in or not. Otherwise, on 14 essential items, we are monitoring on a daily basis, but price is an important factor. There are certain elements as I mentioned earlier and one factor is cost-push. Another is, of course, the demand is increasing everyday and demand will increase. Production, marketing and the demand ought to be matched.

Madam, I would like to address the last point because some concern has been expressed about the actual quantum of the shortfall of foodgrains. Various figures are being quoted like 10 million tonnes, 15 million tonnes and at one point of time, it was thought of 20 million to 25 million tonnes. Even if I assume that it is 15 million tonnes, we have calculated the buffer which we are having including the strategic reserves and there will be adequate foodgrains availability. In the wheat season which will start from 1st of April, 2010, we will have nearly 7.7 million tonnes of surplus, and in the rice season which we have begun from 1st October, we had started the season with 66 lakh tonnes, which means 6.6 million tonnes. Keeping aside the normal buffer stock, the strategic reserve of 5 million tonnes, taking all these things into account, I am quite confident that there will be no shortage of the foodgrains, but we shall have to see that the foodgrains are made available through the Public Distribution System, at least, for the targeted group at the affordable cost.

Shri Bishnu Pada Ray raised specific issues relating to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Necessary allocations have been made for the UT of Anandman and Nicobar Islands for payment of arrears on account of the Sixth Central Pay Commission to the employees of the UT Administration. Provision for payment of the salaries and arrears is made in respect of the employees of the UT of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and not for the employees of the local bodies. This is meant for the Central Government employees. UT employees are Central Government employees but the local body employees are not.

For the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, a sum of Rs.11 crore has been provided as Non-Plan loan in the BE 2009-10. Pending approval of the restructuring of this Company, the amount has been approved for release in order to meet the salary and the statutory dues of the Company. These few specific issues were raised by the hon. Member who represent that Island Territory. So, I thought that I should respond to them.

Once again, I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for their very valuable suggestions, each one of which, I have noted. Thank you Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-10 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17 to 21, 28 to 33, 35, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 49, 51, 53 to 55, 57 to 62, 64, 65, 67, 71, 74, 79, 80, 84, 86 to 88, 90 to 93, 100, 101 and 103 to 105."

**Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-2010 voted by Lok Sabha**

No. & Title of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Voted of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
1 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	14,23,00,000	—
2 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	19,96,00,000	—
4 Atomic Energy	422,48,00,000	199,83,00,000
5 Nuclear Power Schemes	55,67,00,000	302,28,00,000
6 Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	166,07,00,000	—
7 Department of Fertilisers	300,00,00,000	—
9 Ministry of Civil Aviation	281,00,00,000	800,00,00,000
11 Department of Commerce	160,58,00,000	—
12 Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	—
14 Department of Telecommunications	249,24,00,000	171,75,00,000
17 Department of Food and Public Distribution	3660,82,00,000	150,00,00,000
18 Ministry of Corporate Affairs	9,43,00,000	1,00,00,000
19 Ministry of Culture	2,00,000	9,00,00,000
20 Ministry of Defence	29,81,00,000	1,00,000
21 Defence Pensions	2210,00,00,000	—
28 Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1,00,000	—
29 Ministry of Earth Sciences	4,00,000	1,00,000
30 Ministry of Environment and Forests	5,00,000	1,00,000
31 Ministry of External Affairs	—	297,50,00,000
32 Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000	—
33 Department of Financial Services	400,02,00,000	1266,00,00,000
35 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	1200,02,00,000	—
38 Department of Expenditure	3,94,00,000	—

1	2	3	
39	Pensions	4533,33,00,000	—
41	Department of Revenue	1,00,000	—
44	Department of Disinvestment	—	3139,90,00,000
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3,00,000	—
49	Department of Heavy Industry	1,00,000	1,00,000
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	195,83,00,000	—
53	Police	2,00,000	2,00,000
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	7,92,00,000	48,00,00,000
55	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	105,68,00,000	—
57	Department of School Education and Literacy	1,00,000	—
58	Department of Higher Education	87,12,00,000	100,00,00,000
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000	—
60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1,00,000	—
61	Election Commission	5,59,00,000	—
62	Law and Justice	1,00,000	—
64	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,00,000	—
65	Ministry of Mines	21,13,00,000	—
67	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1,00,000	—
71	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	39,13,00,000	15,21,00,000
74	Ministry of Power	75,93,00,000	—
79	Secretariat of the Vice-President	41,00,000	—
80	Department of Rural Development	154,45,00,000	—
84	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	6,77,00,000	—
86	Ministry of Shipping	2,00,000	3,00,000
87	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	1,00,000	311,00,00,000
88	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2,00,000	—
90	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	3,00,000	—
91	Ministry of Steel	728,69,00,000	1,00,000
92	Ministry of Textiles	514,45,00,000	—
93	Ministry of Tourism	2,00,000	—

1	2	3	
100	Department of Urban Development	414,76,00,000	2025,10,00,000
101	Public Works	25,52,00,000	—
103	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	—
104	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1200,00,00,000	—
105	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	312,42,00,000	350,58,00,000
Total		20312,79,00,000	9187,25,00,000

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-10 are passed.

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13.53 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 2009\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 19 - Hon. Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move\*\*:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, be taken into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 11.12.09.

\*\*Introduced and Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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13.56 hrs.

**JHARKHAND CONTINGENCY FUND  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS – (JHARKHAND), 2009-10**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up item nos. 20 and 21 together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001 be taken into consideration.”

The Supplementary Budget is introduced to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand and the monies required to meet the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand. Since the Parliament was not in session and the circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for temporary enhancement of the ceiling of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 500 crore, this Bill has been introduced here.

The State Government has sought Supplementary Grants to the tune of Rs. 1,074.03 crore out of which

Rs. 40 lakh is charged. The Non-Plan demand is Rs. 412.30 crore to meet the drought situation. The other major component of expenditure is Rs. 29.38 crore on election, Rs. 20 crore on roads and Rs. 54.14 crore on education.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may speak on the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Madam, the 2009-10 Budget of the State of Jharkhand received the assent of the President on 22nd July, 2009 and the date of issue of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Ordinance, 2009 was 20th October, 2009. The matter for consideration today is the Supplementary Budget for 2009-10 and the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

“That the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001 be taken into consideration.”

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 6, 9, 10, 18, 21 to 23, 26, 27, 30, 33, 39 to 42, 44, 47, 48 and 51.”

**Supplementary Demand for Grants on account (Jharkhand) for 2009-10**

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
Agriculture Department	180825000	—
Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department	15477000	12360000
Building Construction Department	—	62200000
Election	1238868000	—
Co-operative Department	59600000	—
Energy Department	—	1935000000

1	2	3
Food, Supply and Consumer Forum Department	227300000	—
Higher Education Department	406100000	—
Home Department	170001000	—
Industries Department	775375000	—
Labour, Employment and Training Department	197300000	—
Law Department	800000	—
Minorities Welfare Department	—	38400000
Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department	5000000	—
Disaster Management Department	3000000000	—
Revenue and Land Reforms Department	54100000	—
Road Construction Department	213600000	—
Rural Development Department	559885000	1154515000
Secondary, Primary and Public Education Department	135339017	—
Transport Department	687000000	—
Urban Development and Housing Department	10000000	—
Welfare Department	516050000	195493000
<b>Total Revenue/Capital</b>	<b>7337620017</b>	<b>3397968000</b>

13.58 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribag): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit three or four points before the House through you. The first one is whether it is appropriate to put these supplementary demands before the House? Election is going on in Jharkhand. Two phases of election are yet to be held there, one phase will be completed tomorrow and the last phase would be held on December, 18. Election for the 30 constituencies is yet to be held whereas election for 51 constituencies has been completed. So, I think that to bring this before the House at this time is totally inappropriate.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): It is a violation of the code of conduct.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It sheer violation of the code of conduct implemented by the Election Commission. The results of elections in Jharkhand would be declared on December, 23 and we hope that the Government will be formed within one or two days. That Government could have passed the supplementary grants by calling the session of the Legislative Assembly ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sinhaji, some papers are to be laid on the table by the Government. After that, you will continue on with your speech.

14.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf

of my colleague, Shri S.S. Palannimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) Notification No.137/2009-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2002.
  - (ii) Notification No. 138/2009-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2004-Customs, dated the 9th July, 2004.
  - (iii) Notification No. 139/2009-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2006-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2006.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1266-A/15/09]

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14.02 hrs.

**JHARKHAND CONTINGENCY FUND  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
GRANTS – (JHARKHAND)  
2009-10— *Contd.***

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first objection is that Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Jharkhand should have not been introduced in this House. Today is 11th December and we are going to discuss it in the House whereas the results for Jharkhand assembly will be out on 23rd December. There is only 12 days to go and after that the Government will be formed. The Government of the day would run the affairs in its own way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pretty hopeful that with total cooperation of your leader, NDA is marching towards a clear and comfortable majority. 25th December is the birth day of our honourable leader Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. We will present him the Government of Jharkhand as a gift on that day. Afterwards, the Government of the day. Afterwards, the Government of the day will run its affairs. Let us leave this task for the Government as to what for the supplementary demands are required and what is to be done and not to be done, and why should this Government do the same? And also it is a matter of 15 days only.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I was going through the items of supplementary demands and found that there were no items which could not be postponed for 15 days. Hon. Minister should tell whether the formation of the Jharkhand Government or some very important task would have stopped without it, whether it was necessary to get it passed today only? Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to take it back. If he does not do so, the House should reject the same.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was having a look at the items of supplementary demands in which one item included the expenditure incurred on the elections held in Timad constituency. All of you know the history that, the then Chief Minister Shri Shibu Soren contested the elections from Timad assembly constituency in January in which he was defeated. After that the President Rule was imposed on 19th January. Why was this item not included at that time when the budget of the State was passed here. The item of January, 2009 should not have been included in today's supplementary demands because the expenditure in this regard had already been incurred before. Similarly, I was looking at several other items. These items should have been included while drafting the budget when it was being passed. The points which the Government of India has included in the Supplementary demands for discussion and the way they are putting the supplementary demands of the state of Jharkhand emphatically, it only shows their inefficiency. This is such a joke that the items figuring in January and February were not included in the July and August budget of Jharkhand. Who is responsible for preparing such a useless budget there? Infact, this is a matter of shame. Those items which could have been anticipated in the budget were not anticipated and they brought the supplementary demands seeking funds under various heads. In view of the same, they brought the ordinance for increasing the amount under contingency fund from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 500 crores. What was the need

of it? I was searching in the Supplementary demands presented by the Government whether it was mentioned as to how much has been spent till now and how much has been spent on different items. At least, you should have given the figures of September as to this much has been spent upto September. Thereafter, the Government could have told that it need so much and we would have made it available to them.

Sir, it does not have this statement. I would like to tell you that the news published in the newspapers regarding the budget of Jharkhand is that there is a plan head of 8200 crores of rupees. Perhaps, this figure pertains to upto November end that out of 8200 crores of rupees, only Rs. 2,056,589 crores have been spent. When the expenditure is not taking place, what is the point of Supplementary Demand, in the planning head. Central Plan allocation is Rs. 1,355 crores whereas expenditure is Rs. 244 crores and non-plan allocation is Rs. 13,437 crores whereas expenditure is Rs. 4,200 crores. Total budget is to the tune of Rs. 22,992 crores and the expenditure is for Rs. 6,500 crores only. The expenditure upto November end is only this much and then they are asking for supplementary demands, why should it be passed. There is no statement of expenditure up to the end of September. According to the news being published in the newspapers, we are far away from the target in case of expenditure.

Sir, if the Hon. Minister is not withdrawing the demands, then he will have to explain the purpose behind making such demands. When the expenditure is not taking place, why the additional funds are being provided to the Government of Jharkhand? Now you see, as I was saying that it contains so many things. We have made a provision in this supplementary demand for the contribution of State Government towards Railways. So far as the contribution of State is concerned, it was decided during our tenure that in case of new lines to be laid in Jharkhand, two-third contribution will be made by the Ministry of Railway of Government of India and one-third will be borne by the Jharkhand Government. It was a commitment made quite long back. Why provision for one-third contribution was not made while preparing the Budget, why supplementary demand is being brought for that now, I am completely at a loss to know why this situation arose?

Sir, similarly position regarding recovery is not good. There has been less recovery than what should have been. Budgetary deficit of Jharkhand is likely to increase more in the coming days. Now I will put before you the

overall picture of Jharkhand. Debt burden on Jharkhand has increased gradually. At present debt burden of Jharkhand is 22,000 crore rupees and there is a scam of 4,575 crore rupees in it. Debt burden is of Rs. 22,000 crore and the scam is of Rs. 4,575 crore. Finance Minister was in Jharkhand the day before yesterday. There he told the media that public distribution system has failed in Jharkhand. This statement was made by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance of the country at Ranchi. Pranab Mukherjee said that public distribution system has failed in Jharkhand, that is why price rise is more visible there. "People living below the poverty line get sugar, edible oil, pulses, rice at cheaper rates from Public Distribution System shops. Had public distribution system been functioning properly, the poor people here would have got sugar at five rupees per kg. In the absence of it, price rise is more steep in Jharkhand." This is the statement made by Hon'ble Finance Minister. This statement was made by the Minister of State before the House.

[English]

"Distribution of levy sugar has been started. Doorstep delivery of foodgrains has also been initiated.

[Translation]

You are a Member of Parliament from Jharkhand, I am a member of Parliament from Jharkhand. You tell me where doorstep delivery of foodgrains is being made in Jharkhand? Where levy sugar is being distributed through Public Distribution System? Either the Minister of State has made the statement to mislead the House or the statement made by senior Finance Minister yesterday is not correct, he didn't make the right statement. Why should not he tell the truth? While he was on visit to Ranchi, he made the statement on the eve of election and said that Public Distribution System has failed in Jharkhand, then whether doorstep delivery is being made? This is completely incorrect that sugar is being provided through Public Distribution System, foodgrains are being delivered at doorstep. There is nothing like that.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Who is correct?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is for them to say who is correct. I have put before you the contradiction between the two statements. If Public Distribution System has failed, there are a number of items of expenditure which are connected with it that such and such amount

is required for free foodgrains. I would like to request that all these are useless.

Yesterday, a discussion on NREGA was taking place. It was a general discussion.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is their weak point, why are you reminding them.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: One Member was seated there, he said emphatically that NREGA is only one scheme of its kind in the world which could not prove successful, ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, after that statement, I examined that to provide hundred days employment to all the job card holders in Jharkhand an amount of Rs. 4000 crore is required. An amount of Rs. 2500 crore was allocated against the requirement for the last year. Allocation of Rs. 2500 crore was less than what was required. Thereafter, you can see that state's Governor made a statement which was published in the newspapers. "NREGA failed-1000 crore lapsed." According to Governor Rs. 1000 crore out of Rs. 2500 crore allocation was returned back to the Government of India, because that amount couldn't be utilized. Only Rs. 1500 crore was spent. Rs. 4000 crore was required. Thereafter he said how it failed, why it failed, under the President's rule there is an adviser to him and his name is... \*. His statement has been published. Newspapers report that on this occasion...\* said J.E. is most corrupt in implementing the schemes of NREGA, J.E. means Junior Engineer and BDO is more corrupt. J.E. thinks that whatever he is doing is good.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, he doesn't have faith in Gram Sabha. Unless money will be allocated for villages, NREGA will not be successful. It is known to all that elections for panchayats have not been conducted there and that is why Government officials run it. Gram Sabha is held nowhere, course of action is fixed in the government office in the name of Gram Sabha and contractors are also chosen there. So far as bank accounts are concerned, bankaccounts are not opened. There people even do not know for how long payments have not been made. Such is the situation in banks that bank officials do not allow people to withdraw money without taking money from them. Corruption is rampant in Jharkhand at every level and NREGA is no exception. If anyone wants certificate, the statement of the Governor and his advisor proves this fact.

Mr. Chairman Sir, when our Deputy leader asked me on telephone in Jharkhand that if you are coming

here then express yourself on this subject. Then I went through newspapers of the last two-three days very carefully. There was a headline in the newspaper that four Engineers including the Chief Engineer were suspended. Why were they suspended, because they were involved in corruption. Agriculture officers have embezzled the money received from the farmers for seeds. Bokaro is a small district, all districts are small now. There is a scam to the tune of Rs. 41 crore in Backward Region Development Fund (BRDF) of a district. All this is happening on the ground level. Explanation was sought from DGP because scam occurred in secret fund. Action was taken against two IAS officers because of misappropriation of foodgrains meant for antyodyaya Anna Yojna and Annapurna Anna Yojna ...*(Interruptions)* "Beej vitaran mein garbari, fasenge adhikari". Rs. two crore dues of labourers under NREGA are yet to be paid in my constituency Vishnugarh. That poor fellow waits after finishing his work and months pass but he does not get his dues. His payment is withheld till he bribes for the payment of dues. There is a system that the money would be deposited in banks which can be withdrawn easily from banks. All these are on paper only, at least in Jharkhand it is not in practice. The pace of works relating to Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran is slow, electrification of only 22 villages have been done in 1 and 1/2 years. "Croro kharch ke Bavjood hazaron labhuk awasheen." It is related to NREGA, in which it has been said that there is a district where some religious NGO's exist. There are many religious NGO's in Jharkhand. Rs. four hundred crore was given to religious NGO's in the name of NREGA in a particular district, where a particular person wields influence, I know him but I will not take his name because he is in the other House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rs. 20 crore or 25 crore was given under NREGA on his direction but no money was spent. Anyhow, now people are trying their best to get the money back. How much should I say? Now if we pass the supplementary demand and send money from here and if it is not checked, then I am saying this with utmost seriousness in the House that the fate of this money will be the same as has happened to the money sent earlier. This House is not here only to approve the supplementary demands and the money after reaching there get looted.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in Jharkhand, the corruption at the upper level, at the level of Madhu Koda is not the only problem, that is a very big problem in itself, but with that the cancer of corruption, has reached the lower

\*Not recorded.

level, that is is touching our each and every part by spreading itself in our body polity. There was a helicopter being operated by the State Government there. A case of its misuse is being heard in the High Court. Now, the names of persons boarded was not entered into the register. You can understand that civil aviation rules were violated in this way and the Government property was treated as family property. It was being used as personal property. Whosoever wants to use it can, use at one's will. ...(*Interruptions*). I would speak about the Governor also please think, when there is corruption to such an extent, whether it is NREGA or other development schemes then should we make the money available which is to be looted? I am saying in the House that there is no need to grant a single penny to Jharkhand until and unless the elected Government comes to power and the elected Government do not check the corruption.

Mr. Chairman Sir, now you can see that Madhu Koda was made Chief Minister there, who made him is not a secret now. I can only say that we did not make him C.M. The other party did it they took the leadership to make Madhu Koda, an independent MLA the Chief Minister by toppling the NDA Government. He became the C.M. After this what happened during his 23 months that is now before the world but in that what is most surprising is that no agency is looking into the corruption by his Government. I would like that the Finance Minister may please tell us the names of agencies involved in inquiry into that, because he is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

Sir, I want to tell you that the investigation is being done by the Enforcement Directorate, by the Income Tax Department. Both are central agencies. Besides, the investigation is being done by the vigilance department of the State. We kept on asking for many days that investigation is being done from corruption angle. What the Income Tax Department would do, it will collect the Income Tax. Investigation of corruption is not the job of the Income Tax. It will say that this is your Income, pay tax on it. If any person has hidden the income deliberately then the Department will impose the penalty on that. The Income Tax Department cannot drag Madhu Koda and his associates to the court for their corrupt practices. What does the enforcement Directorate do, if there is a case of money-laundering, hawala transaction or money is sent to abroad, then the enforcement Directorate will investigate it under money-laundering Act, it is doing so. Today I have seen in the newspaper that permission has been sought from the court and Letter-

Rogatory is being sent. The offices of the enforcement Directorate are going to seven different countries to see where they have invested the money. ...(*Interruptions*). They are on picnic there and what else will they do? They will go to seven different countries but even the Enforcement Directorate would not investigate the corruption. Corruption will be investigated under Prevention of Corruption Act by state vigilance or CBI, no third institution can do the investigation. In this case, CBI is not investigating. Investigation is going to be conducted by the State vigilance department. State vigilance department is going to investigate where they have assets disproportionate to their income. Here Kapil Sibbal is sitting, he is an eminent lawyer. Everyone knows that when there is a case of assets disproportionate to income, it is very difficult to prove it in the court of law. We all know how it failed in cases against big politicians.

But, I wonder that till now nobody has paid attention towards two things. There have been specific cases of corruption. There has been corruption in granting mining lease. When one has amassed wealth more than his known sources of income, institute a case for it. But how one has amassed wealth more than his known sources of income, I am telling two things on it which are very important. First of all, Madhu Koda did not write any note in the file that such and such person or company should be granted lease for mining. Which office has written this note? I have not read the name of any such officer in the newspapers. No action is being taken against that officer. Why such an officer is allowed to be free from the purview of investigation? What investigation is being conducted against him? If the state vigilance department will conduct investigation regarding assets disproportionate to their known income, then can anyone think that these officials will come under its purview? No, they will not.

Secondly, if there has been a scam of four thousand crores of rupees somebody must have paid this amount. Who has given the money, no investigation is being conducted in this regard. Some company might have given it, which reaped the benefit. Who is investigating it? Nobody? In this House, I allege the Government of India that it is deliberately putting the case of Madhu Koda in cold storage. ...(*Interruptions*)<sup>\*</sup> Efforts are being made. Why? Because pages of Madhu Koda's diary have been published in the newspapers in which names of these persons have been mentioned who got the money. A little bit of investigation would reveal as to who are the beneficiaries.

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\*Not recorded.

Now, ED and income Tax Department are conducting investigation, why you don't handover this case to CBI for investigation. The leaders of Congress party who went to Jharkhand to campaign for elections said that CBI may investigate the case. I demand in the House that CBI should be involved in the investigation and all culprits should be booked. It is such a big scam. Perhaps such a big scam has never happened in the history of the country. The image of Jharkhand and the country has been transished and we are sitting idle that income Tax Department may levy income tax, enforcement directorate do it and the vigilance department of the state investigate into it. Whether state vigilance will go to Liberia to ascertain that mines were purchased there or not. CBI should investigate instead.

Secondly, hon. Governor was there. President's rule was imposed on 19th of January. The Governor started enjoying the power. I will not name him. Hon. Chairman, Sir, you know that two very close officials of Governor were raided by the CBI, now investigations are going on against the two and action will be taken against them. The leaders confrens party who went to Jharkhand during the elections said, that we are fighting against corruption. We transferred that Governor from the state. We did not extend his tenure, he went back home. Whether this sort of punishment is proper? Through this House I demand that CBI investigation should be initiated against the Governor because he has committed a big fraud.

The Governor of Jharkhand has looted the State as Britisher used to do in enclosed India. Why any action is not being taken against him? Whether his removal is enough...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, today there is rampant corruption in all the departments of Jharkhand Government. The State of Jharkhand is reeling under the corruption...*(Interruptions)*. Today the supplementary demands for Grants are being presented in the House. It is mockery and I urge that this mockery should be stopped. I would like to request the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance that do not press it, Please withdraw the same and leave the matter on the would be elected Government of Jharkhand? Thus please do not try to put the Government of India under Model Code of Conduct. It would be good for you as well as for the Government of Jharkhand...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It will be better for you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It will be better for Puducherry also. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Sir, in the end I would like to say that it is completely uncalled for. It is not necessary that it should be passed in the House. The State of Jharkhand will not be allowed to spent a single penny as supplementary Expenditure until we provide a corruption free regime in Jharkhand as we cannot trust the present Jharkhand Government whose credentials are on stake. I want to say this much and with these words I conclude.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Bill of Contingency and Supplementary Budget of Jharkhand presented by the hon'ble Minister. The former hon'ble Minister of Finance being a Minister of Finance himself knows well about the Budgetary provisions and contingency Fund. Also, he knows about the provisions of First Supplementary budget and Second supplementary budget. It appears as it in the first time the parliamentary budget of any State is being presented which is uncalled for.

Sir, the way in which it has been said in the House that the Bill to raise the contingency fund or demands for grant for supplementary budget has been presented by Hon'ble Minister, the same should be rejected. In this regard, I would like to say that this goes alongwith requirement. And I feel that he himself has admitted that election would held by 23 December and thereafter the new Government will come into existence and certainly the new Government will spent the money. Today we brought this bill in the House. Certainly a new Government would be constituted by the time this bill is passed by the both Houses and assented to by Her Excellency the President of India. Here the question is neither about the President's Rule nor about who is going to form the Government there. The question is that the bill was necessary for the State. If contingency fund of any State have been increased then remember what had been said by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance in the House. He had said that Jharkhand is worse affected by the drought and your are aware of the fact as it is your neighbouring State. How could we foresee that, how could we know that. How could we have made provision for this at the time of passing the annual budget or General Budget before hand that drought will affect the State so severely. All Blocks of 24 districts of the State are worse affected by the drought therefore relief work

is going on there. The relief works are underway and it is not an election time so that we could say that it has been spent on election and the relief work have been started before the election. Hon'ble Sushma Swaraj ji has said that it is a violation of Model Code of Conduct. When a number of States were affected by the severe drought all Members of treasury bench and opposition were concerned. Though our Government was not there even then we were demanding the Union Government to sent a Central Team in the affected States in order to assess the same. At that time Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture also said that he had tried to speak to the Chief Minister of the concerned state. But he did not entertain us and he could not get any information in this regard. The contingency fund has been increased from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 500 crores in order to launch drought relief work in all the blocks of 24 districts. Lok Sabha was not in session. On 20th October we managed funds through promulgation of an ordinance and naturally we shall have to ratify it by moving a bill when the session of Lok Sabha commences. Why do we increase the contingency fund?

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

We augment the contingency fund at the centre and in the States since we cannot make such provisions in the annual budget. If there is some natural calamity ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

14.38 hrs.

[*English*]

There are only 40 Members. There is no quorum. This is something which is ridiculous. We are deciding something about Jharkhand and there are only 40 people. You need at least 55 peoples.

[*Translation*]

I wonder if the Government is serious on this issue?...*(Interruptions)*. There is a flagrant violation of code of conduct. Discussion is going on about Jharkhand and there is no quorum ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

Are you raising the issue of quorum seriously?

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Yes, very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung-Now, there is Quorum in the House.

Shri Jagdambika Pal, you may continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot talk like this in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Please do not stand in front of the hon. Member who is speaking in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You people will have to see on your side also before raising the issue of Quorum in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal, you may continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record other than what is being spoken by Shri Jagdambika Pal. Therefore, please keep quiet.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful that you ensured the quorum. As I have already stated that the fathers of our constitution had conceived that once budget has been presented in any state legislature or at the centre, there can emerge such circumstances after the presentation of the budget like a natural calamity or any other situation which could not be foreseen. That is why, a provision of contingency fund shall be made for that situation. There are programmes for which provision of funds are not made in the regular budget. Then popular Government made provision for their new programmes out of it like distribution of free cycles to the poor, dalits, schedule

castes, schedule tribes, tribals and minorities in Jharkhand state. Today this Government decided to distribute free cycles to students. Since we had not conceived this idea earlier in that budget and we now ask for supplementary budget. If the hon'ble Members reject it then the tribal students living in those far flung villages of Jharkhand for whom the Government is going to make provision of providing them free cycles for the very first time so that they can reach their school, for which the provision was made in this budget and because of which the Government had to bring in supplementary grants or had to increase contingency fund, then I think it was done in the public interest. Till now only the girls students were getting bicycles whether they belonged to tribal, SC, STs or minority. Has such provision not been made in it that those tribals, minorities, dalits or schedule castes, schedule tribes or poor students of your Jharkhand state shall be provided bicycles free of cost. Likewise provision is made for festival. If any decision has been taken to distribute free levy sugar at subsidized rate to the people belonging to BPL families who are not beneficiary of Antodaya and any kind of provision required for it or the matter of distributing five kilogram rice per family free of COIL to BPL families at the occasion of ensuing festival, I think all these matters are related to public welfare. If any State Government decides that in case Antodaya families are not getting two square meals for want of employment and the State Government is providing something free, then budgetary provision is essential for it and contingency fund will be needed, the matters of sugar distribution and foodgrains are the same case. Hon'ble Member quoting from all the newspapers have talked about the action taken by the Government of past Governor. I think as Lok Sabha was not in session, ordinance had to be issued on 20th October and by that ordinance the amount of contingency and fund was increased from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 500 crore and as the Lok Sabha is now in session, first of all we will have to pass it in the Lok Sabha. Whether it is permissible under democracy that if any amount is taken through ordinance while Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly is not in session, but even after the session is convened, can that amount be regularized without passing it by the elected representatives of the people? I think it cannot be done. This is constitutional obligation because no elected government was there at that time, then certainly this bill is required to be put before the Lok Sabha. If we overrule it, a constitutional crisis will emerge. If we have increased the contingency fund and it has been clearly mentioned in the objects and reasons of the Bill in this regard that all the blocks of 24 districts

are facing the severest drought of this century and provision is for carrying out relief work for affected people, farmers, labourers, tribals, poor people, down trodden, exploited people. Presently Jharkhand is under President's rule, such situations arose that this had to be done. If there are such conditions in the State, Governor cannot sit idle. What we expect from popular government and if he is doing more than what is expected in the public interest, if he is working for drought affected people, then certainly this Bill should be passed.

Hon'ble Member was talking about maintenance of roads. When this state was constituted in the year 2000, we all were expecting that Jharkhand is a surplus state and it will be better than all the States of this country. Certainly we imagined about it, we expected it. Hon'ble Member also had assumptions about it, and he also tried to give its shape. If any State gets Union Finance Minister, then not only the expectations of that State will increase, but also we can be able to realize the dream for development 615 actually. Hon'ble Member is talking about district, this State was a surplus state in the year 2000, I want to ask him during the period from 2000 to 2009, the State remained under President's Rule for only one year, in the remaining period all the Chief Ministers were from Bhartiya Janata Party, be it Madhu Koda or Arjun Munda or Babu Lal Marandi, no Chief Minister belongs to Congress so far...*(Interruptions)* Babu Lal Marandi took oath on 15 November 2000 and Madhu Koda became Minister. All the hon'ble Members must remember this. That Government remained in office till 2002 and three such ministers were in that government, I would not name them who started bargaining and bullying. People had expectations from Bhartiya Janata Party that the party projects itself in other States that its politics are based on values, its politics is based on character, its politics is based on ideals, then certainly it will not come under influence of bargaining and bullying of such Ministers. This was conveyed by him to their central leadership, but in spite of that Babu Lal Marandi had to resign. He pleaded with the central leadership to go to polls...*(Interruptions)* You listen to me, I have not interrupted any member. He said that Legislative Assembly should be dissolved and elections should be held. But dissolution of Legislative Assembly not recommended because there is difference between words and actions. They always talk about ideals but their politics is always directed towards power. When Chief Minister was from your party, he recommended that Legislative Assembly should be dissolved and elections

should be held, but you did not accept it. Again Arjun Munda was made Chief Minister and when he asked that at least those Ministers should be asked to resign or their portfolios should be changed, you did not accept even that, due to which Babu Lal Marandi had to resign from the party, if you compromise with corruption, then certainly Babu Lal Marandi is not with you. Who made the Minister of Mines?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): It was Babu Lal Marandi.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It was not Babu Lal Marandi, it was your Arjun Mundaji. Babu Lal Marandiji made him Minister of State, but at that time there was no Ministry of Mines, you please correct yourself ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: He was making a running commentary...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not listening. At 3.30 p.m. Private Members' Business will start and nobody can encroach on that. You have to wind up now in one minute.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Please give me five minutes. Our ruling party will also give some reply. Such things are being said about the probe as we are doing nothing in this regard. Enforcement Directorate is probing, Department of Income Tax is investigating into the matter. State is also monitoring the issue. You are asking what is the relevance of Enforcement Directorate? You have yourself made a mention about Letter Rogetry. That letters have been sent to the countries to the effect that they can probe into the matter as per their requirement. History is witness that the Enforcement Directorate have investigated into the matter against the Members of this House as well as ex-ministers and such people who are in political melancholy and in exile now a days. I would not like to mention their names. If our government would have tried to save Madhu Koda, he would not be in jail. You save such people. Today Department of Income

Tax is investigating into the matter and raided 70 places at a time. Today, You have not mentioned about the statement of hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee which quoting the statement in various newspapers. Probably the journalists have asked Pranab Mukherjee whether the diary will not be investigated, then he assured that it will also be investigated. In view of the statement of hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee made in Ranchi I would like to state that the issue of enhancing contingency is in public interest and for the drought relief works. The supplementary budget we brought is in the interest of crores of poor, tribal and deprived people of the region. Therefore, I want your permission to pass it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Jharkhand Amendment Bill and Appropriation Bill. This Government has presented supplementary demands for the year 2009 and it is a fact that elections are going to be held there and it is a Constitutional question whether supplementary Budget could be brought or not at the time of elections. Learned people will decide the matter.

Everyone knows that this state was created in the year 2000 and it is a SC, ST and tribal dominated state.

Sir, Jharkhand has seen several tragedies, I myself visited the state. I myself visited the state. Acute poverty is there. People's condition is very pathetic and on the other side it is affected by naxalism. Yesterday, Raghuvansh Prasadji had mentioned that Panchayat elections were not held there due to political crisis or some other reasons and it has affected development there. In the same sequence, Yashwantji has mentioned in detail about the scam involving Rs. 4575/- crore during the 23-month tenure of ex. Chief Minister Mr. Madhu Koda and it is being probed now. We also demand that a CBI inquiry should be initiated if funds meant for the development were misappropriated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been price rise also and as has been said that public distribution system of essential commodities has also collapsed. Yashwantji has mentioned in detail about the MNREGA that ten billion rupees has lapsed. It is a matter of grave concern. If this money were spent under MNREGA and if Panchayat elections were held there, then I think that state would have witnessed overall development. Next Government should also probe the large-scale scam in the works undertaken under the MNREGA by the Government officials and employees. The adviser to His Excellency

the Governor has admitted that wages have not been paid to the labourers as yet. Yashwantji has mentioned that the amount is rupees two thousand crore. Now I will deviate from the state of Jharkhand and talk about my state Uttar Pradesh. In the whole country, it has been decided that whoever works under MNREGA, should receive payment through the bank. Even today, people are migrating to cities from the villages. All the labourers stand at the Crossings and do, labour work and return to their homes with their remuneration after four-five days and feed their children. He makes rounds of banks after working for one week under MNREGA and he does not get his payment until he meets middlemen. There should be a system in MNREGA that a labourer should get at least Rs. 100 as per Minimum Wages Act, only then condition of labourers will improve and poverty will be eradicated from the country.

You have mentioned about the Rajiv Gandhi Electrification scheme that only 22 villages have been electrified in one and a half year, it is a matter of concern as the UPA Government is aiming for the electrification of all the villages in the country by the year 2012. NGOs have been given Rs. 400 crore for undertaking works under the MNREGA and an inquiry should be conducted to unearth the scam and to find out the works accomplished by the NGOs. I extend my good wishes to the next Government and hope that a good Government will be formed there and development will take place there.

With these words, I support the supplementary demands for grants and I hope that money will be spent there and the state will develop.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, state of Jharkhand is enriched with natural resources, but due to political instability, condition is very pathetic. I went there and observed that there is NH-98 between Patna and Ranchi and there is NH-75 between both places. NH-98 and NH-75 are not roadworthy. All the roads are in a dilapidated condition. I demand from the Hon'ble Minister and the Government that 621 NH-98 and NH-75 from Patna to Ranchi via Aurangabad, Daltenganj and Garbha, should be repaired immediately.

**15.00 hrs.**

Why it is not being repaired? What is the problem? It is leading to militancy because if you do not have roads or condition of road is pathetic, then it will lead to militancy. Therefore, it should be repaired immediately.

NH-6 is in Jharkhand. It also needs to be repaired. It is the policy of the Government of India to connect capitals of each state through Golden Quadrilateral or East-West corridor and North-South corridor. It needs to be converted into four lanes. Why Ranchi was not made four lanes under Golden Quadrilateral project? It is the policy of the Government. Jharkhand is being treated indifferently.

Sir, there are four projects there namely-Patane, Kadban, Kanhar and Koil. Four reservoirs and four projects are pending because these are connected to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Because of these four states, people there the suffering, as said reservoir projects are not completed.

The Union Government should call the Irrigation Ministers of the four states and have a discussion with them. These four project would pave way to all around development of Jharkhand and it would do away the extremism ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, Jaswant babu, while initiating his speech, have mentioned about the Code of Conduct. On the one hand he is creating obstacles in the passing of Supplementary budget and on the other hand he is talking about the Code of Conduct. You have entered into the politics from the bureaucracy, therefore, you have a bureaucratic mindset, had you been the mindset of a businessmen, you would have been in the power. When he was the Minister of Finance, he have not allocated rupees hundred of crores to the State of Jharkhand. He withhold the rupees hundred crores of the State of Jharkhand. Please remember the Finance Commission, in the year of 1995- 96. When the present hon'ble Prime Minister of India were the Finance Minister, Bihar got the share of Jharkhand and Bihar as well but as soon as he takes over the charge of Minister of Finance he had not allocated share of State though that money belongs to Finance Commission. In the year of 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, and 2003-2004 he have not allocated the money to Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)* He was the Minister of Finance and he had not allocated the money to Jharkhand...*(Interruptions)* He is not well wishes of Jharkhand. He is against the people of Jharkhand. He had not released money to Jharkhand, when he was Minister of Finance. At present he is not the Minister of Finance...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): I am elected representative of Jharkhand. He is talking rubbish ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please do not disturb the House.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The state have divided but who is ruling in the State, they are ruling in the State...(Interruptions) Why they have removed Babu Lal Marandi? B.J.P. or any other have any answer in the House in this regard. Babu Lal Marandi was removed just because he was not sending the money. Now somebody else have come, who may send money hence he became the Chief Minister and it will increase the corruption there. Who will protect the State? It is something like that "to expect flowers in return for thorns. There is a very pathetic condition."  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please control.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Yesterday, I want to make a point on Employment Guarantee Scheme but forgot the same. As everybody knows that Extreme leftist, Maoists have said recently that Employment Guarantee is a revolutionary legislation. There is not a single scheme of the Government which have Maoists support; they always opposed the schemes of Government, they always tried to put a hold on the same but Employment Guarantee Scheme have been appreciated by the Maoists too. Here extreme leftists are supporting against the extreme rightist. How they would do the welfare of poors. Now after a few months, Yashwant babu has realized that not a single meeting of Gram Sabha has been held but at the same time, he was not bothered because he thought who will carry out checking, it depends on the officer. You know what kind of manipulation can be done. The head of district Vigilance-Committee would be from the District of Hazaribag. Why have you not convened the meeting?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The Code of Conduct was in force, therefore, no meeting was convened  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Code of Conduct just have been imposed...(Interruptions) Was any Code of Conduct is in force, since you have won the election...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, that is why the Employment Guarantee Act is a boon for Jharkhand but there can be manipulation in it. However, there is a solution by creating Gram Sabha. Because it has been said that 'Lakh Dukhon Ki Ek Dawa; Sabse Upar Gram Sabha. Lok Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Gram Sabha are the Grass root democratic institutions. Hence, you just form Gram Sabha there, you would see that there would not be manipulation at all. The irrigation would be carry out by constructing check dams on the all rivers exist there. There are Jungles and minerals are available in that land.

Sir, when the Bihar was divided into Bihar and Jharkhand, the officers were also divided. The three kinds of officers moved from Bihar to Jharkhand. Firstly, those who were harassed there, they shifted from Jharkhand to Bihar. And those who were corrupt, they shifted from here to there. Keeping in mind of their pros and cons. Therefore, these three kinds of officers moved from here to there. But how the politicians shifted there. Now they are not allowing to allocate the money meant for the Jharkhand. I will visit each and every villages of Jharkhand and inform the villagers about the same...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: B.J.P. is against Jharkhand. Therefore, special attention need to be given for development of the people of Jharkhand and the corrupt people should have been put behind the bars but the money meant for the Jharkhand should not be stopped as the same is against the people of Jharkhand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh wanted to speak for two minutes and he is allowed. Please conclude it two minutes because there is no time left.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, you are not allowed; please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, you may begin your speech and conclude in two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except what Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh says.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. But only a formula can be discussed in just two minutes. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I am repeatedly telling you. You may please take your seat. This is not correct.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, you are not allowed. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no time and you should understand that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you speak like this? Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you speak like this?

Whatever cross-talk was there, is not on record. Knowing that, why do you want to expunge that? There is nothing in the record to expunge. What is not there in the record, cannot be expunged. You should know that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, I am going to call the hon. Minister. If you want to speak, you may speak.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: But they are not allowing me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak now. Only what you are saying will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak but only a formula can be discussed in just two minutes time. If a constitutional crisis is arising from contingency grant then there is no objection in giving contingency grant but the aim behind giving grant is that elections are going on in Jharkhand and if this grant affects the election then it is like a tight rope walking. This idea came to my mind that our hon'ble members Shri Pal Saheb has said that he wants to distribute cycles, motor cycles and if he does this before 23rd December when the results are going to be declared then it is direct violation of code of conduct. It is the habit of the UPA Government that if it does not have any issue, it wants to influence the elections through money. Therefore, I would like to say that

[English]

I am in favour that contingency grant may be given but extreme care and caution should be exercised.

[Translation]

The second thing I would like to say that the road on highway-77, which passes through Mirzapur-Chitrakoot

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\*Not recorded.

belongs to Central Government where Tulsidas used to reside...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not much time left.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Not even a minute has completed. The U.P.A. Government is contesting all elections with money power. I would also like to say that all corruption cases. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Are you speaking on Jharkhand or on UPA?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. Let him finish.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Narayanasamiji, when you speak, I do not interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you may take your seat. You have made your point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Narayanasamiji, if you listen to me, your conduct will improve. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand that we have hardly 15 minutes left for this subject.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying the concluding lines.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you may take your seat. You have made your point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am saying that

[*English*]

The contingency grant should be released but only till the elected Government is there. Thereafter, the Supplementary Grant can be given. This is my submission.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before the hon'ble Minister begin to reply, I would like to say that our party has said that the demand for supplementary grants are totally unjustified and unnecessary. It is an open violation of code of conduct. Therefore, if the hon'ble Minister is withdrawing the supplementary demands, we will certainly listen to him patiently and withdraw our demands later. But if he is going to put for it for getting it passed we will not cooperate him in this unconstitutional matter and will walkout. You get it passed yourself. We will not become a party in this sinful act. Tell us what you are going to do?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sushma Ji, you cannot make it conditional. First listen to him and then take a decision.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We will not become a party in this sinful act.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot predict what the Minister is going to say. Please listen to him and then take your decision.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN; Mr. Minister, please start your speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, five hon'ble Members have given notices for discussion on supplementary demands for Jharkhand...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only hon. Minister's statement will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: They gave so many suggestions and some consensus took place and I respect those suggestions. First of all, I would like to say that this is a constitutional requirement. Election Commission has given relaxation. We have raised a demand before Election Commission and they have replied that "We have no objection". I have the copy of the letter sent by Election Commission and I read it out.

"We have no objection."

15.15 hrs.

*At this stage Smt. Sushma Swaraj and some other hon. Members left the House.*

[English]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: The Election Commission of India wrote a letter to the Chief Electoral Officer, Jharkhand, Ranchi on the subject as follows:

"General Election to the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly, 2009 – Laying of Jharkhand supplementary budget 2009-10- permission – Reg.: 'I am directed to refer to your letter No.202/CEO dated 28.10.2009 on the subject cited and to state that the Commission has no objection to the proposal contained therein'."

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to lay the same. All the hon. Members are aware that the ordinance with regard to contingency bill has been brought because it is necessary to bring the same in first session of the Parliament. Hon. Sinhaji was saying that not a single penny should be given. All the 24 districts of the state are reeling under famine. They had Rs. 150 crores available in the contingency fund and they required more money, so our Government provided them Rs. 500 crores. Famine relief work is taking place in all the 24 districts and the people have been saved from dying and the sufferings of the people have been addressed by providing this contingency fund.

Sir, the State has placed supplementary demands for grants amounting to Rs. 1074.03 crores out of which Rs. 48 lakhs is charged. Supplementary demand of Rs. 412.30 crores is proposed for non-plan expenditure. Out of it, Rs. 300 crores is meant for drought relief and the remaining amount of Rs. 27 crores, Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 54.14 crores has been allocated for smooth administrative functioning, road construction and human resource development respectively. Demand of Rs. 661.73 crores is proposed under the plan. There has been no change in the size of the plan which is kept at Rs. 8200 crores. Rs. 600.49 crores has been provided for reallocation of various schemes and outlay. The amount of Rs. 61.24 crores is meant for central schemes. The main proposal of supplementary demands for state plan has been kept at Rs. 68.70 crores for railway projects, Rs. 193.50 crores for power projects, Rs. 150 crores for Mukhyamantri Gram Setu Yojna and Swarna Jayanti Swarjoggar Yojna and Rs. 22.73 crores for Mukhyamantri Khadyaan Yojana. There is no additional financial burden on the State Government by putting plan supplementary demands. As has been explained before, we are getting this amount from outlay and re-allocation. The amount of Rs. 40.61 crores is being received as central grant for the salary of university teachers. Thus, the total financial burden of merely Rs. 71.69 crores in supplementary demand proposal is falling on the state in the non-plan expenditure. By amending the Jharkhand contingency fund act, this amount of Rs. 150 crores is being increased to Rs. 500 crores. The amount in several categories has been surrendered. Many hon. Members have raised the point that surrenders have taken place. In irrigation department, Rs. 90 crores have been surrendered because land could not be acquired. In Higher education, Rs. 90 crores have been surrendered because the proposal to build university building could not be finalized. There has been a saving of Rs. 35 crores in IT sector, Rs. 50 crores in health sector and Rs. 9.8 crores in Civil Aviation sector. Several hon. members have told that there is a shortage of electricity. Rupees 193.50 crores have been given under re-allocation for provision of electricity.

Sir, the entire state is in the grip of famine. Hon. Sinhaji, raised several things which I replied. It was a constitutional requirement and session of parliament was not going on. We got the ordinance promulgated through hon. President and now we have presented it in the Lok Sabha. We have taken permission from Election Commission. This money had been released to deal with the drought situation. One thing he told was that the

\*Not recorded.

election commission was not given the details of proof of election at that time. Election Commission was provided with the details and we got the permission from there, so it was included this time now.

So far as the railway projects are concerned, there has been a mid-term review. That is why the Planning department of Jharkhand has kept it. RITES schemes have been mentioned. Several hon. members and particularly Sinhaji has pointed out that whole money has not been spent. I agree with it. Thirty percent portion of allocated money could not be spent. You know that with the start of the financial year, the parliament elections were round the corner and now it was the turn of the assembly elections. So, there were a lot of restrictions, but I hope that in the remaining period, the entire money will be utilized.

More than 7000 women self help groups have been given licences through Public Distribution System for the welfare of women. Food grains and sugar are being supplied to the public distribution system shops. Levy sugar is being distributed under the public distribution system. Wheat and other things are being provided for the APL families. One particular thing was pointed out by Sinhaji and hon. Raghuvansh Prasadji also raised the issue of NREGA. I would like to tell the hon. members that 35 lakh Job cards have been issued. 87.45 percent households have been covered. You have talked about bank account. 89.95 percent NREGA Job cardholders of the state have Bank Account/Post office Account. Many figures have been raised with regard to corruption. 1,29,542 NREGA schemes are running in the whole state. Work is going on at war footing. The entire state is under the clutches of famine. Famine relief and all types of works are going on in all the 24 districts. I have replied almost everything. I, even, exceeded the time given to me by almost two-three minutes ...(*Interruptions*) I request all of you to pass the bill on supplementary demands related to Jharkhand which were brought by regularizing the ordinance.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House may now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2009-2010 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 6, 9, 10, 18, 21 to 23, 26, 27, 30, 33, 39 to 42, 44, 47, 48 and 51.”

*The motion was adopted.*

15.26 hrs.

### JHARKHAND APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2009\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 11.12.09.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I beg to move\*\*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2009-10, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.29 hrs.

### MOTION RE: THIRD REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 2009."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 2009."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.30 hrs.

### RESOLUTION RE: STEPS TO ENSURE AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER IN THE COUNTRY— *Contd.*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Satpal Maharaj on the 10th July, 2009. Now, I call Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to participate in the debate.

I am very grateful to Shri Satpal Maharaj for bringing in such an important topic in the Private Members' Resolution. I would like to say that Uttarakhand plays a very important role as far as water resources in India are concerned. In Uttarakhand, we must save our glaciers, lakes, rivers, and streams for the sake of the country. Uttarakhand is the catchment area of the Indo-Gangetic plain where more than one-third of the Indian population is residing. If there is an ecological disturbance in

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\*\*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

Uttarakhand, its impact cascades down right up to Bangladesh. Moreover, it is the cradle of the Indo-Gangetic civilization. It is the only surviving ancient civilization and rest have vanished from the face of the earth owing to heavy deforestation. This civilization is surviving owing to the vibrant forests which are still there.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

But owing to the forest fires, they are gradually vanishing. Forest fires are the main cause, but still forest fires have not been treated as national disasters owing to which other Departments like the Revenue Department, Police Department, etc. do not support the Forest Department for extinguishing these forest fires.

These forest fires cause i) drying up of natural springs and ii) reduce the water percolation capacity of the soil. If there are no forests in Uttarakhand, the Indo-Gangetic plain will definitely become a desert. The forests of Uttarakhand provide vegetal cover to the perennial flow of rivers and this is why they are known as the Water Towers of North India. This is a very important subject and we have to be careful in maintaining the ecology of Uttarakhand for the sake of the country.

I would like to put a few points of mine in the treatment and purification of water also. Isotopes are one or two forms of a chemical element. They have the same numbers of protons but different numbers of neutrons in their atoms. Ozone is an isotope of oxygen. In the Isotope Technology, Ozonization is being done for treatment and purification of water. Hitherto, chlorination process is done for purification in which bleaching power is used. Ozonization is good, but the issue is whether the same policy can be adopted for all townships. It is possible that this technology can be adopted for Dehradun, Nainital and Kashipur. In Kashipur, the water bodies are absolutely polluted owing to industrialization as reported by the Irrigation Department.

Sir, as I was saying, if there are no forests in Uttarakhand, then it is going to be a very serious matter for India because one-third of the population that stays in the Indo-Gangetic plain. It will become very risky if it becomes a desert.

I would like to say that in water management, there is too much multiplicity of functions for Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan.

There is one more thing regarding Isotope Technology. In India, we have only ozonisation which may not be suitable for every township but in the developed countries, they have other technologies like silver ozonisation and reverse osmosis (RO).

The fire is a very big problem in Uttarakhand as far as soil is concerned. The *Cheed* trees at the lower level are all right. They are fine. But, at the higher level, for which we have got to have the catchments, we have got to have these plants. Broad leafed, plants which are a must because they retain water. They retain water in the natural catchments known as *Naulas* in the Kumauni language. So, again, I would like to repeat that we have got to be very careful. Uttarakhand has to be considered as a major asset for the country as far as water is concerned.

Finally, I would request the Government to form a Committee and keep the people from Uttarakhand in the Committee, who know the area like the palm of the hands, people like Dr. A.P. Joshi, Dr. Ajay Rawat, Dr. Valdia and Shri Anup Shah. These people from Uttarakhand should be considered and they should be put into the Committee for the sake and benefit of India.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. chairman, Sir, I stood to quote the rule 29 and 30. According to it, time is fixed for all the persons to take up private resolutions. The discussion on this very resolution has been going on continuously in the House since July, the other listed resolutions apart from it, are also very important like Ratnaji's, Kaushlendraji's, So for how long the discussion on it will continue? Let the Government reply to it and then take up the next resolution.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not worry. We will give time. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

I support the issue raised by hon'ble Member Shri Satpal Maharajji regarding the availability of drinking water in the hilly areas, as I also belong to the hilly area. As you all know that world famous Darjeeling is now-a-days a hot point for political discussions. There is still huge shortage of drinking water, no arrangement of drinking water has been made there. The place I hail from shares boundaries with Bhutan. One has to bore very deep to get water through tube well, one can have water only after boring 500-600 feet deep into the earth, therefore, people there drink water of natural resources, spring etc. I would urge Government to make arrangements for drinking water. As Swajaldhara scheme has been launched, since there is no electricity in the villages, this scheme is not suitable there. Therefore, a new scheme may be launched in these areas to make arrangements for potable water that is why this motion has been moved.

I would urge the Government to talk to Bhutan Government and to get their permission so that the water coming from the numerous springs originating in Bhutan hills can be utilized in our area, this is being done at some places at local level. It is a matter of concern that despite water being available we cannot make good use of that water and it is being wasted. I urge you to make arrangement of water in the urban areas with the cooperation of Bhutan Government. Since the only problem that persists from Duars to Assam is that how to make use of the water which is flowing. This is a rich with natural resource. We have to make arrangement for drinking water where it is required. As this area is dominated by tribes and they also suffers from so many diseases as they have to drink unclean water and they also have superstitions that their ill health is caused by with craft therefore, it is quite necessary to make arrangements for drinking water for them to take care of their health. Therefore, I support the Motion moved by Shri Satpal Maharajji for making arrangements of potable water in hilly areas. I add that arrangements should be made to make water available in the hilly areas of Duars in West Bengal, the villages situated in the Himalayan region and the tea gardens in cooperation with Bhutan as there is a shortage of water, as we are having friendly relations with Bhutan Government and water is available there, therefore, that water should be brought here. Britishers used to irrigate their tea gardens with this water. The British Government used to cooperate with Bhutan and used to barter tea leaves for drinking water. Old system is in vogue at some of the places. I would urge the Government that with newer arrangements the drinking water should be made available to us via linking

the rivers rivulots. Drinking water can be made available at low cost and the common man would be happy and allround development can take place. With these words, I support this motion and conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start my speech by thanking you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Resolution moved by Shri Satpal Maharaj regarding steps to ensure availability of drinking water in the country. I would like to sincerely congratulate Shri Satpal Maharaj for having taken the initiative to move this Resolution in this House and given us an opportunity to discuss such an important issue.

Firstly, there is the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), which is prepared and implemented for the towns having a population less than 20,000 as per the 1991 Census under the Centrally-sponsored sharing-basis programme. As is known to all, the objectives of the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme is to provide safe and adequate water supply facilities to the entire population of the towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census in the country within a fixed time frame, to improve the environment and the quality of life, for creating better socio-economic condition and to achieve more productivity to sustain the economy of the country. Further, the features of this programme are to see that overall emphasis is being given to create a better incentive environment in the sector. There is a need to emphasize on rationalization of tariffs, separation of budget of water supply and sanitation from the municipal budget. We should see that subsidy is being extended for well identified target groups, water conservation, operation and maintenance and distribution being given priority over new capital works and emphasis on leak detection and preventive maintenance, rehabilitation of existing system among other things. The principal aim of the programme was to improve the quality of life of the poor, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population such as women, children and other deprived sections who do not have access to safe water.

I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government that there is a serious drinking water problem in a part of my Parliamentary Constituency. Kuttanadu Taluk is a backwater area and around two lakh people reside in Kuttanadu area and almost all the places in Kuttanadu are surrounded by water. But the irony over

there is that pure drinking water is not available for the people of Kuttanadu. The authorities of the local body are trying to provide drinking water to them through tanker lorries coming from distant places. However, I would like to mention that the drinking water that is provided is not pure or potable. Hence, the people of Kuttanadu are facing a lot of health hazards and several other major diseases connected with it as there is non-availability of pure drinking water. Actually, the life of the people of this area is in a very pitiable condition. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister and the Union Government to take immediate steps to launch a pure drinking water project for the people of Kuttanadu Taluk, which will go a long way in improving their overall health.

Sir, I would like to sum up my speech by requesting all the hon. Members in this August House not to have a narrow outlook on this issue. We should also think of the larger interest of whole country on an issue like drinking water that is extremely essential for the survival of human race. We all are nothing without the availability of safe and pure drinking water and we must try to save water and take adequate measures to ensure that potable water is made available to all citizens of our country.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, I am thankful to you and to the hon. Member who has come out with this Resolution in this August House. While hearing some of my colleagues, I was wondering whether it is difficult to speak when all the benches are full or it is difficult when all the benches are empty. It is really difficult when nobody is, perhaps, interested and all the benches seem to be empty.

Sir, we are talking about a very important Resolution and the hon. Member has made it very categorical and made it very clear the steps to ensure availability of drinking water in the country. I belong to that part of the country which has huge water resources, that is, the State of Jammu & Kashmir. I come from the constituency of South Kashmir and you will be surprised to know that every Spring we have a shortage so far as drinking water supply is concerned.

I accept that we do have policies to ensure the drinking water supply, we have schemes in place, but unfortunately, the schemes which have been put in place are not functional. There is no monitoring. The main concentration of the Government should be on monitoring the schemes and they should be made time bound. The people, who are responsible for the implementation and monitoring of these schemes, should be made accountable

because it is the basic necessity. It is not a luxury. Even after 62 years of Independence, there are many parts in the country which go without drinking water supply.

Sir, when I talk about the State of Jammu & Kashmir, which has huge water resources, unfortunately, way back in 1962, waters of Jammu & Kashmir, under a Treaty, which is known as Indus-Water Treaty, were given to Pakistan and unfortunately, we have no control so far as the State of Jammu & Kashmir is concerned on our own water resources. It is quite unfortunate.

Last time when the hon. Prime Minister visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir, we brought it to his notice when a delegation of our Party met him. He had promised that he would come up with a definite plan and he would try to compensate the State of Jammu & Kashmir because of the Treaty being international in character we cannot ask for scrapping the Treaty but we can ask and demand for compensation because the State of Jammu & Kashmir is suffering because of this.

In last, we have, as I said, policies in place, programmes and schemes in place and as these are not working 100 per cent on the ground, I would request the Government to restore the credibility of this system in the eyes of the common people. We will have to make people, who are responsible for the implementation of the schemes to ensure the basic drinking water supply to our people, accountable. If the Government makes people accountable and if we in the House, from time to time, get feedback as to what has happened to those schemes and why those schemes are not functional we may take them up further so that the people living in the country get the basic amenity, the basic thing that is to ensure proper drinking water supply to our people.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak about the problem of potable water. I would like to say that we attained independence 62 years back and out of these 62 years only one party has ruled for about 46 years. Even after that they are unable to provide the facility of potable water. I belong to Mahua district of Bundelkhand and it is adjacent to Hamirpur, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh. In ninth century when it was under Chandel rule and Prithviraj Chauhan was the ruler, number of big ponds having huge quantity of water were dug District headquarter like Mahua was having 11 big ponds. It is a matter of

shame that Congress Party ruled for 46 years, but not even a single well was dug. Mahua district does not have any potable water even during the winter. Water is being brought in by 40 tankers from a distance of 50 kms. Central Government does not care about the poor, since from the beginning it has capitalist mindset. When I entered Parliament, the hon'ble leader of the House Pranab Mukherjee Saheb presented the budget. In the budget of lakhs of crores of rupees, only one thousand crore rupees were allocated for irrigation in the agricultural sector. I would like to say that not even a dam can be built with one thousand crore rupees. The same government is spending thousands of crores of rupees for Commonwealth Games. Such as their mindset. They want people to remain poor and being deprived of water. They are in power through schemes like NAREGA and bank loan waiver. Previously banks were nationalized, there were privy purses, divisions were made on caste lines and now they want to rule with money power. I would like to say that it does not require big atomic theory or NASA to provide water. Water is available in Hamirpur Mahua below hundred to hundred and fifty feet beneath the surface. An individual cannot install tubewell. I would like to say that the Central Government has not made any arrangement, rather it is coming in the way of arrangements being made.

You boast that India is a great economic power. If it is so, why there scarcity of even potable water. It is due the reason that policy adopted by the Congress Government throughout its rule had been rich dominated.  
*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Hon. Members, the extended time for the discussion on the Resolution is over. If the House agrees, the time of discussion on the Resolution may be extended by one more hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIJAY BHAHADUR SINGH: I do not want to take much time. I demand that the Central Government should allocate sufficient funds and a time bound scheme specifically for potable water should be brought. Announcements are made that so and so will be done. But when we enquire about the scheme, it comes to fore that scheme are being framed in the air conditioned rooms of Secretariat. It needs to be stated that something

will be done in a time bound manner, say two years, three years in Bundelkhand. There is no water tank there. Cities and towns do not have tanks. Small boys and girls carry their pots of water in both their hands. If Delhi faces situation like this, they will come to know about the gravity of water problem. During my visit to the constituency I saw people carrying water from two kilometer away and the whole village remained busy in this task.

I would like to request that there should be more budgetary allocation for it, failing which the problem will become more grave. Let us see what is happening. Rs. 12000 crore will go up in smoke in a period of 15 days, some big hotels will be constructed, there will be a few games villages and foreigners will get 95 medals out of 100 medals. We want that there should be water tank in villages or cluster with population of more than one thousand so that people are not forced to carry water I have just spotted in the House Joshiji, the Minister for Rural Development. Pradeep Jain who has been elected from Jhansi is the Minister of State in the same Ministry, election was held there recently in which his candidate was defeated. Only water problem led to his defeat. Congress should realize that without water they will not get even a single seat in Uttar Pradesh. It does not require any sophisticated atomic technology, it only requires planning and will-power. Water is a fundamental right. Now I would like to talk about constitution. Article 21 of the Constitution provides "The Constitution will endeavour a decent living of its citizen". Constitution bench of supreme Court has observed "Decent living means not animal living." In other countries, in Australia people are spending to save whale fish, they are rearing animals and in India people are dying, there is no arrangement of water for them. Star campaigner and youth icon of Congress went there two years ago. He observed that the problem of potable water will be set right completely. As in Jesus christ, you will appreciate it Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was a day and it was a day. Then, it was a night and it was a night. The same magical thing was said. Two years have lapsed, not even a well was dug there. I will not take much time. A time-bound programme should be chalked out for it and it should be ensured that none has to carry water over one's head, water tanks should be built, tube wells should be built so that problem of water can be solved.

SHRI PREM DAS (Etawah): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on water problem.

Whole country is facing water problem. If the people and country do not get water, remain worried about

water, what else can we get in this country. Access to air, water and food are our fundamental rights. My Lok Sabha Constituency Etawah is situated along Chambal and Yamuna. We do not get water for irrigation for the year, common man does not get potable water. I think population is increasing, if the Government cannot solve the water problem it will become bigger in the future. We know that water was used to be stored in big ponds during rainy season and that water used to last for two to three years. Now underground water is being extracted. Water has become very polluted causing a number of diseases. When we visit our constituency, every person demands for tap water. As the hon'ble Member has been saying that the problem can be solved if big water tanks are constructed. But it is also essential that rain water should be used in a phased manner. There are five rivers in my constituency and its water terminates into the sea passing through Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

16.00 hrs.

If water is blocked by building dams at 20-25 kilometer distance, the water level can be maintained and the problem can be solved. Therefore, I would like to say that this problem is required to be solved urgently. If the problem is not solved the next world war will be fought on the issue of water in the future. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent the Bikaner constituency in Rajasthan. There has been an acute scarcity of water there and people of that area know very well how to manage water. It is said that Ghee is more abundantly available there than water. Sir, in our area the way to take water is also different. People drink water by pouring water from the pot (lota) directly into the mouth so that not a single drop of water goes waste. People living in the desert area know very well how to manage water because we have been the sufferers of scarcity of water. There is a need to recharge the water harvesting structures the ponds, the 'bawaries', Johars, wells etc. Otherwise the water crisis can not be addressed. Tap water is available to homes but supply of water stops during the power cut. Even today water does not become available for 2-3 days at a stretch in my Parliamentary Constituency, which is situated on the national border, water from Indira Gandhi canal is supplied there. The Government of India had launched a very good scheme. 'Apni Yojna' long back and in that a scheme had been launched with assistance from KFW of Germany.

[*English*]

I think, KFW is a financial institution of the German Government.

[*Translation*]

Under the scheme Rs. 423 crore had been sanctioned for 956 villages. Churu, Jhunjhunu and Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan were covered under that scheme. It was a very good scheme and hard water was made potable water through 'Apni Yojna'. It was beyond anybody's imagination that water from canal could also be taken to desert. But, the project costing Rs. 867 crore involving second phase for 256 villages and five urban area has still been pending with the Government of India.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Rural Development Minister of the Government of India or with whomsoever it is pending, to approve the project of 2nd phase of the scheme. Maximum possible funds may be provided for water harvesting structure and NAREGA in my Bikaner constituency and monitoring may also be done. Today, no one is conducting a survey to ascertain the trend of depletion of the water level. First point is that the water is not available for drinking. Second point is that the irrigation is being done through wells and there does not exist any mechanism for monitoring the irrigation. The Ground Water Department says that it has been declared a dark zone but no one pays heed to that and wells are continually dug out. Water level is receding fast it. Water recharging system has become weak then how will the level of water increase? It is a very important matter and the problem could be solved by paying maximum attention to water harvesting structure. I would like to refer to the Report of the World Health Organization, in which it was said that 70 percent diseases are water borne disease. How can we produce healthy citizens in the country when we do not get pure water? When we cannot produce healthy citizens how would the country fight with impending challenges? Pure water is very essential. Water management is all the more necessary. Rahim Dasji has said.

"Rahiman Pani Rakhiye, bin pani sab soon, Pani gaye na ubrey, moti manus choon".

When the concept of water management had been floated and 'yatras' were conducted in this regard, then there was a popular slogan that Jal hai tho kal hai, agar jal nahin tho kal bhi nahin hai". I request the Government through you, to face this serious challenge with courage.

[English]

If you have water, then you have a bright future. If you do not have water, then you do not have a bright future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have predicted the future. You please sit down.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Thank you.

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Joynagar): Sir, I want to draw the kind attention of the House on this very important issue. During the budget speech of the hon the hon'ble Minister has requested that at least drinking water should be made available to each village of the country within the five year. Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency, Joy Nagar falls in the Sundervan and more than Rs. one lac is required to install a tube well there. The ground water in 12 districts of West Bengal is contaminated with assume leading to spread of cancer and it has claimed number of lives. The Government of West Bengal has not paid enough attention in this regard. Earlier the Government tried to hide the same. In this regard, I want to state that our country is a peculiar country, where sometime flood and sometimes drought cause huge damage and sometime there is huge loss due to natural calamity. In Rajasthan, there is a drought but at the same time there is a flood in West Bengal. We have to formulate a scheme to check the same and give a thought as why 62% of our agricultural land it still not under irrigation even after 62 years of independence. Through you, I would request to the Government that drinking water should be provided to all the villages. Arsenic contamination and fluoride contamination in water is a problem, it should be checked. The research should have been undertaken to find necessary technology in order to check the same. A number of hon'ble Members have mentioned about the rainwater harvesting and it should be taken seriously because it will do away the problem of drought and drinking water.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): Sir, I rise to give reply to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Satpal Maharaj who has moved this Resolution. I personally have very high regards for the hon. Member not only because he is an hon. Member of this House but also because he is a very important spiritual leader of this country.

In my reply I will make sincere effort to include the different aspects or the different issues which the hon. Members have raised but in case of my inability to do so, in case of any specific queries that the hon. Members have raised, I, on behalf of the Ministry, will send it in a personal note to all the hon. Members.

This Government has resolved to improve the quality of life of the *Aam Aadmi*. Drinking water is one of the most important and fundamental needs of the *Aam Aadmi*. Recognizing its importance, the Government has designated the national programme for rural drinking water as one of its flagship programmes and is monitoring, its progress very closely under *Bharat Nirman*. Though drinking water is a State subject, Central Government has been taking active interest in supporting the State Governments to meet the challenges of providing potable drinking water in adequate quantity to all households in rural areas.

Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member has moved the Resolution with a specific mention of Uttarakhand. The State is a hill State, heavily afforested, small in size but with logistic problems. Efforts have been made to tackle the drinking water issues keeping in view the uniqueness of terrain and available water resources. For example, pumping up of water to a hill top and using gravity for distribution is a common practice in Uttarakhand. The State took up 22 projects for as many towns under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme. All these projects have been completed as per the guidelines of the programme and duly commissioned. As the House is aware, all such projects for urban areas are now being taken up under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission.

As far as the rural areas are concerned, all States, including Uttarakhand, are provided support under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, earlier known as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. In one of its components mentioned by the hon. Member, namely *Swajaldhara*, the State has completed 163 schemes and another 17 schemes are in various stages of implementation. The State considered the model so successful that it adopted its principles for all rural water supply schemes. Based on *Swajaldhara* principles, the sector-wide approach project assisted by the World Bank has been in operation since 1st December, 2006 in the State of Uttarakhand. Under this project, presently under implementation, 8270 habitations are proposed to be covered with potable drinking water supply by the year 2012. Under the National Rural Drinking Water

Programme, funds have been regularly released to the State. Presently, 45 continued schemes taken up from State sector funds, covering a total of 1171 habitations, have been dovetailed with the funds released from the Center. We have released Rs. 89.30 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 85.86 crore in 2008-09 and made a release of Rs. 61.82 crore in the current year as the first installment. The State has performed extremely well and reports almost 75% achievement in the last four years with respect to the physical targets.

At the national level, provision of drinking water constitutes one of the important schemes under *Bharat Nirman*. During the period 2005-09, under *Bharat Nirman*, more than 54000 uncovered habitations were provided with drinking water and augmentation was undertaken in about 3.58 lakh habitations where the quantum of water supply had reduced due to various reasons. In addition, in 50,167 habitations where water quality was a problem, alternate sources of drinking water were provided.

The outlay for rural drinking water which was Rs. 4060 crores in 2005-06 has been increased to Rs. 6400 crore in 2007-08 and to Rs. 7300 crore in 2008-09. For the year 2009-10 a sum of Rs. 8000 crore has been provided. This is an indication of the seriousness and earnestness with which the Central Government is viewing the problem of drinking water in rural areas.

Even though concerted efforts have been made to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas, it cannot be said that the challenges have been met fully. The introduction of rigs to dig bore wells brought relief to many parts of the country. However, the exploitation of groundwater for irrigation has now reached such a level that there are risks that availability for drinking water will be a problem. The water tables have gone down steeply in many blocks. Along with this, there is a problem of contamination. There are five major contaminants namely arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate. Arsenic happens to be a major problem in West Bengal; fluoride in Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh; iron in Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Karnataka and salinity has been reported in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Nitrates have been found increasingly in Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat.

During the speeches by the hon. Members, many suggestions have been made about how the drinking water scenario can be improved. The important suggestions, *inter alia*, were -

1. To bring sustainability to water sources and water systems

2. To provide for a district water security plan
3. Urgent steps to protect water sources and to conserve water
4. To encourage rainwater harvesting, and
5. To preserve traditional water bodies

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of all the hon. Members to the Guidelines for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, which can be seen on the website of the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme gives emphasis to ensuring sustainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity by adopting a decentralized approach involving PRIs and community organizations. The fundamental approach is to provide adequate flexibility to the States, the Union Territories to incorporate the principle of decentralized, demand driven service delivery with an area specific strategy.

The objective is to ensure the drinking water security to all villages on a sustainable basis. Adoption of appropriate technology, revival of traditional systems, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, conservation, rainwater harvesting, which was specifically mentioned by hon. Member Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, and recharge of drinking water sources have been given a major emphasis in this new approach. Fresh efforts are being made to put in place a mechanism for convergence with related programmes at the field level, especially with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It is extremely satisfying here to state that almost 50 per cent of NREGA funds are being used for water conservation and harvesting structures such as ponds, canals etc. Habitations affected by the presence of arsenic, fluoride and iron in the drinking water and habitations with salinity problems will continue to receive focused attention and for this purpose we will work closely with the State Governments to identify location specific solutions to tackle these problems. I hope it will be appreciated that the suggestions which have been made by the hon. Members have already been incorporated in the guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Sir, the Resolution also refers to monitoring of the Centrally sponsored drinking water schemes. I have to bring to the notice of the House that an Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) has been introduced and the States are feeding information on line.

The design of IMIS enables monitoring of the schemes on a close to a real time basis with the added advantage that the data is fed at the lowest level, and is available in the public domain. In addition to these schemes there is also inspection which is done by the Area Officers from the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

Further, the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the chairpersonship of the elected Members of Parliament. The constitution of this Committee is an important step of the Ministry to ensure that the grass root monitoring of the Centrally-sponsored schemes, including those relating to the Drinking Water Supply, is also done under the guidance of the representatives of the people.

The Resolution also suggests that a time-bound comprehensive Action Plan should be drawn up. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that annual monitorable targets for the two most important areas, namely, coverage of uncovered habitations and tackling problems in quality affected habitations already exist. The guidelines specify drawing up of Village Action Plan based on which a District Water Security Plan and a comprehensive Water Security Action Plan for the State will be prepared.

Sir, in several speeches, reference was also made to the adverse impact of climate change, deforestation and receding glaciers on the availability of drinking water. Attention was drawn to the pollution of the rivers and water bodies and how this is creating diverse problems for the citizens. Members also referred to the illegal and harmful pumping of effluents by industries into the underground aquifers. These are all issues of serious concern and are engaging the attention of the Government as a whole and of the concerned Ministries and Departments. The Ministry of Water Resources, in consultation with the concerned Departments and the State Governments, is in the process of preparing a document for the National Water Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The main objective of the National Water Mission is "Conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management." It will, therefore, be seen that concerns of the hon. Members are already being addressed.

Sir, drinking water will continue to be one of the topmost priorities of the Government of India and will

constitute a part of the extended Bharat Nirman. I would like to seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members by way of suggestions to ensure that our rural areas are provided with adequate drinking water. The actions already taken and being taken to meet the drinking water needs of rural India have been briefly summarized.

I would, in this background, urge the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank Hon'ble Minister. Through you, I would like to inform the House that there has been a water crisis in Uttarakhand. During the summers there is depletion in water level and in that situation people have no option but to transport the drinking water through mules and tankers sometimes water tankers are not sent and as a result people face a number of problems. Hence there is a severe water crisis in Uttarakhand. Therefore, I wish that the Government should formulate such a scheme, which provides for spending central funds in the states for. When such a scheme is formulated within the next 5-10 years drinking water will be available not only to the people of hilly areas but also to the entire India. Mr. Chairman, extending thanks to the hon'ble Minister, I withdraw any resolution.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Satpal Maharaj be withdrawn?

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

16.26 hrs.

## RESOLUTION RE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House requests to the Government to take immediate steps to prepare a Special Economic Development Package and to implement that for

Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, also known as Purvanchal area by taking into Consideration, Social and Economic Backwardness of these areas, on the line of Bundelkhand region.”

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this issue. My State of Uttar Pradesh is a big state and it is the most populous State of India. Earlier this state had five parts but now we have separated our one part and the same is known as Uttarakhand and now we have four parts *i.e.* Western Uttar Pradesh, Central, Purvanchal and Bundelkhand. A number of Members who hail from Purvanchal are sitting here and I myself do belong to Purvanchal. Our region is a backward one. This is perhaps the most backward region in Uttar Pradesh. This is not backward presently, but it is backward for years. When the freedom struggle started, then Purvanchal was the first one to raise its voice. We all the people in Gazipur, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur had raised our voice against the Britishers.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): You have forgotten to mention the name of Allahabad. Allahabad was the centre point.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you can speak on whatever points she has forgotten to mention when your turn comes to speak on this issue in the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Sir, the entire Purvanchal had fought against the Britishers. Therefore, the Britishers made us backward. After the Independence the first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had constituted a committee in 1962 keeping in view the backwardness of Purvanchal so that something can be done for Purvanchal. Today, once again, I want to raise this issue that Union Government should pay attention towards the Purvanchal. The Union Government need to do a number of things for the people of Purvanchal. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh is making us more backward. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb her.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Sir, during the last 20 years since when we are not in power there, Purvanchal has slipped down in backwardness. *...(Interruptions)* During the last 20 years Purvanchal has become more backward. *...(Interruptions)* I want to attract your attention towards the resentment of the people of Purvanchal. 7 percent of the people of India live in Purvanchal.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, my request is that if the hon. Members from the other side want to counter any point that is being said by the hon. Member, then they can do so when they themselves get a chance to speak. But let her not be interrupted like this in the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please keep quiet.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is exactly what I was suggesting just now. I will allow you whenever your turn comes, and you can refute the points made by the hon. Member. Please do not disturb her right now.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please continue your speech.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Sir, 7 percent of India's population live in Purvanchal. In Uttar Pradesh, the most backward people are these 7 percent population. I have got certain figures. First of all we come to health and education. Purvanchal has minimum facilities for allopathic hospitals or maternity or child welfare. In education, U.P. has figure of 56.27 per cent. In India 64.80 percent people are literate but in Poorvanchal, it is 54.27 percent. Among women only 39.13 percent are getting education. The number of school per lakh population for India in 2007-08 is 70 percent but in Purvanchal the percentage of junior basic school is 68. In Western UP it is 80 percent and in Bundelkhand, it is 104 percent. In our

area, the junior school is 87 percent while at other places it is higher. Through these figures, I want to say that the facilities for education in Purvanchal is not upto the desirable level. I would like to attract the attention especially with reference to medical education. There is one medical college in our Gorakhpur, which is in a pitiable condition. Through you I would like to request the Minister that two to three medical colleges in Purvanchal be established so that we may provide facilities for medical education to our people. Our medical colleges may be renovated. Especially there is an urgent need for reforms in medical college at Gorakhpur. There is a widespread disease of Japanese Encephalitis in Purvanchal. This is spreading like an epidemic. It could not be cured properly. Many people are dying in our areas till now. Our young leader Rahuljee asked the Government to do what it can do but the State Government did not fully accepted his views. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb her.

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Through you, I would like to say that encephalitis would be taken on war footing and we should do something for eradication of this disease.

Now I come to agriculture. These are the figures for 2005-06. Agriculture is done on 42.40 percent area of India. In the UP, 78.6 percent is sown area. In Purvanchal, it is 74 percent while in Western UP it is 90.2 percent, for central UP it is 82 percent and in Bundelkhand, it is 60 percent. In the complete figure for UP, we are 4.6 percent less. In 2006-07, out of the fertilizer sent to UP gross crop area per kg, Western UP was given 174.09 and Purvanchal was 151.79. This is also reduced. ...*(Interruptions)*. The task of sending fertilizers from Delhi to Lucknow, rests with the Union Government but to deliver fertilizer from Lucknow to every district is State Government's responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: The figures we are getting regarding fertilizers being sent is adequate, every year it is increased 7 percent but poor farmers are not getting fertilizers even now. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the hon. Member. You can speak when your turn comes.

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: The biggest problem of farmers of Purvanchal is that of fertilizers. We have established Pusa Institutes in Utrakhand. We have established Pantnagar institute, but still we are facing acute shortage of seeds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say that a good agricultural institute should be established in Purvanchal, so that our farmers could get quality seeds. If we look at the figures.

*[English]*

on gross value of agriculture output, per hectare of gross crop area at the current prices for 2005-06.

*[Translation]*

Rs. 26910/- is the figure of whole country. Rs. 39989 and Rs. 24485 are provided in Western UP and Purvanchal respectively. We are lagging behind around 13-14 percent in comparison to West

*[English]*

per hectare gross crop area at current prices.

*[Translation]*

Biggest problem in Purvanchal is being faced by sugarcane farmers. You can see the figures of the whole country.

*[English]*

productivity of major crop per quintal hectare put together.

*[Translation]*

In 2006-07, production of sugarcane in the country was 690.22 and it was 608.71 in our West and it is

523.61 in Purvanchal. We are facing a lot of problems with regard to sugarcane. In five or seven years or in twenty years duration, because of the fluctuating sugar policy of successive new Governments, sugar policy is also disturbed. Several sugar mills have been closed due to the problem of sugar policy and our sugarcane farmers have proposed to sell some sugar mills a few years ago. Many of our farmers are going to Nepal to sell their sugarcane.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that sugarcane policy needs to be a long term policy, so that sugarcane farmers, mill owners and all the persons concerned can do something. Farmer is the most affected because he sells his sugarcane to the mill owner and the mill owners do not give him proper price. We have to do a lot of things for the sugarcane farmers of Purvanchal. Another burning problem of our farmers is that of fertilizers and sugar. We do not get the seeds, the biggest problem is that several of our rivers such as Ghagra, Sarju, Gandak, Rapti, Touns originate from Nepal and then come to Purvanchal. At the time of paddy sowing, they create the flood situation and it results in floods every year in the Gorakhpur area. Some check dams needs to be constructed to avoid the floods and that will have some other benefits also. We can generate electricity from it as Purvanchal has the lowest power generation in eastern UP.

Mr. Chairman Sir, power generation as well as its consumption is very low in Poorvanchal because we don't get power. As power is not there what shall we use. It is hardly for six or seven hours when power is available there. We can use power for only that period, when it is available there. Through you, I want to say that when Nepal releases water in these rivers, they should inform us well in advance and we should construct check dams here. From this electricity could be produced and Poorvanchal will get power as well.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we see the ratio of credit and deposit, in banking and finance sector, we find that for year 2007-08 it is 74.16 per cent for the whole country, 52.61 per cent for western UP and 29.07 per cent for Poorvanchal. Therefore much has to be done to improve the Credit Deposit Ration. We find that in the light of the number of Scheduled Commercial Banks per lakh population in the year 2007-08, it is 6.5 per cent for the whole country but it is only 5.00 percent for western UP and 4.2 percent for Poorvanchal. Poorvanchal also lacks in Banking sector. Now I come to employment and manpower. For entire India the percentage of male

workers to total population is 30.40 percent. It is 24.19 percent for UP and 22.02 per cent for Poorvanchal. If we look into the figures of male workers engaged in rural gross value of agriculture production at current prices for 2005 and 2006. We find that it is 5536 for India. The figure in our Western UP is 8893 which is more than that of average figure in India. Compared to it our Poorvanchal is far behind at 3731. Thus you can see that our Poorvanchal is very backward. If you go through the per capita income at current prices for 2005 and 2006 you find that it is Rs. 25,956 for India. Rs. 17,083 for Western UP and only Rs. 9,499 for our Poorvanchal. It is Rs. 15 thousand less than that of India and Poorvanchal has Rs. 8 thousand less than that of Western UP. This comparison tells you how backward our Poorvanchal is. Through you I would like to request only this much that please pay attention to these issues.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are so many religious places of Hindus, Buddhists and Muslim in our Poorvanchal. The entire Budhist route lies in our Poorvanchal. Baba Vishwanah is in Kashi. Sarnath is also situated in Varanasi, but we do not have any good international airport there. Mostly Chartered filights land on Varanasi International Airport. Not a single India flight lands there. This airport is in operation only during day time. From wherever you go, Varanasi airport functions almost between 8.00 am to 4.00 pm. After that not a single flight takes off from Varanasi airport. Through you I would like to say that Varanasi airport should be made a modern international airport so that tourists coming from Thailand, Sri Lanka and China etc. should reach here conveniently.

Hindu devotees on also come to Benaras from far-flung areas. If Buddhists fall under the route, they may also get the benefit of this international airport. If tourism develops in this area, it will be a new source of employment. Through you, I would like to say that Varansi airport should be upgraded. In our area, there is an airport at Gorakhpur also, where everyday or every alternate days an aircraft comes. There is a need to upgrade that airport also.

Varansi is a very important town for the people of many religions and here Ganga-Jamuna culture prevails. There you can hear the sounds of bells of temples on the one hand and voices of 'Ajan' on the other, and in between we hear the sounds of our looms also. I would like to say that the best weavers of the world live in Poorvanchal, whether it is Varansi or Bhadohi or Deoria

or Mirzapur, all weavers live here. The skills in their hands are unparalleled in the world. Now, injustice is being done to these weavers. They are seeking justice. The brochades and silk of Benaras is world famous. Earlier on, there used to be hand waving. Then they installed powerlooms. But due to power cuts, these helpless weavers have been forced to adopt hand weaving. Today, they do not get good yarn because we hav to import yarn. Through you, I would like to say that you request Hon. Minister to provide subsidy for yarn so that they may import more yarn and weavers of Benaras and adjoining areas may get new lease of life. They should also be provided incentives for export so that they can sell carpets or silk or brocades.

I believe that this Government would do much for weavers. I would like to illustrate one or two more points that our Congress Government started Backward Area Grant Fund which is in operation in many districts of Poorvanchal. It is called BRGF. But we are facing many problems in BRGF. The money belongs to the Union Government and the letter sends it to the districts, but our MLAs and the administration there do not consult MPs. The result is that the money is not spent the way it should be. I would like to say on behalf of all MPs of Poorvanchal that no work under BRGF should be undertaken without consultation with MPs so that we could do something for our areas. No work is done as per our proposal.

A few years back our Government started NREGA scheme. Today, all over the country this scheme is being implemented. Many works have been done in Poorvanchal under NREGA but even now we face many hurdles in NREGA. The officials sitting there got the works done which are not upto the mark. Through you, I would like to say that special attention should be paid to NREGA in Poorvanchal. *...(Interruptions)* Special attention should be given over it. Many hardships are being faced in it. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, Pratapgarh is a very backward district. It is one district in Poorvanchal, where no industry is there as on date. One industry was established by my father. He was a Union Minister. He established Pratap Auto Tractors Factory there. But by the year 1989, the then State Government sold it to a private industrialist. After that, the latter removed all moveable properties from the factory. Finally, the mill was declared sick. Today that Pratap Auto Tractors has been referred to BIFR. I want that the Government of India should take over the Pratap Auto Tractors. A medical college should be

opened there because 100-125 acres of land is available there. Pratap Auto Tractors is situated on the newly declared NH231. A medical college should be opened in it because enough infrastructure is available in the factory and the location is good. Many people will feel relieved if medical college is set-up there or the Government should establish some fertilizer plant there so that my Pratapgarh district may get some industries which uptill now has no industry. All industries in Poorvanchal are getting closed due to fluctuating policies of the State Government. Sugar mill has been closed, cement industry has been closed, which *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you disturb, I will not allow you to speak. I will cancel your name. So, please do not disturb her.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, why we will not speak when allegations are being leveled?

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have your turn. At that time, you can speak. But if you get up once more, I will cancel your name.

*[Translation]*

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: I have put up the figures to show that Purvanchal from where I belong to is a very backward area. It has seven percent population of the country and it is backward in every respect. There is shortage of banks, industries and many other things. Therefore, I want that Purvanchal may be provided such a socio-economic package so that people here may progress. People may develop and reap the benefits. The people of Purvanchal are hardworking and if opportunities are given they can develop to such a level that Purvanchal of Uttar Pradesh may reach the to position. Assistance of Central Government is a needed to achieve this because State Government cannot do such work as our Union Government can.

With these words, I will say to you nothing but a Special Package should be given to us. Special Package should be given to our weavers and Sugar growers as well as all farmers so that extra help is given to all that can develop and walk with honour.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani):  
Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to the hori'ble Member for raising the issue of Purvanchal. It is worth understanding and listening the situation of Puorvanchal described in detail with heartfelt pain and agony. I would like to request that when a Private Resolution is moved in the House, it should not be linked with any political party, because we do politics, we would fail in understanding the facts and truth. I have also been in the opposition. Before come to BJP I was associated with socialist movement and Choudhary Charan Singh and was elected Pradhan of Gram Panchayat in 1959. I have completed 50 years of my political life. Is there any party which did not get an opportunity to Govern in India. For these things if there is any shortcomings in the country and if we failed to do something the Congress party is more responsible and towards that, we too cannot be exonerated. We are also responsible for these upto some extent. Until we realize our responsibility honestly, we may not be able to make all round development, keeping in view the unity and integrity of the nation. It is true that the nation could not make as much progress as it could have but it can not be said too that the nation has made no progress.

We became Independence on 15th August, 1947. There is a qualitative difference between that time and present day. But direction vision and pace of development were not right therefore we need to think upon them. Mithilanchal starts from the point Purvanchal border ends. From where border of Gorakhpur-Padrauna ends the border of Mithilanchal starts from Bagha situated on other side of Narayani river which goes upto Kishanganj, and the border of Bangladesh. The condition of Purvanchal and Mithilanchal remains the same. The rivers of Purvanchal originate from the Nepal and when there is a heavy rain in Nepal it washes out our all crops it damages our houses, takes life of our live stocks and we are also ruined. Some thing happen in the case of Mithilanchal as well as when there is rain in Nepal, the water flows to our area also. We get ruined due to flood. There is no permanent solution of flood in Purvanchal and Mithilanchal. There is no likely solution of the same because the rivers are originating from Nepal. Once the upstream water spreads in the lower area, it became difficult to check the same. The people of Bihar led a movement in Mithilanchal that a dam should be constructed in Sheesha pani in Varah area of Noonthar in Cru order to check the flow of excess water of Kosi, Kamla and Gandak. The dam would be

constructed in Nepal but what happen when political situation is not good and our relation with Nepal sours in that situation they may open the gate of the Dam and as a result water would flow up to three hundred feet. People of Purvanchal and Mithilanchal would be inundated in the deep sea like water and that much water would wash out everything. This has not been achieved due to political compulsion. That is why it is in a limbo, but other measures can be taken for improving transportation, electricity etc. How can development take place in the absence of electricity, roads etc. Roads are in a dilapidated condition in Purvanchal and Mithilanchal. We have witnessed it over a long period in free India.

One as I was traveling by road, a newly wed Motorcycle rider was driving ahead of me alongwith his wife, perhaps heading towards a cinema hall. Every time the motorcycle bumped into a pothole, the rider would touch the pillion rider to make sure that she was on the seat.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: He was touching his pillion rider time and again only because they were a newly used couple. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I stopped him and asked why he was looking back at intervals. He said "I just try to make out if my wife is safe or has fallen in some pot hole". Such arc the conditions we live in. My humble request is that the roads should be repaired. Villages should be connected. They should emulate Haryana and Punjab where all villages have metalled roads. There they have a well-developed transport system. Transport services are adequate and that area is a developed area. On the other hand, an area where there are no roads, no traffic or transport services, that area is a very backward area. What are the causes of backwardness? There is a reason for backwardness. Governments are responsible, the system is responsible, administration is responsible, we are ourselves responsible. I hail from Poorvanchal and Mithalanchal. I know that we have used the caste card in Politics the most, Criminalized the caste system and socialized the crime we are the real sufferers of it. Today my conscience is stirred to think how far we had stooped. A leader may be a very corrupt person, a hardcore criminal, sentenced to jail but when he is released from the jail, he is welcomed by riding on an elephant and when he attends an social function he is adorned by the members of his caste. Whenever that corrupt leader attends some social or cultural event he is seated on a high pedestal.

17.00 hrs.

He is respected garlanded, slogan are raised in his name saying that he epitomizes an ideal leader who has progressed and earned respect by putting the interest of his country at risk and we rally behind such people. Poorvanchal, Mithilanchal and the backward areas of the state would be benefited only when the youth, the boys and girls of that area, the new generation garner courage to join hands and reject and overthrow once and for all will pave way for the development of backward areas and for inclusive growth. This is the most prominent malady affecting us and we want that this disease should be treated.

Hon'ble member was rightly saying that all the sugar mills located in Eastern Uttar Pradesh are lying closed. Same is the case of Mithilanchal. My parliamentary constituency is having three-Sugar mills Rayyan, Lohet and Sakri. All of them are lying closed. Sugarcane was the only major industry there and they used to produce sugar from it. This was the cash crop of the farmers and it would bring prosperity to their households. But the sugar lobby active in certain parts of the country thought that unless and until the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, who are the largest sugar producer, are not closed down, the sugar mills of their areas would not flourish. Therefore, they hatched a conspiracy to get the Sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar closed. Sir, we are having good variety of sugarcane, our recovery is good, our farmers are hard working. Wherever the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar go, they work hard to survive there. One may visit Kolkata, Mumbai or Delhi, one will find them working hard to earn their living. They shed their sweat to construct & decorate others' houses and have no place to live. Today in Delhi and Bihar at least five lakh people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Mithilanchal live on footpaths, sleep beneath the trees, live beneath trees, marry there, reproduce and grow old and also die there and their corpses lie unclaimed there. Why does all this happen? It happens since our country is lacking in economic development. We do not have roads and electricity. Hon'ble Member was saying that we do not know when there is electricity and when there is an outage. When a daughter gets married and goes to here in-laws, we can be sure of one thing that she will visit us on some festival. But we cannot be sure of electricity. When the supply would be restored or when there will be an outage.

Government of India is running a scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. I may be corrected if am wrong but I am told that the Centre Government says that they would install poles, supply wires, transformer etc, but electricity should be generated and supplied by the State Government. It is akin to a proposal by somebody who says that he would give me a stove, utensils and provide a cook as well but I should myself arrange for food my reply to him would be to arrange for food and I will myself arrange for fuel and utensils. The Central Government tells us to generate electricity on our own. How we will generate electricity? Poorvanchal and Mithilanchal do not have either coal, gas or uranium. Electricity can be generated at of these three inputs. From where shall we get the coal? Give the lease of ten coal mines to Poorvanchal or Bihar be they located in Jharkhand or any other area. We will get coal from our own mine, bring it here at our own rate. and construct our own power house, either you provide us gas. Now the other fuel gas is being produced by them. If they supply gas to us, we can construct our own power house. Bihar is having two power houses. They have been inaugurated. They were inaugurated during the tenure of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, but they could not be constructed till date, as we do not have money. Now from where shall we bring the money? They levy income tax, customs duty, excise duty, and levy taxes on clothes, medicines, salt, spices, roads etc. They pocket all kinds of taxes and ask us to generate revenue on our own. They enjoy the proceeds of our work hard. Above all they are telling us to arrange every thing on our own. We do not even have the share of our hard work, I am not criticizing the Central Government. A policy should be formulated to develop the backward areas, be it of Bundelkhand, Mithilanchal, Poorvanchal, or an area of Rajasthan, it should be developed. Today there is no such state which does not have backward areas. Are all the areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat developed? In every part of Rajasthan is like Ganganagar. Do all the areas of Bihar match the development of Nalanda & Hajipur? Are all the areas of Chhattisgarh alike? Every state is having backward areas, and such areas have been deliberately left backward. A backward area is also socially backward, and a socially backward area does not have equal participation in administration, politics, cabinet, in the selection of Chief Minister, bureaucracy, etc nor do they get participation in the Government at the Centre. They get participation nowhere. Hon'ble Chaudhary Charan Singh became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh just for a few days. The first thing he did was to provide participation to farmers in his cabinet

because of which Chaudhary Charan Singh became the leader of farmers right from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar. Nobody used to pay attention to backward classes before him. It is our misfortune that the leader of a backward area always follows his senior leader and does not raise his own voice. We are economically, politically, administratively and socially backward. We do not have money power. How can we get our children admitted in better schools, they will neither get better education nor will clear competitive exams, nor get selected on higher posts, nor become administrators or IAS or IPS officers. We do not get money from any source. The Sugar mills are not operational, the crop of Sugarcane is also declining. It is a well-plotted conspiracy that the backward areas should be left backward and suppressed. They should remain repressed, they should not be able to raise their voice because if they become stronger, their voices will be heard. Hence it is my request to remove backwardness and only then there will be social upliftment, we can develop educationally and economically and we can develop from the administrative point of view, thus reservation based on castes should remain intact, I am a supporter of that and I have been struggling for that. But alongwith that a new theory should be implemented for those areas which are backward from economic, social and political point of view that the people living in these areas should be given representation in administrative services according to their ratio, they should be given reservation only then they will be able to fight. Today not a single bank pay heed to the poor. Officials do not pay attention towards the economically backwardness. The sufferings of Purvanchal is same in the case of Mithilanchal also and we all are reeling under the same condition. What you have done for Bundelkhand? What you create? You are making us poor, if someone asks the Delhi Government and say we will give you gold, silver, blanket and cloths. You keep us as beggar, poor and starved, alluring us by giving mouth watering dishes and make us to cheer for applaudive shouts. It is a political inefficiency and a biggest administrative sin. Because making mockery of the poverty is not appropriate. We are poor and you will say, we are provide special package. What are you providing? Whether you are selling your property, your cloths or mortgaging wife's ornaments to provide special package, from where are you giving special package? You are providing us special package the Government of India from exchequer. That treasure is own also. This treasure belongs to dalit, 699 backward, farmers, workers, poor, labourers. Exchequer has been contributed by the sweat these people's brow. These labourers should get

the benefit. This is sad that those who work hard they don't have money and where there is money, there is no sweat. Thus my request is that backwardness should be removed only then one who toils they get wealth and those who does not toil their wealth should be brought. Back and then one who sheds sweat will become a part of mainstream and backwardness of country be whether it is Kashmir of Lal Singh, or Jammu or Bihar or some other states will be removed and we want only this.

At last, I would like to request that our friend from Jharkhand are sitting here. Nobody is there to pay attention towards the people belonging to SCs, STs and most backward classes living in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra and the hilly areas and that is why their condition is pitiable, no one thinks about them. "Kamai Koi, Khai Koi, Pasina Bahai Koi, Mauj Urai Koi". In old days, there were landlord who sold their land lordism and use to organize shows. No-a-days there is a Government which take taek dance advantage of the hard work, done by poor farmer, the poor, the weaker, the dalit, backward classes, SC's and ST's. You come at top in the name of package get triumphal cheer from us. They triumphal cheerers, I am challenging you to stop this triumphal cheer, if you will continue with the same politics then one day hunger, poor, dalit, SC's ST's backwards, most backwards, farmers-workers of India will rise and march towards Delhi and that day they will say in the words of Ramdhari Singh dinkar "Hato swarg ke doot maewarg lootne aata hoon, chodo satta ki Janta Dilli aati hai".

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the resolution presented by Rajkumari Ratna Singhji related to the development of Purvanchal. Because it is a Private Members' Bill, all the members have the right to put forth their views in this regard. When Rajkumariji was speaking, hon. Dara Singhji was interrupting on the issue of Uttar Pradesh. Whereas, it has been seen in case of such a resolution that the Member expresses his anguish and viewpoint in the House in this regard.

The datas reveal that 28 districts come under Purvanchal. These are Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Gazipur, Mirzapur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Bhadohi, Siddharth Nagar, Gonda, Balrampur, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Balia, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Kaushambi, Devaria, Fatehpur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sonbhadra, Basti, Sant Kabirnagar, Bahraich, Shrivasti, Maharajganj, Azamgarh, Mau, Barabanki, Chandauli and Ambedkar Nagar. In total 28

districts come under it. We had sought the details related to the issue of Purvanchal from the Library in which the demand of special package amounting to Rs. 80,000 crores by the Government of Uttar Pradesh was made before 13th Finance Commission for the Purvanchal region, whereas if we look at the census of the year 2001, this data speaks something else. If we take into account the recommendation of the Samra committee, it also spoke of the necessity of providing special package for the development of Purvanchal. In respect of the data of 36.82 of census 2001 given here, I remember that Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Gorakhpur and afterwards the area of Mithilanchal in Bihar are adjoining to Allahabad. Ratnaji when you were speaking, you did not mention Allahabad. Allahabad has been the hub of our freedom struggle. Anand Bhawan and Swaraj Bhawan are the places of historical importance and six people have been the Prime Minister of the country. Rahul Gandhiji is present in the House and he is listening to me very attentively. It would be better if you speak on this issue at length because the discussion on development of Purvanchal is taking place. In the survey of most backward districts, the data of Kaushambi was 73.12 and of Pratapgarh was 76.53. It is a fact that when I was elected for the first time in the year 1998, at that time an honourable member from Fatehpur had asked a question in the House. In his question, ten or twelve districts of Uttar Pradesh were taken which included Fatehpur, Kaushambi and Pratapgarh. A scheme of Rs. 45 crores for the development of every district was launched which resulted in better performance. All the departments which were dealing with development process had been allocated money out of Rs. 45 crores and a lot of development took place. So far as Purvanchal is concerned, only Allahabad becomes the centre point. I bow to the culture of Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati and the holy and sacred land of which Pt. Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and late Sh. Rajiv Gandhi have been a part. If we look at the Gandhi-Nehru family, Allahabad has been the centre of politics and freedom struggle and it has always held a historical importance whether be it religious or spiritual or 0.71 whether seen from the political or cultural perspective. There is Bhardwaj Ashram and Sangam where the Kumbh mela or Ardh Kumbh mela is held. The High Court of Uttar Pradesh is housed here and various other offices of the Central Government are also situated. The secondary education Commission of Uttar Pradesh is also here. Several offices of Union Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh are also here. Allahabad has a lot of importance because of

this reason also. So far as this perspective on my part is concerned, Allahabad has not seen the development in equal measure. At the same time when our urban development minister Sh. Jaipal Reddy was responding and Sh. Somnath Chatterjee was on the chair as speaker, I had raised a question that we are incorporating metropolitan cities of the country under the scheme namely Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Sehri Vikas Yojana but the name of native place of the man after whose name the scheme has been launched is being ignored totally. Hon'ble Sonia Gandhi was present in the House at that moment. I had pointed out that madam it is your home as well as "susural" so this city must be incorporated under the said scheme. I had raised this point during the previous Lok Sabha, but so far not a single work is being executed in Allahabad under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Rastriya Navinikaran Yojana. I don't know what is the reason but no funds are being provided for Allahabad. I would like to request hon'ble Rahulji to see the reason specially why the funds are not being provided to Allahabad under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Rastriya Navinikaran Scheme and why the development works are not being undertaken there.

I had also handed over a letter to you when I had raised the question, just a few minutes back we were talking about Kumbha mela of Sangam Nagri. Crores of visitors from abroad and from various states of the country visit this place. It is written in scriptures and "purans" that one who has a holy dip in Sangam gets "moksha" and goes to "heaven". It is a belief. Still there is no airport in Purvanchal. Many a pilgrims visit this place. Buddhist circuits are also here. I am representing Kaushambi and there are number of districts like Sarnath, Banaras, Srivasti where many foreigner tourists come every year. In Allahabad, there is only air force base airport. One international airport should be made in the region be it in Varansi or in Transyamuna Iradatganj area of Allahabad. One old airport is already here. It would be highly appreciated if it is upgraded into an international airport.

Sir, BREGF has been discussed. Hon'ble member Ratnaji has stated the BREGF funds are being misused at local level. It's previous name was Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana and presently it is known as BREGF scheme. Central Government directly transfer funds to backward districts but MPs have no involvement therein and they are totally ignored in such matter. Even they have no idea about it; only officers 'spend' this amount. I urge that MPs should have a role in BREGF funds. Similarly, nothing is being asked from MPs in respect of PMGSY.

Neither they are called for inauguration nor they are ever invited for the same. But some arrangements for participation of MPs must be therein. I do not say we should be authorized to interfere in the matters of local Government and State Governments but MP must have a role in the schemes directly forwarded by the Union Government. Moreover, their participation in said schemes must be ensured.

Sir, I have been appointed chairman of Vigilance Monitoring Committee under the ministry of rural development and the Parliamentary session starts from 19th November. I have attended the meeting of the said Committee on 12 November before the commencement of this session. Our 3-4 hours period passed in the meeting just in order to veto the proceedings of the previous committee, thereafter lunch was served, people enjoyed the lunch and went away. If we write for any investigation and want to take some action then we feel ourselves helpless, as we have not participation in that. If you have nominated the Member of Parliament from Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha as Chairman of the Committee then at least some powers like signing the economic proposals, ordering for investigation, and authority for punishment alongwith financial powers must be delegated to MPs. Only then we can make the dreams come true which was envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi, late Smt. Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi.

Sir, recently the matter of MP fund has been discussed. Yesterday an hon'ble member has raised the point of supplementary budget. As per my view the MPLADS had been started in the regime of hon'ble late Sh. Narsimha Raoji and it has been doubled since its inception. In present scenario, this amount is still 2 crores since year 1998. You can see the prices have been revised many folds. A kilometer road can be constructed in a year. An MLA of our region gets an amount of Rs. one, 1.25 or 1.5 crores. Apart from this, he receives Purvanchal funds alongwith other funds like BREGS. People also vote for us and whenever we go to the constituency they ask us for certain works to be done. How can we meet their demand? I demand either this MPLADS funds should be discontinued or it should be enhanced by Rs. 10 crores. This meagre amount of MPLAD fund is defaming us. It is my only demand.

Sir, as far as development of Purvanchal is concerned, the matter of diseases and health has been raised in this House by Yogi Adityanath through the device Calling Attention and also in the Question Hour. It is a fact that some parts of Purvanchal stretch from

Gorakhpur to Tarai area. My Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency falls between Ganga and Yamuna. This area is infected with many diseases. There come many diseases after flood. All are aware of this. If there is drought it causes more diseases. Ratnaji has told about encephalitis just now. It is said regarding small pox that it has been eradicated. But, even now-a-days there are cases of small pox and Chicken pox outbreak among the people in villages. People suffer from Jaundice, Malaria, Meningitis, Dengu, Kalazar. All diseases of this type are common in Poorvanchal. Regarding this I would like to make a demand to the Government that a central team should visit there and after conducting study in all the remote areas and especially in the backward areas of Poorvanchal arrangement should be made for making the vaccines available. Then only the treatment of diseases can be done.

Sir, you have rung the bell whereas there is no provision of time limit regarding expressing views on Private member Bill. Please let me speak on this, it is used to be our time to express. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as education is concerned, there are mostly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Minorities and backward class people in Poorvanchal and they are poor and reeling under the vicious circle of poverty. Shri Rahul Gandhiji has selected a vary nice place and he has gone through all these by visiting there and spending time with poor. Apart from this, the Government has told regarding development of the places of minority communities under multi-sectoral development plan. We had raised the matter regarding the report of Shri Rangnath Mishraji in the House that when the Commission had submitted the report in 2007 then the Government should have placed it on table of the House and there should have been discussion on this matter. Now-a-days if you go to the villages of minorities and see their conditions then you will find that their condition is more worse than SCs & STs. I think that there is a need to pay attention towards them also by the Government and for this a separate budget would have to be provided by the Government.

Sir, just now when I was talking to Ratnaji, she was mentioning the name of some castes. I want to inform that in the whole Uttar Pradesh and in the country and in the forest areas or many plane areas, where tribes live they are called 'Ghumanthu'. Even now-a-days about 227 such castes exist, whose number are in crores. They neither have any shelter, employment nor there are arrangements of their education and health. They

keep on wandering only. Their life is nomadic. At times, they will go to jungles, they live in tents under open sky in plane areas and after selling some herbs and medicines there they move to another place. We would have to think about their lives also. Our hon'ble member, Shri Raja Rampalji is not present here, he had raised this matter in the House. I want to say that these 227 castes are totally aloof from mainstream of the society even now-a-days. No one has thought about them. It is a fact that their life is worse than dogs and cats. If we pet even a dog or cat, we use to keep them in our A.C. car with affection. But, we have not given attention towards their lives till date. People belonging to Tribe, Scheduled Caste, tribe caste and backward caste are among the sufferers. So, we would have to think about them also. Numbers of these castes are more in Poorvanchal. Therefore, I have mentioned about them here. We have to associate Nishad, Mallah, who live near banks of Ganges, Yamuna or other rivers with their traditional employment. They are called fishermen. We would have to associate them with the livelihood. They should be given the lease regarding Ghats, boats, sand, fishing. They are Kevats. There are kevat people, Singurpur is historical place where Lord Ram had crossed the Ganges river by boat. Thereafter Lord Ram went to Chitrakut by crossing the Yamuna River passing through our area Kaushambi. Condition of those kevat is very miserable. Non-a-days their situation is such that they have marched towards the banks of Yamuna by taking arms and forming group of 'Lal Salam Comrades. And the Police is a mute spectator. They are also trying to be a terrorist now-a-days. We would have to think about them that we would have to associate them with their traditional occupation. People living there are from every caste who earn their livelihood by making Bidi. When they use tobacco they get infected with T.B. Minister of Labour is sitting here, he did not make any arrangement for those people. At least there should be a special CGHS hospital for them in Kaushambi district because there is no hospital. Crores of Bidi Mazdoors live in Allahabad. Similarly, they make rope for weaving cot. They bring Moonj from Ganges River and after making ban from it they sell it. Potter people live in Shamsabad. Cloy-vessels are made. At our place vessels are made from copper and brass but such is the condition of those people that people from far areas came and take away the soil with them. There is so much in this soil.

Chairman, Sir, hon'ble member has gone. Carpet work is done in Bhadohi. Carpets are exported to foreign countries from this part of Poorvanchal. People here are

weavers. There is an area namely Pariyavan in Pratapgarh and all the weavers belonging to this area are engaged in this work. Raj Kumarji has not told about her area, which I am telling. Sarees are made in Varanasi, slipper made in Kanpur are famous which is also in Poorvanchal. The Government should think about these people seriously. Regarding Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward class or tribal people whose children are suffering from malnutrition, our ladies who are suffering from Hemoglobin deficiency due to which these ladies and children are ill all the time. They do not have smile on their faces. We would have to think regarding their education, regarding their health seriously.

Chairman, Sir, as far as rail connectivity is concerned in our area, we will find that there is huge lack of transportation facilities. The Government says that the main road from Mughalsarai to Kolkata passes through few districts of Poorvanchal. If taken into consideration we keep on raising questions regarding condition of that area under rule 377, during zero hour, and question hour but this work has not been completed yet. For example, matter regarding flyover in Bharwari-Sirathu-Manaory and in newly formed district Kaushami in Allahabad there is always a huge traffic jam for hours at Kunda. If flyover is not constructed then, there would be no importance of new district and no point can be made regarding the development of Poorvanchal. There is no arrangement of rail godown in Bharwari because there is deficiency of manure. Food grains are transported to Kaushambi through Naini via Allahabad, if arrangement of Godown is made there it will be very helpful. Sulabh toilet be made at each station so that development to some extent of that area could be done. Mango is produced in Kunda and Pratapgarh whereas Guava is produced in Allahabad and Kaushambi from which Jam and Jelly is made. We export it to other foreign countries also. Kaini Company exists in Allahabad but there is no arrangement of food processing. In our area, the Chandauli naxal area and Sonebhadra falls in Poorvanchal. I remember that our leader Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav had landed in a helicopter in the naxal area of Chandauli. Naxalite leader Basvati came. She said that she was alienated from the mainstream of society. There is nothing meant for us. There itself Shri Yadavji made an announcement, due to which she is now a worker of our party. She is associated with the mainstream of society. She has got political honour. Election is conducted there, village Pradhan and Block Pramukh have been elected. Only then we can root out naxalism when we would provide education to them,

bring them into the mainstream of society, provide all the facilities for development only then terrorism could be rooted out. In our area, there was talk regarding High Court going on. We want to establish Division of High Court. When gloriousness exists only then it has their existence. You provide four, ten Supreme Court then it will serve no purpose. People come to Delhi for Supreme Court, if at each place Supreme Court is opened then it will be difficult. I would conclude my speech with only these few words that mostly there have been Congress Government in the country and in Uttar Pradesh also. We have carried out development. But for the development of Purvanchal, Shri Rahulji is sitting here, I would like to request him to give Special attention on all districts. I am confident that you will paid your Special attention on all the 28 districts while visting there.

Sir, as far as the generation of power is concerned, I would like to state that there is no development in any area and state without electricity. Today, electricity meets the basic needs of human. He uses electricity in many ways such as employment and business. The farmers use electricity for various agricultural activities and earn his livelihood by setting up small industries. At present 6,600 M/W electricity is likely to be generated there and target have been fixed for generation of 12,000 M/W electricity by 2012 and another target has been fixed for generation of 32,000 M/W electricity during the next five years. Therefore, I request to meet the shortage of electricity in Purvanchal by paying special attention on Purvanchal because the people of Purvanchal get electricity hardly 5 to 6 hours in a day.

Sir, to my opinion; if there is electricity in the entire Purvanchal, then it ensures development of that area. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on this resolution. Today in this discussion, the matters, of backwardness of Purvanchal and a Special Economic package for this region have been raised.

**17.38 hrs.**

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the chair*]

Sir, today after a long time since independence we are discussing on the issue of backwardness of Purvanchal. Therefore, it is imperative for me to state that Purvanchal is the land, which is a witness to the battle of independence for the country and the people

of this region have sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country. Be it the incidence of chaura-chauri or Madhubani or Chittu Pandey of Balia, Purvanchal has been a historical land. It is a birthplace of Pandit Rahul Sanskritayan and Allama Sibli Namani. A number of Saints and great saints were born in Purvanchal and conveyed the message of humanity to the entire country and the world over. The Purvanchal, where the battle of Independence was fought and saints, great saints of this very area have conveyed the message of humanity to the entire country and world over, the same area is poor and helpless today.

Sir, today we are discussing the backwardness of that area. Besides, I would like to state that today there is a demand in the entire country in regard to form a separate state, be it Telengana, or Harit Pradesh or Purvanchal or Bundel Khand. Unequality is the main reason for it. It is like that, if there is a unequality in a family and one brother has been discriminated by other brothers and as a result all brothers get separated. Similarly, there is a demand in the entire country in regard to the formation of separate state. One of the reasons of this demand is that they are backward due to wrong economic policies of the Government of the country or of the state. So, they think that if they get their own state, they can progress well and undertake development work there. Many of my colleges have spoken on the backwardness of the Purvanchal region. I would like to make it clear that the Purvanchal region is a part of Uttar Pradesh that has given half of a dozen Prime Ministers to the country. The 'slogan' Jai Jawan, Jai Kishan was floated by this region. Lal Bahadur Shastri was the son of this soil.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today here discussion on backwardness is going on. The people of this area are crying for development and betterment of the region. I want to bring it in your cognizance had our successive Governments right from Independence to till date in the country and states paid attention towards the backwardness, then perhaps the discussion regarding the backwardness of such regions might not have taken place in the Parliament of the country today. The social, economic and political slavery, which is prevalent even after independence in the country is the reason as to why we are raising our issues ununitedly in different parts of the country. Hon'ble Hukmadev Narayan ji was saying, he presented the crux of the whole matter that today the imbalanced growth and inequality, which prevail in the society in each sphere of the country is the main reason behind this.

Chairman, Sir, we talk about justice, humanity in the country but what is the reason that today we are against the caste in the country. Those who are playing caste politics did not ever think of poverty and helplessness of this region. I want to tell this because today the poor of the Purvanchal who are called backward, it is not that only Dalits are backward there, there are people even from minority and of general category are backward because the whole region is backward. There are no resources for the education and employment of the youth and people belonging to weaver and farmer community. That is why I want to debate on this issue, it has been discussed that even today, especially the rural poor of Purvanchal live in huts. Even after 60 years of independence people of this region are hard pressed for their livelihood. Even after 60 years of independence we are discussing on discuss over the the plight of the of the poor of Purvanchal, sitting here in the dazzling light of the Parliament House but it is very unfortunate that even today there are so many villages in Purvanchal the Central Government may publicize whatsoever and through putting up boards etc where the poor are waiting for electric poles even today. Even today we discuss about the backwardness of Purvanchal where six and half crore people live. Where even today 30 percent of population in dreaming of train facility, we discuss about that Purvanchal. I think there is only one reason behind the backwardness of this region. Be it Union or State Government, I think Congress party remained in power at the center and in the state for the maximum time.

Chairman, Sir, the then Government did not pay as much attention to the betterment and development of the Purvanchal as it should have. For this reason, today a demand for special economic package is being made in the Parliament to remove the backwardness of Purvanchal. Bahan Mayawati ji, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)* has made a demand for special economic package to the tune of Rs. 36,270 crore for development of Purvanchal on July 17, 2007 but the Central Government has given nothing. She has made a demand for of Rs. 3700 crore for road construction. Rs. 2522 crore for development of health facility, Rs. 500 crore for drinking water, Rs. 3094 crore for electricity works, Rs. 3991 crore for irrigation, Rs. 4112 crore for building house for the poor, Rs. 8322 crore for the society upliftment programme, Rs. 6000 crore for agriculture development, Rs. 200 crore for other works and Rs. 1250 crore for facilities to Gram Sabha. The Uttar Pradesh Government had asked for Special

economic package for all round development of Purvanchal region, but the Central Government didn't pay attention towards it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only that, when election for the posts of President and Vice-President was underway and the existing Government didn't have numbers in its favour, when the country was looking for a woman President and Vice-President belonging to minority community, our leader the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Bahan Mayawati ji came forward to support the Central Government. In return. *...(Interruptions)* the Government and the Prime Minister of the country had promised to provide funds not only for the development of Purvanchal but for the development of whole Uttar Pradesh, for providing electricity there, as our friend said, for constructing an international airport there, for the development of Buddha Circuit, but it is unfortunate that the Prime Minister has not fulfilled this promise. That is why we are discussing on this resolution in this House today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is widespread regional imbalance in the country at present. Even after so many years of independence, our country has not got social, political and economic independence. Be it dalit or minority of Purvanchal or anybody for that matter, all are very backward. Shrimati Ratna Singhji has left after moving the resolution. All areas of Purvanchal are far behind the national average-be it Akbarpur, Tanda, Banaras or Mau. The Central Government should work out a time-bound programme for the betterment and development of people in these areas, be it weavers, youth but it is yet to be prepared. Allahabad was talked about. At one point of time it was the centre for struggle for independence and planning and making schemes for attaining independence. It was the centre of struggle for independence, not only that, even after independence the same Allahabad has been the biggest centre of education in Uttar Pradesh, which has been ignored. Be it the Gorakhpur region of Purvanchal or the districts adjoining Bihar border starting from Padauna to Rajganj, Gorakhpur, Basti or Bahraich, all these areas are very backward. I want to say that the social imbalance prevailing in the society is one of the main reasons of the backwardness of these districts. The poor in the society do not get opportunity to join the mainstream of development, we all are part of it. I want to say that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has worked for the betterment and development of Purvanchal as much as possible with its limited resources be it the issue of providing houses to the poor, be it the work for

development of weavers. A Viral Research centre has been set up in Gorakhpur also, the place, which we were talking about.

Not only this, we have been talking about the development of women for the last 60 years after independence and I would like to congratulate the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Kumari Mayawatji for it is for the first time that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has worked for the education of girl child. Our Government has made provision that a girl, who belongs to a poor rural family and whose father is elderly and is not able to provide two square of meal to his family will be provided an amount of Rs. 15 thousand and a cycle to travel to school as soon as takes admission in Inter or first year. Our Government provides complete financial assistance to enable a poor person to solemnize the marriage of his daughter, who otherwise is not able to get her daughter married. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has made all efforts for the welfare of backward and poor people who have no land, business or employment. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has for the first time made provisions for reimbursement of admission fee of the students, who intend to take admission in Inter College or Degree College. and whose families, driven by poverty, are compelled to work as labourers in metro cities like Kolkata and Mumbai and are not able to provide them education. The poor labourers of Uttar Pradesh who are not able to get work in the state, migrate to other places in search of employment. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has already raised the Minimum Wages of labourers from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 several years back and our Minister of Finance has announced in the last budget itself that he was raising the Minimum Wages of labourers to Rs. 100. Our Government has done this work several years back. Our Government has worked for the welfare of the poor people belonging to all the Communities of society irrespective of their castes, who are living below poverty line. Previously as they were living in a one room apartment, our Government has ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. You please conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: There are uniform parameters for all the people whether they belong to forward classes, minority or any other castes. Under the

Kashiram Shahri Gareeb Aawas Yojna the people are being provided houses for just one lakh seventy five thousand rupees to enable them to continue their education and help in their development. Not only this, as far as infrastructure is concerned, our Government has raised the issue of limited resources of State and the matter of gap between demand and supply of power with the Central Government. The Government of this country is not understanding that it is also not giving it and the State Government out of its limited resources is pursuing this construction project worth Rs. 4500 crore and we are moving towards generating more electricity, therefore, the Purvanchal which is backward for which our hon'ble Member has moved a resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I, while discussing that issue, would certainly like to state that today Purvanchal, which has always been pre-eminent in the national politics since Independence, has always been neglected, therefore, I would like that the way in which development. ...*(Interruptions)*. I will come to that also. Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh is also situated on the border of Purvanchal of Uttar Pradesh. Big factories are being established there. Central Railway Coach factory is being set up there. The branch of National Institute of Fashion Technology is being opened there, the factory of National Automobile Testing and Research Infrastructure is being established there. I would like that. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. You take your seat.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: I would congratulate the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Bahen Mayawatji that Baba Saheb who gave the constitution to the country, who raised the voices of the poor, destitute and helpless

people, gave right to live life with dignity, if some monument is being constructed in his name, then there is nothing wrong in it. We have always worked in the name of such great personalities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way in which the other parts of the country have been developed, the Purvanchal should be developed in the same manner. AIIMS like big hospitals should be opened in the Purvanchal. Arrangement should be made there for imparting Medical technical education. I would like that the proposal of Rs. 5900 crore which has been sent by the State Government under the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna for carrying out the development work of roads should be cleared as soon as possible and full assistance should be provided to the people of that state so that they can compete with the people of other developed states by providing them with a special economic package. I support this resolution. There should not be politics in it.

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Sir, I stand here to support the resolution introduced by Rajkumari Ratna Singh regarding development of 27 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh which have a population of 6 crores 54 lakhs as per the census of the year 2001.

I would like to inform you that Government of Uttar Pradesh have made an assessment regarding the present situation of Eastern Uttar Pradesh which includes 27 districts. I would like to inform the House regarding the assessment made by the Uttar Pradesh Government. According to the assessment made by the Uttar Pradesh Government as per the composite index on the basis of 36 indicators, total six districts of Uttar Pradesh are under first category of very high composite index of development with 125 or more points for development but any district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is not included in this category. After that seven districts of Uttar Pradesh are under second category of highly composite index of development with 110 to 125 points and Varanasi is the only district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh under this category. 24 districts of Uttar Pradesh State are in the third category of Medium composite index of development with 95 to 110 points and only five districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are under this category.

Hon'ble Mr. Chairman. Sir, as per the survey conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Government, eight districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are among the 18 districts of Uttar Pradesh under the fourth category of composite index of development with 80 to 95 points.

Only 16 districts of Uttar Pradesh fall under the fifth category of very low composite index of development with less than 80 points and 12 districts among them are from Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This is the picture of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It will be better if we will discuss the matter of Eastern Uttar Pradesh cutting across the party line. The worst situation of Eastern Uttar Pradesh presently is due to the wrong policy of the persons who Governed the state during last twenty years. The Government of Uttar Pradesh in 2009 tried to sale the sugar mills, which were backbone of the economy of Uttar Pradesh. The present Government of Uttar Pradesh is not being able to fix the price of Sugarcane. Their own sugar mills, the Government sugar mills. *...(Interruptions)* You should ready to listen. State's own 22 sugar mills are not running and Government have no intention to run them. The Uttar Pradesh Government is trying to sale Sugarcane to private Sugar mills and to make money from corrupt practices in the process. They have 22 Sugar mills but none of them is running.

**18.00 hrs.**

After independence Chhitauni and Bagha were connected by rail in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The North Bihar has also been connected directly from Delhi but the gauge conversion from Anand Nagar to Gonda is lying incomplete. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harsh Vardhanji, please take your seat. You can continue your speech when the House takes up this discussion next day.

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some hon. Members are waiting to raise some submissions. I hope the House will agree for extending the time until we complete these submissions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We will now take up 'Zero hour' submissions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Mr. Chairman Sir, Rohtas, Aurangabad and Kaimur in Bihar are extremely backward and Naxal affected districts. Due to the lack of educational institutions a majority of people

there are illiterate and unemployed which is why terrorist and naxal activities are on the rise there. Through this august house, I would like to say that the issue of setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there has been raised many times in this House. Even after repeated discussions Kendriya Vidyalaya was not opened in these districts till date. Due to this, the SC's, ST's and other poor sections inhabiting the Bihar plateau region are not able to provide education to their children owing to their poverty. The poor should get education in the Kendriya Vidyalayas established by the Union Government. Its quite deplorable to say that despite raising this issue so many times in this house that Rohtas, Kaimur, Aurngabad, Jamui districts are naxal affected and not a single Kendriya Vidyalaya has been established there till date. This has caused anguish amongst SC's, ST's and the poor. People are indulging in Naxal activities and lack of education is one of the reasons behind it. Through this august House, I would urge upon the Government to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in those Naxal affected districts.

SHRI MOHD ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that Bihar has a 728 km long open boundary with Nepal. The manner in which the house discussed the matter of Purvanchal and Mithilanchal, there is also an area called Seemanchal. I would like to say that the backwardness of Purvanchal and Mithilanchal about which we have discussed pales into insignificance in front of Seemanchal. Kishanganj is a Parliamentary Constituency of this Seemanchal from where I have been elected. Whole of Kishanganj lies along the border of Nepal. This is a poor and backward area and there is lack of education. But due to an open border, to and fro movement is common, people are coming from Nepal. For the past few days commercial activities are also increasing. On the other hand infiltration and drug trafficking is taking place in this area. In the same way illegal arms, fake currencies are coming. On the one hand whereas trade is increasing on the other that area continue to remain poor. We want that if a customs office is opened there then the trade will be regularized and people will get benefit from this. We will be able to curb those illegal activities. Through you, I would like to appeal the Government to open a customs office there.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the time to speak. I will speak for a minute and then will come to my point. sometimes, there is a very important issue, which we like to raise here which cannot be disallowed on the

pretext of being a state matter. If we do not raise our issue here, where else we shall raise them.  
*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not go in that. Whatever point you want to raise, raise it briefly.

*[Translation]*

You sum up your speech in one minute.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had raised this issue yesterday during the Zero Hour. When the session started, I had raised this matter also during the Zero Hour. I have raised this matter many times in the House that adulteration is taking place throughout the country. In my area eight Members of one family had died due to dropsy. A day before yesterday an 18-year-old girl named Pummi died. Her home is on G.T. road. When the dead body was being carried, they had to cross the road. You might remember that when dead body is taken out, it has to be kept at three or four places. Due to it, there was a jam on G.T. road. Already Eight persons of that family had already died. A case was registered against 72 people who participated in the funeral procession including the members of the family of the deceased.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want your protection. If I will not raise this matter before you, where else I can do so. Therefore, I want your protection that there is a need to provide compensation to such innocent people who have gone through this tragedy. There is a need to provide solace to their wounds. Many other people there are also ill. It is possible that one or two more people may die. Yesterday I demanded that a doctor should be sent there for their treatment. Whether they should be provided compensation or a case should be registered against them? If they were going to bury the corpse why an FIR was registered against the members of their family. I want your protection and would request the Government to order an enquiry into the deaths that took place due to dropsy. The compensation should be provided to the families and the case should be withdrawn that was registered against them.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the biggest issue is that Central Coalfield Limited and Bharat Cooking Coal are the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. During 1985-89 and 1990s Coal Trunk

Road was constructed there, which was constructed to link-colleries. Today, almost 20 years have passed but there is no arrangement for its maintenance. Neither they are handing over the same to the State Government nor they are doing anything. Every day accidents are taking place there. Now-a-days vehicles have started playing there, resulting in worsening the situation. In addition to this, all the roads of Bharat Cooking Coal colony as well as Central coal field Ltd. are in dilapidated condition, you may not construct main road there. Therefore, it is very significant issue that they are pocketing the money meant for the maintenance of roads.

Mr. Chairman, sir, I therefore, request you that there is an urgent need for repair of Coal trunk road so that people may get some sort of relief.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. Sir, through you, I would like to attract the kind attention of the Union Government towards the drought situation in Rajasthan. There are 33 districts in Rajasthan and out of these, 26 districts have been declared drought affected. Now in the given circumstances, you may easily understand the condition of farmers and live stock of these areas due to drought. In addition to this, I would also like to draw your kind attention towards a very important issue of crop insurance scheme of National Agriculture Insurance Corporation and Union Government. In this scheme the premium is deposited in the account of National Agriculture Insurance Corporation from the Commercial Banks and Central Co-operative Bank automatically and the same procedure is followed for the payment of claim. For example, if the claim belongs to the 2009 and the farmers get his claim in 2010, than what benefit the farmers would get from it. Through this House, I would like to urge the Government for that there is a need for improvement in the procedure of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme so that the farmers would get their claim when there is a drought and famine. In this regard, when I talked to the officials, they have informed me that somebody may take the wrong claim but I think only 5% may take wrong claims, therefore, 95% claims are genuine in nature and more so if 5% farmers takes wrong claims, the same may be readjusted in the next year, why are you giving the pain to the farmers? Hence, I would like to state that there is a need for improvement in the procedure of National Agriculture Insurance Corporation.

*[English]*

There is a gap between filing the insurance claim and payment of the insurance claim. Hence, this gap should be bridge immediately, and this is my request, through you, to the Government.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a bitter truth that due to not filling the vacant posts of teachers in Government schools in time by the State Governments and deputing teachers for non-teaching tasks the teaching work is getting most affected and the standard of teaching is deteriorating day by day. This is the reason, why guardians are compelled to send their children to private schools for getting education instead of Government schools. Even now Government schools in many states and Uttarakhand situated at the border of Nepal and China, teaching work is getting affected badly due to the vacanices of thousand of posts of teachers and the justice is not being done with the future of students getting education in these schools in the state. This is giving rise to public unrest.

Through the House, I humbly submit to the hon. Human Resource Development Minister that Union Government must draw such comprehensive policy so that vacant posts of teachers in schools of all states be filled in time. Alongwith it, instructions should be given for not taking tasks other than teaching from teachers so that the future of students may not be ruined.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Sir, our country is the biggest democracy, but there is a great difference in voter lists. If there are 2000 voters in the voters list of Gram Panchayat, there are 1800 voters in the voters list of Assembly and only 1500 voters in the voter list of Lok Sabha. I want to know the reason behind this. I demand that identical voter lists be prepared.

I want to say that use of money is increasing in elections. Therefore, I request that block and zila panchayat 'Adhyaksha' be elected directly by the people. If they are elected directly by the people, honest, gentle and hardworking people will be elected.

Since you provided me an opportunity to speak, I conclude my speech by giving thanks.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The final Member to speak on the 'Zero Hour' submission is Shri Jagdambika Pal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Shri Jagdambika Pal is being called every day.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I am being called to make my submission for 'Zero Hour' after eight days. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

I want to draw the attention of this House towards a very important issue regarding which the Union Government is itself very concerned. During the past days when the swine flu spread and its virus surfaced in the country, arrangements were made at all airports and railway stations, the Union Health Ministry said that now swine flu is under control. But news items are being published since last few days about the capital of India Delhi that 181 patients were found H1N1 positive yesterday. A day before that, 246 patients and another day before that 175 patients went to those hospitals. Now, 38 people have died so far. The Commonwealth Games are to be organized in Delhi. The WHO has also drawn the attention towards second phase of Swine flu and its deadly virus. There is NICD for epidemic diseases under the Union Government. That National Institute for Communicable Diseases has also said that this is the second stage of Swine Flu. Recently, there came a statement of Hon. Union Health Minister that with the rise of cold the menace of Swine Flu will increase. Now you must have read that in Rajasthan 80 people have died due to Swine flu. This is happening in all the states. The Health Minister of Delhi hon. Mrs. Kiran Walia and In-charge of the subject in Delhi, Guptaji also said that due to rising number of patients coming for screening, people are facing hardships and people are compelled to go to private hospitals where they are required to spend

Rs. 3000 for tests. Therefore, there should be some arrangement for these tests so that poor patients inflicted with Swine Flu may get tests done in 8 designated Government hospitals. They will not get Tammy-flu vaccine till their tests are done. I understand that this is not a political subject. This is a question related to lives of common people and not a question of treasury bench or opposition. It is very necessary to check the ill effect of this deadly various. There is an urgent necessity to make efforts in that direction. Through this House, I want to draw the attention of this House on this subject.

*[English]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I would like to associate myself with what Shri Jagdambika Pal has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Meghwal is allowed to associate himself with what the hon. Member has said.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the speech of hon. Jagdambika Pal.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank all the hon. Members. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, December 14, 2009, at 11.00 a.m.

**18.17 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 14, 2009/Agrahayana 23, 1931 (Saka).*

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